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REVISION

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HEALTH REQUIREMENTS
AND REGULATIONS

Governing the Interstate and International
Movement of
Livestock and Poultry

STATE--FEDERAL

Agricultural Research Service
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ARS 91-17-3

DECEMBER 1965

Prepared by

Animal Health Division
Agricultural Research Service
United States Department of Agriculture
Hyattsville, Maryland 20781

NOTE: Effective August 2, 1965, the Animal Disease Eradication Division and that portion of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division of the Agricultural Research Service dealing with import-export animals, animal semen, poultry, hatching eggs, and certification of purebred animals, and import-export animal products, hay, straw and related materials, and organisms and vectors have been consolidated into one Division known as the Animal Health Division.

FOREWORD

This publication is issued for the convenience of livestock owners and shippers, transportation agents, truckers, and others concerned in the Interstate and International movement of livestock and poultry, subject to State and Federal regulations and laws on account of animal diseases.

SECTION I (Color, Blue)

The regulations and rules of this section are the requirements of the respective States for the entry of livestock into their particular State. The information contained in this section was compiled through the cooperation of the livestock official of each State, and has been approved by him.

Contact the livestock health official for any additional information you may desire respecting the movement of livestock into his State. The addresses of all of the livestock health officials are given in the directory of this publication.

SECTION II (Color, White)

This section includes the Federal regulations and laws administered by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, and are reprints of Subchapters B, C and D of Chapter 1, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations pertaining to:

- Cooperative Control and Eradication of Animal Diseases--Subchapter B, Revised January 1, 1965.
- Interstate Transportation of Animals and Poultry--Subchapter C, Revised January 1, 1965.
- Importation of Animals and Animal Products. Subchapter D, Revised January 1, 1965.
- Permitted Cresylic Disinfectants.

SECTION III (Color, Green)

Import Regulations of Canada.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "F. W. Hansen, Jr." in a cursive script.

F. W. Hansen, Jr., Senior Staff Veterinarian
Interstate Inspection
Animal Health Division
Agricultural Research Service

SECTION I

State Health Requirements Governing Admission of Livestock and Poultry

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ALABAMA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the state until written permission from such entry is first obtained from the State Veterinarian of Alabama, except those diseased animals which are approved for interstate shipment under specified restrictions by the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

All livestock transported or otherwise moved into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by the most rapid means available to the State Veterinarian, P. O. Box 220, Montgomery, Alabama.

Livestock entering the state without a proper health certificate or a permit, or both when required, shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by the State Veterinarian.

Who may inspect: Accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarians who are approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Alabama, accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and issued by an approved, accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian.

The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the origin of the animals, their final destination, and an accurate description or identification

of the livestock; also, it shall indicate the health status of the animals involved, including dates and results of required tests and dates of vaccination, if any. All animals shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Alabama, unless otherwise specifically authorized in writing.

All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement shall be made in (1) state or federal laboratories, (2) laboratories approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or (3) commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and approved by state of origin.

PERMITS

Request for permits shall be directed to the State Veterinarian of Alabama and shall set forth the following information: The names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, number and kind of animals, origin of shipment, proposed date of shipment, method of transportation, proposed destination, approximate date of arrival, and intended purpose of shipment.

All animals entering the state under permit shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state.

All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

DUTIES OF CARRIERS

Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock, other animals or poultry into or within the state or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

All railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances used in the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry shall be maintained in a clean, sanitary condition.

Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock, other animals or poultry infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry should assure themselves that each consignment is prepared for shipment in keeping with the requirements of the State of Alabama, and that it is certified on an official health certificate or by a permit issued by the State Veterinarian of Alabama. Such health certificates and/or permits should be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.

CATTLE -- TUBERCULOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Alabama provided:

1. They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, the last herd test having been conducted within twelve (12) months prior to shipment, or
2. They have been tested with negative results within thirty (30) days of shipment and originate from unquarantined herds in a modified-accredited tuberculosis-free area.

BRUCELLOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Alabama provided:

1. They originate directly from officially certified brucellosis-free herds, or
2. They have passed a negative agglutination blood test within thirty (30) days of shipment, or
3. They are cattle officially vaccinated and under 30 months of age and properly identified, or
4. They are under six (6) months of age.

FEEDER STEERS

Feeder steers may be imported without brucellosis test but shall be accompanied by a health certificate in accordance with all other regulations except feeder steers under two years of age and originating in modified tuberculosis free areas shall be admitted without T B test.

CATTLE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter Alabama without a health certificate of negative test for brucellosis or tuberculosis if:

1. Consigned to a recognized slaughter center where federal, state or municipal meat inspection is maintained (except

brucellosis and tuberculosis reactors, which must be shipped only to plants operating under state-federal approval to receive such animals and are accompanied by appropriate forms for moving such animals), and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered. Such animals shall not be diverted without an official permit from the State Veterinarian of Alabama; or

2. Shipped to a stockyard where federal inspection is maintained.

SPLENTETIC OR TICK FEVER

No cattle infested with ticks or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

Cattle from federal-state tick quarantined areas shall not be imported into Alabama for any purpose.

SCREW WORM

No cattle, horses, mules, swine, or other livestock infested with screw worms shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise imported into Alabama for any purpose.

SCABIES

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise transported or moved into Alabama for any purpose.

DOGS

All dogs to be moved or transported into Alabama for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an official health certificate completed by an approved, accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian of the state of origin, who shall certify that the animals are free from all infectious and contagious diseases or known exposure thereto, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist even though not quarantined, have not been exposed to rabies, and have been officially vaccinated against rabies and identified by vaccination certificates and tags bearing serial numbers not more than six (6) months prior to shipment.

Dogs originating in areas now under quarantine because of rabies may be brought into the state only if a written permit is obtained first from the State Veterinarian of the State of Alabama.

GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing that they came from a certified brucellosis-free herd, or are negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry, and are clinically free from all

other infectious and communicable diseases. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal, giving age, color and markings.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

These animals may be transported or moved into Alabama when accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they are apparently free of any contagious infections or communicable diseases. No certificates will be required on horses or mules of the United States Army.

POULTRY

Chickens, turkeys or other poultry over five (5) months of age intended for breeding purposes shall not be imported into Alabama unless they have passed a negative agglutination test for pullorum disease in which no reactors were disclosed (testing must be conducted under the supervision of a state livestock sanitary authority within thirty (30) days preceding date of importation), or have originated from flocks authoratively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in the state of origin which shall be pullorum passed or better.

All poultry under five (5) months of age, including baby chicks, started chicks, turkey poults, other newly hatched domestic poultry, except those intended for immediate slaughter, and hatching eggs shipped or otherwise brought into or offered for sale in the state shall have originated in flocks that meet the pullorum requirements of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or the National Turkey Improvement Plan, and shall have originated from a hatchery or premises operating under the supervision of the poultry disease control authority of the state of origin, and their pullorum classification shall be pullorum passed or better. Each container of such poultry shall bear an official label or certificate showing the name and address of the shipper, the authority under which the testing for pullorum was done, and the pullorum control and eradication class of the product; the use of said certificate or label must be approved by the official state agency or the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

SHEEP

All sheep entering Alabama for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that they are free from scabies, lice, foot rot, scrapie, blue tongue and all other infectious or communicable diseases, and have not been exposed to such diseases.

Scabies. If the sheep originate from a state known to have scabies, they shall be accompanied by a prior permit from the State Veterinarian of Alabama, which shall be attached to the health certificate. The health certificate shall show the

sheep have been dipped once in a wettable benzene hexachloride (BHC) or lindane solution containing gamma isomer concentrate of not less than 0.06 per cent within ten (10) days prior to date of importation, or to have been dipped twice in lime and sulphur with the dippings ten (10) to fourteen (14) days apart and the last dipping within ten (10) days prior to date of importation. All such dippings shall be under state or federal supervision.

Sheep shipped from or handled in or through a public sale-yard or auction yard shall not be moved in any manner into Alabama unless on special permit first obtained in writing. Such sheep shall be dipped as prescribed before being permitted to enter the state.

SWINE

No swine, except those for immediate slaughter, may be imported into Alabama for any purpose unless a permit has been obtained from the State Veterinarian of Alabama. All swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing that the swine have had a veterinary inspection just prior to shipment and that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been infected with or exposed to Vesicular Exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.

Swine for feeding and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate as required in the above paragraph and have been treated with anti-hog cholera serum within 30 days of the date of entry or have been treated with modified live virus, tissue vaccine or crystal violet vaccine not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months prior to the date of entry or have received serum and live virus not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment. Swine for breeding purposes must also have originated from a certified brucellosis-free herd or have been tested negative to brucellosis in all dilutions by a state or federally approved laboratory within thirty (30) days of entry.

WILD ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into Alabama provided that a report of the number of animals is made to the State Veterinarian of Alabama within ten (10) days, and that immediate opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the State Veterinarian or his authorized agent to determine the health status of such animals.

The above regulations for the State of Alabama were approved by Dr. J. G. Milligan, State Veterinarian, on March 10, 1965.

ALASKA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Horses - Accompanied by health certificate.

Cattle - Accompanied by health certificate. Tuberculosis negative, 30 day test. Brucellosis (1) under six months of age, or (2) negative 30 day tests, or (3) under 24 months and vaccinated at 4-8 months with proof, or (4) are feeder steers.

Goats - Health certificate and negative 30 day tuberculosis and brucellosis test.

Sheep - Health certificate and certification of (1) origin from state free of scrapie, 1 year, and (2) from scabies free state or dipped under supervision.

Swine - Accompanied by health certificate certifying (1) health of animal, (2) disinfection of conveyance, (3) no raw garbage fed swine, (4) no exposure to disease.

Dogs - Accompanied by health certificate and certification of no rabies exposure and rabies vaccination within six months.

The above regulations for the State of Alaska were approved by Dr. F. S. Honsinger, State Veterinarian, March 3, 1965.

ARIZONA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I. CATTLE

- A. A permit is required on dairy cattle, purebred cattle and breeding bulls. No permit is required on steers or grade female cattle of the beef breeds except on those classes of cattle where Federal interstate regulations require a prior permit to enter a Modified Certified Area. Requests for permits should be directed to the State Veterinarian, 1521 West Jefferson St., Phoenix 7, Arizona, Telephone 271-4293. Permits for sheep and goats must be obtained from the Sheep Sanitary Commission, 3360 West State Ave., Phoenix 21, Arizona, Telephone YE 7-4911.
- B. The veterinarian who issues the health certificate should advise the owner of the permit requirement and so state this on the face of the health certificate.
- C. Arizona law requires that all dairy cattle enter under quarantine, be held segregated from other cattle for 60 days and then retested at the owner's expense for Tuberculosis. Also all unvaccinated animals 6 months of age or over, and all vaccinated animals over 30 months of age, not originating in a Certified Brucellosis Area or Certified Brucellosis Free Herd, must be retested for Brucellosis.
- D. All cattle are to be accompanied by an official health certificate except those consigned to a stockyard operating under interstate inspection of the Animal Disease Eradication Division or are consigned for immediate slaughter as stated under Brucellosis, Paragraph G of this section.

TUBERCULOSIS

- A. No tuberculosis test required for steers or grade female cattle of the beef breeds provided they originate in qualified negative herds in Modified Accredited Free Areas."
- B. Dairy cattle, purebred cattle and breeding bulls may enter the State of Arizona if they originate in an accredited herd and have been tested, with negative results, within the last 12 months.
- C. Or, if they are identified as originating in qualified negative herds in modified accredited free areas, and

the individual animal has passed an additional test for tuberculosis within 30 days prior to shipment. Above animals covered under Paragraph B must have official health certificate and permit.

BRUCELLOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state, if:

- A. They originate directly from officially certified brucellosis-free herds, or
- B. They are identified as originating in qualified negative herds in federally declared modified certified brucellosis areas, or a federally declared Brucellosis Free Area, or
- C. They have passed a negative brucellosis agglutination blood test within 30 days of date of shipment, or
- D. They are strictly feeder cattle for pen feeding, of the beef breeds, originating directly from herds not under quarantine for brucellosis. Breeding animals, when and if they are moved from the feed pens, for other purposes than slaughter, must comply with the test requirements.
- E. Steers, spayed heifers, or calves under six (6) months of age, or
- F. They are officially calfhood vaccinated animals under 30 months of age and properly identified, or
- G. They are for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center, or public stockyard where Federal or State inspection is maintained, they may enter the State of Arizona without a health certificate or a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered. They shall not be diverted without authorization from the State Veterinarian of Arizona.

SCABIES

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise transported or moved into the State of Arizona for any purpose.

SECTION II. DOGS

All dogs to be transported or moved into the State of Arizona for any purposes shall be admitted only when accompanied by an official health certificate stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under

quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies, and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than twelve (12) months prior to shipment.

SECTION III. GOATS

- A. All goats entering Arizona must have permit from the Secretary of the Sheep Sanitary Commission of Arizona, together with official health certificate from state of origin, certifying such goats are free from scabies or other contagious or infectious diseases. The request for the permit hereinabove mentioned must be in writing (or telegraph) and must set forth the name and address of the owner of the animals proposed to be brought into the State of Arizona, the number and class of goats to be brought in, the destination, the name and address of the consignee and the approximate date and place of entry.
- B. MILK GOATS. All milk type goats, including bucks, entering Arizona must be accompanied by permit previously issued by the Sheep Sanitary Commission of Arizona, Phoenix, Arizona, together with an official health certificate issued at the point of origin by an authorized veterinarian, to which official certificate of health there shall be attached a brucellosis blood test report over the signature of the person in charge of the laboratory that has been approved by the state of origin, and acceptable to Arizona, showing a negative reaction based upon test taken of such goats within thirty (30) days prior to entry into the State of Arizona.

SECTION IV. HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

These animals may be transported or moved into the State of Arizona when accompanied by an official health certificate. No prior permit is required.

SECTION V. POULTRY

No regulations.

SECTION VI. SHEEP

- A. All sheep originating from any state must have, before entering Arizona, a permit from the Secretary of the Sheep Sanitary Commission of Arizona. Said permit must be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying that the animals are free from scabies and have not been exposed to the disease during the preceding six (6) months period. The request for the permit hereinabove mentioned must be in writing (or

Telegraph) and must set forth the name and address of the owner of the animals proposed to be brought into the State of Arizona, the number and class of sheep to be brought in, the destination, the name and address of the consignee and the approximate date and place of entry.

- B. All sheep and goats entering Arizona from states where scabies is known to exist within the past six (6) months, must be dipped once under supervision, in .06 gamma isomer concentration BHC or Lindane, within 10 days prior to shipping.
- C. All sheep, upon arrival from infected states, must be placed under a guard, whose duty it shall be to see that said sheep are not mixed with other sheep until approval to do so is made by an official sheep inspector. The selection of said guard must be approved by the Secretary of the Sheep Sanitary Commission and the cost of the guard's services paid by the owner of said sheep.
- D. A health certificate will not be required on shipments of sheep or goats billed for immediate slaughter, if they are consigned to a federally inspected slaughter house or public stockyard.

SECTION VII. SWINE

- A. General. All swine transported or moved interstate except those consigned for immediate slaughter to an establishment operating under State or Federal Meat Inspection Service, shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing that the premises of origin and the swine have been given a veterinary inspection just prior to shipment and that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been affected with Vesicular Exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.
- B. Feeder Swine. Swine for feeding or breeding purposes, entering this State, shall be accompanied by an official health certificate which shows that the animals have been vaccinated by one of the following methods:
 - 1. Immunized with modified live virus hog cholera vaccine simultaneously with a minimum dose of 15 cc of anti-hog cholera serum, or simultaneously with 7.5 cc of antibody concentrate within one year of the time of entrance into Arizona. The dosage of such vaccine is to be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer. Such swine must be permanently identified as official vaccinates by eartag or other proper individual identification, or

2. Officially vaccinated not less than 21 days, nor more than 6 months, prior to shipment into Arizona, with killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine with the dosage of such vaccine to be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer. Such swine must be permanently identified as official vaccinates by eartag or other proper individual identification. .

Swine which have been vaccinated at any time by the use of live virus may not enter Arizona.

- C. Breeding Swine. Swine for breeding purposes may enter the state providing they comply with Paragraphs A and B and in addition thereto originated in a brucellosis free herd and are negative to the brucellosis agglutination test within thirty (30) days of date of entry.

SECTION VIII. ALL ANIMALS WHICH ARE CONSIGNED TO PERSONS OR PREMISES LOCATED ON THE NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION IN NORTHEASTERN ARIZONA.

- A. The entire Navajo Reservation, including those portions of such reservation located in adjoining states of the four corners area, has special regulations on the entrance of all livestock. For information on these regulations, the General Superintendent of the Navajo Indian Reservation at Window Rock, Arizona, should be contacted.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 2, 1965, by Dr. William M. Thompson, State Veterinarian of Arizona.

ARKANSAS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Section 1 - General

A. No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to, any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the state until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of destination, except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the USDA Agricultural Research Service for immediate slaughter.

B. A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by air mail, or the most rapid means available, to the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of destination.

C. All livestock imported into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

D. Requirements for the exhibition of livestock must for the present be secured by contacting the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state in which the animals are to be exhibited.

E. All animals covered by these regulations originating from public stockyards or which may be assembled at public stockyards or any concentration point from sources of unknown origin shall be required to meet regulations of state of destination before being released.

F. Livestock entering the state without a proper health certificate or a permit, or both, when required, shall be held in quarantine at owners risk and expense until released by the Livestock Sanitary Official.

G. Who may inspect: Accredited, licensed graduate veterinarians who are approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the USDA Agricultural Research Service.

H. Who may approve: All health certificates shall bear the approval of the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin.

Section 2 - Official Health Certificate

A. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the state of destination, accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the USDA Agricultural Research Service, and issued by a licensed, graduate accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin and the proper official of the USDA Agricultural Research Service.

B. The health certificate shall contain the names of and addresses of the consignor, the origin of the animals, the final destination of the animals and the consignee's address with an accurate description or identification of the livestock and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved including results of required tests as well as dates and vaccination, if any. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the state of destination, unless specifically otherwise authorized in writing.

C. All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement shall be made in (1) state or federal laboratories, (2) laboratories approved by the proper Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin, or (3) commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the USDA Agricultural Research Service and approved by the state of origin.

Section 3 - Duties of Carriers

A. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the state or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision, before further use is permissible, for the transportation of livestock.

Section 4 - Poultry

All eggs for hatching purposes and all chicks shipped into Arkansas must be accompanied by a health certificate showing

that the flocks from which the eggs or chicks originated have been tested for Pullorum disease and Typhoid, and were free of reactors to these diseases. Such health certificates shall be signed by a representative of the Livestock Sanitary Board, or the State Department of Agriculture of the State of origin, or by such other agencies as may be recognized by the Arkansas Livestock Sanitary Board.

Any eggs or chicks produced under the supervision of the National Poultry Improvement Plan will be deemed to have met with the requirements of this regulation, provided all of the requirements of the National Poultry Improvement Plan are complied with. No health certificate shall be required for chicks or eggs produced under the supervision of the National Improvement Plan, provided the applicable Poultry Improvement Plan forms accompany the shipment, or are furnished in the manner set forth in the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Section 5 - Sheep and Goats

The importer must apply to and receive from the State Veterinarian of Arkansas permission to import any sheep or goats into the state. Such importations shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a regularly employed and duly authorized sheep scabies inspector of the USDA/Agricultural Research Service, certifying that said sheep or goats are free from scabies infection and exposure thereto, and that said sheep and goats have been dipped in a dipping fluid recognized by the USDA Agricultural Research Service for the eradication of sheep scabies and in a manner calculated to have eradicated infection or exposure, as the case may be, within ten (10) days next preceding the date of such importation: PROVIDED, however that sheep dipped for infection at point of origin shall be held under quarantine at point of destination for a period of 180 days.

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes, may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing they come from a certified brucellosis-free herd, or are negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry, and are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable diseases. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal, giving age, color and markings.

Section 6 - Dogs

All dogs to be transported or moved into the state for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by a health certificate showing the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies, and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper

identification tag and certificate not more than twelve (12) months prior to shipment.

Section 7 - Cattle

TUBERCULOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state if:

- (a) They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, or in qualified negative herds in modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas, the last herd test of which was made within (12) months prior to shipment or negative test within 30 days prior to shipment.

BRUCELLOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state if:

- (a) They originate directly from officially certified brucellosis-free herds.
- (b) They have passed a negative agglutination blood test within thirty days of shipment.
- (c) They are steers, spayed heifers and calves under six (6) months of age.
- (d) They are officially calfhood vaccinated animals under thirty (30) months of age and properly identified.
- (e) They are for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or public stockyard where federal inspection is maintained, they may enter the state without a health certificate or a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis and shall be consigned as under quarantine until slaughtered.
- (f) They originate from qualified herds in certified areas. This shall be on reciprocal agreement only.
- (g) No recognition is given to adult vaccination.
- (h) Suspects are not eligible for entry into the state of Arkansas.

Section 8 - Swine

Swine for feeding and breeding purposes must be accompanied by Health Certificate showing freedom from and not exposed to any

communicable disease and that the hogs have been immunized against Hog Cholera in one of the following manner:

- (1) Officially vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than 1 year prior to shipment with modified live virus vaccine prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture and administered as recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer.
- (2) Officially vaccinated within 21 days of shipment with the simultaneous inoculation of modified live virus vaccine prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture and a minimum of 15cc of anti-hog cholera serum or 7.5cc of antibody concentrate with the dosage of such vaccine to be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer.
- (3) Officially vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months prior to shipment with killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture with the dosage of such vaccine to be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer.

All swine vaccinated within less than 21 days as outlined above in Method (2) must be shipped under quarantine and remain in segregation and quarantine for 21 days.

All swine must be permanently identified as official vaccinates.

Section 9 - Equines

These animals must be accompanied by an official health certificate.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on October 6, 1959, by Dr. David Ibsen.

The above regulations for the State of Arkansas were approved May 1, 1965, by Dr. R. M. Thomas, Acting State Veterinarian.

CALIFORNIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

General

Any domestic animal known to be infected with any contagious disease or exposure thereto is not permitted entry into California. (Section 182 (c), California Agricultural Code)

CATTLE

1. Tuberculosis

- A. Dairy cattle and breeding bulls, official health certificate certifying either:
 - 1. Originated in a Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herd, or
 - 2. a negative herd in a Modified Accredited Area, or
 - 3. negative to an official tuberculin test in the state of origin within 30 days prior to entry. (Section 212, California Agricultural Code)

2. Brucellosis

- A. All cattle must comply with the provisions of Part 78.12 of the Federal Interstate Brucellosis Regulation.
- B. In addition, female cattle of the dairy breeds brought into California shall bear evidence of official vaccination against brucellosis between the ages of four through eight months and shall be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying to such vaccinations. Calves under four months of age and cattle of the dairy breeds consigned directly for immediate slaughter to an establishment having federal, state or state approved municipal meat inspection, and cattle of the dairy breeds consigned for exhibition or theatrical purposes are excepted from this requirement. (Section 754.2, California Administrative Code, revised effective March 1, 1964)

Feeder Cattle

- C. Bulls and female cattle of the beef breeds and feeder cattle that enter California for feeding or grazing purposes and that do not comply with one of the other provisions of the Federal Interstate Brucellosis Regulation must be accompanied by permit issued by the Division of

Animal Industry, or be consigned directly to a feed yard designated to receive and handle such cattle. (Section 754.6, California Administrative Code)

3. Cattle Scabies

- A. Cattle entering California must be in accordance with Section 757, Cattle Scabies Regulation, California Administrative Code. The regulation is subject to frequent change, therefore, for current information or permits, consult the Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814. Current information may also be obtained from the Livestock Sanitary Official of the State of Origin. (Section 757, California Administrative Code)

SHEEP

1. Sheep Scabies

- A. Sheep entering California must enter in accordance with Section 760, Sheep Scabies Regulation, California Administrative Code.
- B. A permit and official certificate are required on all sheep entering California except sheep directly consigned for immediate slaughter to an establishment having federal, state or state approved municipal meat inspection, or to a stockyard, authorized by the Department of Agriculture to receive such sheep.
- C. Breeding, feeding or exhibition sheep from states where sheep scabies exists must be accompanied by a permit, official certificate, and be dipped twice at intervals of 10 - 14 days and the last dipping shall be within 10 days prior to entering California. For list of states in which sheep scabies exists, see Sheep Scabies Regulation.
- D. Slaughter sheep originating from states recognized by California as sheep scabies infected must be accompanied by a permit and official certificate evidencing the sheep have been dipped once within 10 days prior to entry and are consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter.
- E. A certificate of inspection is not required for sheep originating in the States of Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada or Arizona.
- F. California sheep scabies regulation is subject to frequent changes, therefore, for current information or permits, consult Division of Animal Industry, California Department

of Agriculture, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814. Telephone 445-4133 during normal business hours. After business hours, telephone 445-4711, State Capitol operator, who will refer you to the person on duty. (Section 760, California Administrative Code)

2. Buck Sheep

- A. If buck sheep are not shipped in crates or in railroad cars which have been cleaned and disinfected prior to loading, or if they have been unloaded in corrals en route to destination, they may be dipped one or more times by employees of the Department. (Section 212 (a), California Agricultural Code)

GOATS

1. Dipping

- A. In addition to other requirements, all goats from states where sheep scabies exists must be accompanied by permit and official certificate showing that they have been dipped in the same manner as sheep from such states. (See Sheep Scabies Regulation, Section 760, California Administrative Code)

2. Dairy Goats

- A. All dairy goats shall be accompanied by a health certificate, issued by a qualified veterinarian and by either a laboratory report showing negative agglutination test for brucellosis or a signed statement by a qualified veterinarian or the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin, certifying that brucellosis is not prevalent among dairy goats in the area from which the animals are transported and that each animal is free from, and has not recently been exposed to, any communicable disease. (Section 212 (b) of the California Agricultural Code)

3. Goats Other Than Dairy Goats

- A. The shipper shall notify the State Department of Agriculture by registered mail before said shipment is made, stating the names and addresses of the consignor and the consignee and the exact destination in California. If this requirement is followed, an inspection certificate is not necessary provided the animals are apparently healthy. (Section 212 (c), California Agricultural Code)

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

1. These animals may be shipped into California without permit or veterinarian's certificate provided they are apparently healthy. In states where dourine is known to exist, inquiry should be made regarding special regulations pertaining thereto.

SWINE

1. Health Certificate

- A. Swine for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing freedom from any communicable diseases and exposure thereto, and that the hogs in the shipment have been vaccinated against hog cholera by a method of vaccination approved by the California and the United States Departments of Agriculture. The certificate shall also show the number, date of vaccination, predominant breed, sex, and approximate weight, color and markings. (Section 795, California Administrative Code)

2. Permit Required

- A. Hogs accumulated at a public stockyard, livestock market or saleyard in another state and subsequently consigned for entry into California for feeding or breeding purposes must be accompanied by a permit issued by the Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, California 95814, and shall be isolated and held under hold order 21 days on the premises of destination. For current information or permits, consult Division of Animal Industry, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814. Telephone (Area Code 916) 445-4133 or 445-4136. (Section 795 (d), California Administrative Code)

3. Immediate Slaughter

- A. Swine transported into California for immediate slaughter are exempt from the above requirements but shall be consigned directly for immediate slaughter to an establishment having federal, state or state approved municipal meat inspection. (Chapter 1, Subchapter C, Part 76.7, Federal Interstate Hog Cholera Regulation)

4. Brucellosis

- A. In addition to the above, hogs brought into the State must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing such hogs originated in a herd not under quarantine and are negative to a brucellosis test within 30 days prior to

entry. Exempt from test are hogs originating in a currently validated brucellosis-free herd so recognized by the Livestock Sanitary Official in the state of origin; pigs under four months of age; barrows; gilts for feeding purposes weighing 160 pounds or under; hogs for immediate slaughter when consigned directly to establishments having federal, state or state approved municipal meat inspection, or any licensed livestock saleyards; or hogs consigned for feeding purposes when accompanied by a permit issued by the Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814. (Section 795.4, California Administrative Code)

POULTRY

1. Pullorum Disease and Fowl Typhoid

Under the pullorum disease and fowl typhoid regulations, poultry is defined as live chickens and turkeys of all ages. Such poultry or their hatching eggs transported into California must be in new cardboard or fiber containers or in new or cleaned and disinfected metal, plastic or wooden containers, all containing new accessories, be free of pullorum disease and fowl typhoid; be directly from hatcheries, premises or flocks which were not exposed to either of these diseases during the preceding 12 months; and be produced in compliance with one of the following additional requirements:

Requirement A

The poultry or hatching eggs are directly from hatcheries, premises or flocks that hold a pullorum-typhoid clean rating designated by an official poultry disease control agency of the state or country of origin. (No permit or authorization required if in compliance with all the above requirements.)

Requirement B

- (1) The poultry or hatching eggs are directly from hatcheries, premises or flocks whose pullorum disease and fowl typhoid control programs are completely under the supervision of a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian;
- (2) The flocks of origin have had a complete negative flock test for pullorum disease and fowl typhoid conducted under the direct supervision of a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian not more than 12 months before transporting the poultry or hatching eggs into this State;

- (3) Any program referred to in this requirement or any related certificate covering an anticipated period of operation of the program up to one year has been approved by the livestock sanitary authority of the state of origin as evidenced by an appropriate letter or endorsed certificate directed to the California Department of Agriculture; and
- (4) The California Department of Agriculture has directed a letter of authorization to the consignor before any individual or continuous movement of poultry or hatching eggs into this State.

Requirement C

The poultry or hatching eggs are directly from hatcheries or breeding flocks that are located in a state in which pullorum disease and fowl typhoid have been eradicated in all poultry breeding flocks and the methods used to determine the accomplishment of eradication and maintenance of freedom from these diseases have been approved by the livestock sanitary authority of the state of origin and the California Department of Agriculture.

Hatcheries shipping poultry into California shall maintain adequate records for not less than six months following any shipment which will show the name and address of the owner of the flock supplying all eggs which are hatched. The hatchery will make available for examination these records to a representative of the livestock sanitary authority of the state of origin or a Federal inspector upon request.

The transportation of poultry or hatching eggs restricted by these regulations may be authorized by a permit issued under certain conditions where the California Department of Agriculture considers there would be no hazard of the spread of pullorum disease or fowl typhoid.

Poultry transported into this State for immediate slaughter directly to a processing establishment operating under State or Federal inspection from premises or flocks not known to be infected or contaminated with the infectious agent of either pullorum disease or fowl typhoid are exempt from the requirements of the regulations.

Other Requirements

Except as provided under the above pullorum disease and fowl typhoid regulations, apparently healthy chickens, turkeys and poultry of other species may be shipped into this State without inspection. (Section 784.2, California Administrative Code)

DOGS AND CATS

The California Department of Agriculture has no entry requirements on dogs and cats, provided they are apparently healthy.

The California Department of Public Health requires that "all dogs four months of age or older transported into this state for any purpose shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian, stating that the dog or dogs have been vaccinated against rabies, within 24 months of the date of entry with canine chick-embryo rabies vaccine or within 12 months of the date of entry with nerve-tissue rabies vaccine."

CALIFORNIA STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY OFFICIAL

Chief, Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814, telephone 445-4191.

Permits May Be Obtained From

Division of Animal Industry, California Department of Agriculture, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814, Telephone 445-4133, during normal business hours. After business hours, Telephone 445-4711, State Capitol operator, who will refer you to the person on duty.

WHO MAY INSPECT

Accredited licensed veterinarians who are authorized by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin and the veterinarians in the employ of the United States Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 18, 1965, by Dr. W. H. Rockey, Staff Assistant, Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for the State of California.

COLORADO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Section I. GENERAL

- A. 1. All livestock imported into the State shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, together with a permit, if so specified in the following paragraphs, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.
2. Requirements for the exhibition of livestock may be secured by contacting the office of the State Veterinarian, Colorado Department of Agriculture, Room 420, 1525 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado (80203), telephone 222-3561 (Area Code 303).
- B. A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the State Veterinarian of the State of Colorado.
- C. No animal, including poultry or birds, or any species that is affected with or has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Colorado until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the office of the State Veterinarian of the State of Colorado, except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, for immediate slaughter only.
- D. Livestock entering the State of Colorado without proper health certificate and permit, as specified in the following paragraphs, shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by the State Veterinarian's office.
- E. All animals covered by these regulations originating from public stock yards or which may be assembled at public stock yards or any concentration point from sources of unknown origin shall be required to meet regulations of the State of Colorado before being released.
- F. Who may inspect:
 1. Any currently licensed, accredited veterinarian in the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture.

G. Who may approve:

1. All health certificates shall bear the approval of the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

Section II. OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

- A. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Colorado, accomplished on an official form from the state of origin and approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, and issued by a currently licensed, accredited veterinarian of the state of origin, or the equivalent form from the United States Department of Agriculture, issued by the proper official of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, United States Department of Agriculture.
- B. The health certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor, the origin of the animals, the final destination of the animals, and the name of the consignee and address, with an accurate description and identification of the livestock, and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved, including results of required tests, as well as dates of vaccination and tattoos, if any. Health certificate shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Colorado unless specifically authorized in writing.
- C. All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for shipment into Colorado shall be made in State or Federal laboratories, approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

Section III. PERMITS (All permits shall be void 15 days after date of issuance.)

- A. A permit is required for all livestock entering the State of Colorado, except the following:
 1. Horses, mules, and asses as long as they are accompanied by an official health certificate from the state of origin.
 2. All dogs and cats providing they are accompanied by an official health certificate from the state of origin, and comply fully with the rabies requirements as stated in this document.

3. All cattle that comply with tuberculosis and brucellosis requirements for entrance into the State of Colorado, as specified in Section V, and are accompanied by an official health certificate, need no permit.
4. Feeder steers and/or spayed heifers and calves under four months of age originating in a modified-accredited tuberculosis-free area in the state of origin, and providing they are accompanied by an official health certificate from the state of origin.
5. Any livestock consigned to the Denver Union Stock Yards or other terminal markets within the State under State or Federal supervision or consigned directly to an approved slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter only.

B. Register Quarantine Feedlots:

1. All female cattle and bulls consigned to an approved quarantine feedlot may enter Colorado if they are accompanied by an official health certificate from the state of origin. The original to be sent to the office of the State Veterinarian prior to shipment, and a copy to accompany the waybill, Stating the shipper, point of origin, number of females, steers and bulls in the shipment, approximate date of shipment, consignee and point of destination, quarantined feedlot number and approximate date of arrival.

C. Requests for permits shall be directed to the office of the State Veterinarian of the Colorado Department of Agriculture, and shall set forth the following information:

1. Number and kind of animals.
2. Origin of shipment.
3. Proposed date of shipment.
4. Proposed destination and arrival date.
5. Purpose of shipment.

- D. All animals entering the State of Colorado under permit shall be consigned to a natural person who is a resident of the State, or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the State.

Section IV. DUTIES OF CARRIERS

- A. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the State or through the State except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

- B. All railway cars, trucks and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.
- C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks or other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock. Receipt of a certificate of washing and disinfecting by an approved firm specializing in such services shall suffice for personal supervision, (firms approved by Animal Disease Eradication Division and Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division of the USDA, and the office of the State Veterinarian.)

Section V. CATTLE

A. Tuberculosis:

- 1. All cattle of dairy breeds and all purebred cattle of beef breeds may enter the State of Colorado if they qualify for tuberculosis in one of the following methods:
 - a. The cattle originate from an accredited tuberculosis free herd, and the accreditation number and date of last accreditation is recorded on the health certificate.
 - b. The cattle have passed a negative tuberculosis test not more than 30 days prior to entry, and the results of said test are recorded on the health certificate. Said cattle shall not originate from a herd quarantined for tuberculosis. All dairy cattle to be quarantined on arrival for subsequent 30-60 days tuberculosis retest.
- 2. Grade beef breeding, grazing or other types of beef cattle may qualify for tuberculosis status by one of the following methods:
 - a. The cattle originate from an accredited tuberculosis free herd, and the accreditation number and date of last reaccreditation is recorded on the health certificate.
 - b. The cattle originate in a county or area in the state of origin which is classified as "Modified-Accredited for Tuberculosis" and do not originate from a herd under quarantine for tuberculosis.

B. Brucellosis:

1. Cattle for dairy purposes may enter the State if they comply for brucellosis in one of the following ways:
 - a. They are officially calfhood vaccinated animals under 30 months of age (other than those which are parturient or post-parturient) and properly identified with a tattoo in the ear, or a proper ear tag, or other approved identification. Colorado recognizes the following ages for official vaccination.

Dairy breeds may be officially calfhood vaccinated from four to eight months of age.

- b. They have passed a negative agglutination blood test within 30 days of date of shipment, and further provided, if they enter Colorado modified certified counties, or counties in the process of becoming modified certified, they shall be placed under quarantine and retested negative not less than 30 days nor more than 150 days following entry into Colorado.
 - c. They are calves under 4 months of age and are exempt from test.

All other cattle may enter the State provided they comply for brucellosis in one or more of the following ways:

- a. They are officially calfhood vaccinated animals under 30 months of age (other than those which are parturient or post-parturient) and properly identified with a tattoo in the ear, or a proper ear tag, or other approved identification. Colorado recognizes the following ages for official vaccination:

Beef breeds may be officially calfhood vaccinated from four to 12 months of age.

- b. They originate directly from officially certified brucellosis free herds or from modified-certified free areas and from herds not under quarantine for brucellosis, such information to be recorded on the official health certificate.
 - c. They originate from herds which have passed a negative blood test within the past 12 months, and they have passed a negative agglutination blood test within 30 days of date of shipment, and further provided, if they enter Colorado modified-certified counties, or counties in the process of becoming modified-certified, they shall be placed under

quarantine and retested negative not less than 30 days nor more than 150 days following entry into Colorado.

- d. They are strictly feeder cattle of the beef breeds originating directly from herds not under quarantine for brucellosis, and are properly consigned to Colorado registered quarantine feedlots (Section III, paragraph B).
- e. They are steers, spayed heifers, and calves under four months of age. No test necessary for calves under 4 months of age.
- f. They are for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or public stockyard where Federal or Federal/State approved inspection is maintained, and they may enter the State without a health certificate and permit, or a negative test for Brucellosis or Tuberculosis and shall be considered as under quarantine until slaughtered, if so permitted under Federal regulation.

PLEASE NOTE: After areas of Colorado are declared in the process of, or, become modified certified Brucellosis free, intra and interstate movements of livestock into such areas must comply with federal and State regulations for entry.

C. Scabies and Mange:

- 1. No cattle affected with, or exposed to scabies or mange shall be shipped, trail driven or otherwise transported or moved into the State for any purpose.

D. Immediate Slaughter

- 1. Cattle for immediate slaughter consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or public stockyard where federal or Federal/State approved inspection is maintained may enter the State without a health certificate or a negative test for Brucellosis or Tuberculosis, and shall be considered as under quarantine until slaughtered.

SECTION VI. DOGS--Department of Public Health State of Colorado,
July 1, 1959.

All dogs must be accompanied by official health certificate showing qualifications.

- A. Dogs entering Colorado should be vaccinated not less than 30 days nor more than 12 months with nervous tissue vaccine or within 36 months with L.E.P. Flury vaccine prior to importation.

- B. Puppies under three months of age may be imported into the State, but must be held under close observation and surveillance until vaccinated, and for 30 days thereafter.

SECTION VII. GOATS

- A. A permit is required prior to entry. All dairy and purebred goats shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating they are clinically free from any infectious or contagious disease. They must originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd or pass a negative tuberculin test not more than 30 days prior to entry. They must also pass a negative brucellosis test not more than 30 days prior to entry, if over four months of age. The health certificate shall give a complete description of each animal, giving the age, color, sex, and any identifying tags, tattoos and ear marks. Goats for immediate slaughter may move into the State without a health certificate when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment or center that is approved by and designated by the Animal Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the office of the State Veterinarian.

SECTION VIII. HORSES, MULES AND ASSES. (No permit required.)

- A. These animals may be transported or moved into the State when accompanied by an official health certificate stating that said animals are free of any infectious or contagious diseases and are not exposed thereto.

SECTION IX. POULTRY

1. No hatching eggs, baby chicks, or turkey poults shall be imported into the State unless they have originated from flocks actively participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or the National Turkey Improvement Plan, or from flocks under a comparable pullorum control plan administered by the state of origin.
2. No started chicks, chickens, or turkeys, except those for immediate slaughter may be imported into the State unless they have originated from flocks actively participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan or the National Turkey Improvement Plan, for from flocks under a comparable pullorum control plan administered by the state of origin.
3. All shipments of hatching eggs, baby chicks, and poults or of chickens and turkeys, except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that the poultry or eggs originated from flocks meeting the requirements in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Section IX.

- a. Each box, crate, case, or other container of hatching eggs, baby chicks, poults, or chickens or turkeys, except those for immediate slaughter, shall be identified by a label stating the poultry or eggs are free from newcastle, tuberculosis, fowl cholera, ornithosis, and other communicable diseases and stating under which plan the poultry or eggs are produced.

SECTION X. SHEEP

- A. A permit is required prior to entry.
- B. General. All sheep, except those consigned to a Federal Stockyards must obtain a special permit prior to date of entry, and be accompanied by an official health certificate showing that said sheep are free from all contagious and infectious diseases, particularly scabies. If the sheep originate from a state known to have scabies the health certificate shall show the sheep have been dipped once in a dip currently approved by the United State Department of Agriculture, within 10 days prior to date of importation. All such dippings shall be under the supervision of the State or Federal inspectors approved by the state of origin, or currently licensed accredited veterinarians.
- C. Feeder lambs may be shipped into the State for feeding purposes providing they are accompanied by an official health certificate indicating they originated in a state free of scabies, and are free from any infectious or contagious diseases or recent exposure thereto. If they originate in a state where scabies is known to exist, they shall comply with the dipping requirements as stipulated in paragraph B of this section.

EXCEPTION: Feeder lambs destined for registered quarantine sheep feedlot may enter the State as per instructions of special permit required for this type of movement.

- D. All breeding sheep entering the State shall be accompanied by an official health certificate from the state of origin complying with the above requirements (paragraph B) and in addition, shall be certified by the chief sanitary official of the state of origin as being free of exposure to, or contact with, scrapie-diseased or exposed sheep, and that said sheep are not progeny of any scrapie-diseased or exposed sheep.

Section XI. SWINE

- A. A permit is required prior to entry.
- B. All swine transported into the State shall be accompanied by an official health certificate and special permit. The health certificate to record the swine have been given a

complete veterinary inspection just prior to shipment and that said swine have not been fed raw garbage (other than owner's household garbage) and have not been affected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.

- C. Swine consigned for immediate slaughter where Federal inspection is maintained shall be admitted for said purpose without official health certificate, providing there is no diversion enroute to the slaughtering establishment.
- D. Swine for feeding purposes may enter the State providing they are accompanied by an official health certificate, as stipulated in paragraph B of this section, and, in addition, immunized against hog cholera by a licensed, accredited veterinarian in the state of origin with an adequate dose of modified live virus at least 21 days prior to time of entry. Each animal to be individually identified.
- E. Breeding swine may enter the State providing they comply with paragraph B of this section, and are immunized for hog cholera as specified in paragraph D, and in addition thereto, originate from a validated brucellosis-free herd, or tested negative to the brucellosis agglutination test within 30 days of the date of entry.

Section XII. WILD AND GAME ANIMALS

- A. Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the State, providing a report of the number of animals and kind is made to the State Veterinarian within 10 days prior to date of entry. All importations under this category are subject to the regulations of the Colorado Game and Fish Department 6060 North Broadway, Denver, Colorado.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved as amended on June 30, 1965, by Dr. Wm. C. Tobin, State Veterinarian of Colorado.

CONNECTICUT

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Section I. General

- A. No animal, including Domestic Fowl, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the state until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the livestock official of the state, except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by ARS of the United States Department of Agriculture for immediate slaughter and enter the state under proper Federal permit.
- B. All livestock imported into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate and permit which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.
- C. A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by air mail, or the most rapid means available, to the livestock sanitary official of the State of Connecticut, prior to the date animals are shipped from the state of origin.
- D. Livestock entering Connecticut without proper health certificate and permit shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by the livestock sanitary official or consigned to slaughter.
- E. Who may inspect: Accredited, licensed graduate veterinarians who are approved by the livestock sanitary official and veterinarians in employ of ARS of the United States Department of Agriculture regularly stationed in Connecticut.
- F. Who may approve: All health certificates shall bear the approval of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

Section II. Official Health Certificate

- A. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the state of destination, accomplished on an official form from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veterinarian

who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

- B. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and the consignee, with an accurate description or identification of the livestock, and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved, including results of required tests as well as dates and vaccination, if any. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance.
- C. Only standard tube agglutination tests for brucellosis are recognized by the State of Connecticut, and shall be done in an approved laboratory.

Section III. Permits

- A. Request for permits shall be directed to the Commissioner of Agriculture, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut, and shall set forth the following information: number and kind of animals; origin of shipment; proposed date of shipment; proposed destination; proposed arrival date; and intended purpose of shipment.
- B. All animals entering the state under permit shall be consigned to a natural person who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state.
- C. All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

Section IV. Cattle

TUBERCULOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Connecticut if:

They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, or in qualified negative herds in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area, the last herd test of which was made within twelve (12) months prior to shipment. The twelve (12) month herd test prior to shipment may be waived if cattle to be imported pass a negative tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days of shipment.

Cattle for feeding purposes may enter Connecticut if:

Steers: Accompanied by permit and official health chart showing animals negative to tuberculin test within thirty (30) days of shipment. Animals must be identified by ear tags and shall be kept separate and apart from all dairy and breeding cattle

unless they shall have complied with the requirements specified in above section.

BRUCELLOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Connecticut provided all such animals are officially calf vaccinated between 4 and 8 months of age and, if over 24 months of age, are negative to a tube agglutination blood test within 30 days of importation, and also provided such animals meet any one of the following requirements:

1. Certified herd.
2. Negative Herd in Modified Certified Area.
3. Herd under state-federal supervision for control of Brucellosis that are negative to official blood tests within 90 days of exportation of individual animals.
4. Steers, spayed heifers or calves under 4 months of age.
5. They are officially calfhood vaccinated animals under 24 months of age and properly identified that originate in a negative herd.

Exceptions:

Non-vaccinated bulls from certified herds or negative herds in a Modified Certified Area may be imported when tested within 30 days and found negative.

Non-vaccinated registered females that originate in Brucellosis-free country, state or county may be imported on special permit issued at the discretion of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Immediate Slaughter

1. All meat cattle brought into this state shall be accompanied by a permit obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture. Such permit shall accompany all waybills, or if animals are driven over the highways shall be in possession of the person in charge of the same.
2. Cattle for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center where Federal inspection is maintained, may enter the state without permit, health certificate, or a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis and shall be considered as under quarantine until slaughtered. Such animals must be accompanied by waybill as required by Federal regulations.

Section V. Dogs

All dogs to be transported or moved into the state for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an official health certificate stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not under quarantine, has not been exposed to rabies.

This section shall not apply to any dog which is imported into the state for exhibition purposes and which does not remain in the state for more than 21 days.

Section VI. Goats

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing they come from a certified brucellosis-free herd, are negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry, and are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable diseases. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal, giving age, color, and markings.

Section VII. Horses, Mules, and Asses

These animals may be transported or moved into the state when accompanied by an official health certificate.

Section VIII. Poultry

Chickens, turkeys, or other poultry over five (5) months of age, intended for breeding purposes shall not be shipped or in any manner moved into the state unless they have passed a negative tube agglutination test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the livestock sanitary official within thirty (30) days preceding date of importation or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in state of origin.

Hatching eggs shall not be transported into the state unless they are shipped from a hatchery or a premises under the supervision of the poultry disease control authorities of the state of origin, and their pullorum classification is "pullorum clean", such pullorum clean status to be established by the tube agglutination test only.

Section IX. Sheep

All sheep entering the state for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate indicating they are free from scabies, lice, foot rot, and all other infectious or communicable diseases, and have not been exposed to such diseases.

Section X. Swine

General: All swine moved interstate shall be accompanied by a certificate showing that the premises of origin have been given an inspection by Federal or State livestock inspector stating swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been affected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.

Feeding and Breeding Swine: Swine for breeding purposes may enter state providing they comply with above paragraph, and before permit for shipment is granted the applicant must furnish a vaccination certificate signed by a licensed veterinarian, showing the animal was vaccinated by the following method:

1. With modified live virus and serum, no later than twenty-one (21) days before importation.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 29, 1965, by Dr. Jean V. Smith, State Veterinarian of Connecticut.

DELAWARE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

A. General Requirements:

All animals, except those for immediate slaughter, imported into the State of Delaware shall meet the following general requirements:

1. examined by an accredited veterinarian within thirty(30) days of date of entry and found free of disease and exposure thereto and

2. accompanied by an official interstate health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

B. Cattle Requirements:

In addition to the General Requirements of part A, all cattle shall meet the following requirements:

1. TUBERCULOSIS

a. animals over six(6) months of age shall be negative to a tuberculin test within sixty(60) days of the date of entry and

b. shall not originate in herds under quarantine or in herds which contain tuberculosis suspects or reactors.

2. BRUCELLOSIS

a. animals shall originate in Brucellosis Free or Modified Certified Free Areas or in herds which have had a complete negative herd blood test for brucellosis within the past twelve(12) months and

b. individual animals to be imported over six(6) months of age shall be negative in the 1/50 and greater dilutions to an official brucellosis blood test conducted within thirty(30) days of the date of entry. Official brucellosis vaccinated heifers under twenty-four(24) months of age, steers and spayed heifers need not be brucellosis tested and

c. shall not originate in herds under quarantine or in herds which contain brucellosis suspects or reactors.

d. individual animals shall be identified by ear tag or registration number, breed, sex and age.

C. Sheep Requirements:

In addition to the General Requirements of part A, all sheep shall meet the following requirements:

1. must originate in a flock not infected with scrapie within the preceding four(4) years and

2. animals which originate in areas declared scabies infested shall be dipped with an approved dip within seven (7) days of date of entry. No sheep originating in a scabies infested flock is permitted entry into the State.

D. Goat Requirements:

In addition to the General Requirements of part A, all goats for breeding or dairying purposes shall meet the following requirements:

1. TUBERCULOSIS

a. animals over six(6) months of age shall be negative to a tuberculin test conducted within thirty(30) days of date of entry.

b. shall not originate in herds under quarantine or in herds which contain tuberculosis suspects or reactors.

2. BRUCELLOSIS

a. animals over six(6) months of age shall be negative to an official brucellosis blood test within thirty(30) days of date of entry and

b. shall not originate in herds under quarantine or in herds which contain brucellosis suspects or reactors.

E. Swine Requirements:

In addition to the General Requirements of part A, all swine for breeding or feeding purposes shall meet the following requirements:

1. Hog Cholera:

a. animals moving directly from farm of origin to farm of destination must be officially vaccinated with either (a) modified live virus vaccine administered in the dosage recommended by the manufacturer and a minimum dosage of 15cc of antiserum or 7.5cc of antibody concentrate not less than twenty-one(21) days or more than one(1) year prior to the movement or (b) killed or inactivated virus vaccine not less than twenty-one(21) days nor more than six(6) months prior to such movement. All swine are to be individually identified by ear tag, registration number, or tattoo and shall comply with the provisions of the General Requirements of part A.

b. animals moving from farm of origin to specifically approved salesbarns, stockyards or auction markets which do not comply with the requirements of paragraph a, under Hog Cholera of this part shall comply with the applicable provisions of Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

2. BRUCELLOSIS

Feeder swine over six(6) months of age destined to Validated Brucellosis Free Herds or herds in the process of becoming validated and breeder swine over six(6) months of age must either originate in Validated Brucellosis Free Herd or be negative to an official brucellosis test with thirty(30) days of date of entry.

3. Breeder swine shall be individually identified by ear tag or registration number, age, sex and breed.

4. No swine that have been fed raw garbage are permitted entry into the State.

F. Horses, Mules and Asses Requirements:

All horses, mules and asses shall meet the General Requirements of part A.

G. Dog Requirements:

In addition to the General Requirements of part A, all dogs shall meet the following requirements:

1. animals over four(4) months of age shall be adequately vaccinated for rabies and

2. type of rabies vaccine used for immunization and the date of administration shall be included on the official interstate health certificate and

3. animals shall not originate in a rabies quarantined area.

H. Zoo Animals Requirements:

All zoo animals shall meet the General Requirements of part A.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 17, 1965, by Dr. Robert L. Ricker, State Veterinarian of Delaware.

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. No animal, including poultry, affected with or exposed to any infectious or transmissible disease shall be imported into the State until written permission for such importation is obtained from the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, Tallahassee, Florida.
2. Livestock imported into the State shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, where required, which must be attached to the waybill; or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock, if moved on foot. A health certificate or permit will be void after thirty (30) days.
3. An "official health certificate" means a legible certificate made on an official form from the state of origin or from the U.S. Animal Disease Eradication Division issued by an approved veterinarian and approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.
4. An "approved veterinarian" means an accredited veterinarian, a licensed veterinarian approved by the authorities of the state of origin or an authorized veterinary inspector of the U.S. Animal Disease Eradication Division.
5. The health certificate shall contain the names and addressee of the consignor and consignee with an accurate description and identification of the livestock and shall also contain identification of the motor vehicle or railroad carrier used or to be used in the transportation of the livestock covered by the health certificate. A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry, Tallahassee, Florida, before the arrival of the livestock.
6. Livestock entering the state without proper health certificate or otherwise entering the state in violation of these regulations shall be stopped by an agent, servant, or employee of the Board or any law enforcement officer of the State of Florida or any subdivision thereof, and any person, firm or association of persons having charge, custody or control of such livestock shall forthwith proceed to remove them from the State of Florida.
7. All trucks, railway cars and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock into Florida shall be cleaned and disinfected under supervision of an approved veterinarian prior to the loading of such livestock, and certificate to this effect must accompany the shipment.

8. In order to assist in the enforcement of these regulations and to aid in determining point of origin of livestock transported within the State of Florida unless the same be accompanied by a proper health certificate, the same shall be accompanied by a bill of sale or sworn proof of ownership of the livestock, which shall disclose the name of the owner, the name of the consignee, the point of origin, the point of destination, and a description of the livestock sufficient to identify them for any and all purposes.

SCREWORMS

All animals must be free of screwworm infestation. Animals showing evidence of recently inflicted wounds, such as castration, dehorning, or branding are not eligible for entry. Any animal showing natural wounds and all animals originating in states known to be infested with screwworms must be treated with CO-RAL. Baby calves, lactating dairy animals, and immediate slaughter animals are exempted from CO-RAL spraying, but wounds must be treated with EQ 335.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

These animals may be imported into the States when accompanied by an official health certificate giving an accurate description of the animal or animals and certifying that the animal or animals are free from any evidence of infectious or transmissible disease or exposure thereto.

2. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected as set forth in General Regulation 7 above. See "SCREWORMS" above.

CATTLE, DAIRY AND BREEDING

1. Tuberculosis (All cattle imported into Florida for dairy purposes are subject to retest for tuberculosis not earlier than 45 days nor later than 60 days after entry into the State). See "SCREWORMS" above.

Dairy and breeding cattle must be negative to T.B. test within 30 days prior to entry into the State; or originate in Accredited T.B. Free Herd, or qualified negative herd in modified accredited area which has been tested within the past 12 months. (Animals to be shipped must have been part of herd at time of last herd test); or be consigned to state-federal approved stockyards.

2. Brucellosis (All cattle over 24 months of age imported into Florida for dairy purposes are subject to retest for brucellosis not earlier than 30 days nor later than 60 days after entry into the State.)

A. Cattle originating in certified herds, certified areas, or modified certified areas must be negative to brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry. Exemptions to test: Calves under six months of age and official calf vaccinates under 30 months of age which are not parturient or post parturient.

B. Official calf vaccinates (vaccinated between four and eight months of age) must be accompanied by certificate or record of vaccination issued by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. Official vaccinates over 30 months of age, and those under 30 months which are parturient or post parturient, must be negative to brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry.

Bulls vaccinated after April 15, 1964, will not be considered as official vaccinates.

C. Cattle originating in certified herds or herds not under quarantine in certified areas or modified certified areas may enter without brucellosis test if consigned to a state-federal approved stockyard.

D. Cattle which do not meet requirements of paragraphs A, B, or C above must be negative to brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry, and be accompanied by special permit from the office of the State Veterinarian of Florida. Such cattle shall be isolated at destination for at least 30 days and re-tested for brucellosis at the end of isolation period, and if not negative, will be disposed of for immediate slaughter.

E. Calves under six months of age are exempt from brucellosis test but must be covered by official health certificate showing that they originate in negative herds under federal-state supervision.

Brucellosis tests must be conducted in a state or federal laboratory.

CATTLE, FEEDING

A. Steers may be imported without health certificate, vaccination certificate, brucellosis or tuberculosis tests provided they are maintained separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle.

B. Bulls and female cattle of recognized beef type from herds not under quarantine may be moved to feed lots designated and approved by the Florida Department of Agriculture wherein cattle are maintained separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle without vaccination certificate, brucellosis or tuberculosis tests, but must be covered by health certificate and special permit from the State Veterinarian of Florida.

CATTLE, IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter type to be used only for immediate slaughter may be imported into the state without health certificate, brucellosis or tuberculosis tests, provided such cattle are consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments within the state. Such cattle shall be slaughtered within 10 days after arrival at destination.

Vehicles transporting cattle into Florida for any purpose must be cleaned and disinfected as set forth in General Regulation 7 above.

GOATS

1. Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may be imported into the State provided they are accompanied by official health certificate indicating that they have passed negative tests for brucellosis and tuberculosis within 30 days prior to entry. See "SCREWWORMS" above.

2. Goats for immediate slaughter may be imported into the State without health certificate or negative brucellosis and tuberculosis tests, provided they are consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments within the State. Such goats shall be slaughtered within ten days after arrival at destination.

3. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected as set forth in General Regulation 7 above.

SHEEP

1. All sheep entering the State except for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate indicating they are free from scabies and all other infectious and communicable disease or exposure thereto. Sheep which pass through public stockyards or stock pens, or originating in a state known to have scabies shall be accompanied by health certificate including certificate of dipping in accordance with regulations of the U.S. Animal Disease Eradication Division. See "SCREWWORMS" above.

2. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected as set forth in General Regulation 7 above.

SWINE

1. No swine may be imported into the State of Florida for any purpose other than immediate slaughter except upon special permit issued by the State Veterinarian of Florida. See "SCREWWORMS" above.

2. Swine for breeding and feeding purposes in addition to special permit must be covered by official health certificate indicating that

- (a) The entire herd from which the swine originated had been inspected and no symptoms of vesicular exanthema were observed; and
- (b) Each animal has been treated against hog cholera by one of the following methods at least 21 days prior to shipment:

Serum and modified live virus vaccine; or Inactivated vaccine (Boynton's Tissue or Crystal violet).

3. Swine for breeding purposes may be imported without brucellosis test if from a validated Brucellosis Free Swine Herd. All other swine for breeding purposes over four months of age must be negative to brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to shipment and on arrival at destination will be held in isolation for a period of thirty (30) days or more, at which time they must be again tested for brucellosis. Swine reacting on this Florida test must be disposed of for immediate slaughter. At any time that swine are taken out of isolation for foreign shipment, they should be tested negative for brucellosis.

Swine so moved into the State must not come in contact with swine not meeting the above requirements during transportation.

4. All breeding and feeder swine permitted to enter this state must be unloaded and inspected on arrival under supervision of a representative of the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry and held in isolation at least 1500 feet from all other swine for a period of at least thirty (30) days.

5. Swine for immediate slaughter may be imported into the state without special permit or health certificate, provided such swine are consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments within the state. Such swine must be slaughtered within ten (10) days after arrival at destination.

6. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected as set forth in General Regulation 7 above.

POULTRY

1. (a) Chickens over 14 days of age other than those consigned to recognized slaughtering establishments must be accompanied by permit issued by the State Veterinarian of Florida. Application for permit must show the number, age and breed of chickens to be shipped, name and address of producer, hatchery source, and record

of vaccination against disease, and must be co-signed by a veterinarian certifying that the chickens to be shipped are in good health and show no evidence of disease.

(b) Hatching eggs, chicks and chickens must originate in flocks classified as U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean or from flocks that have met comparable standards under the supervision of the poultry disease control authority of the state of origin.

(c) Hatching eggs, chicks and chickens must originate in flocks which have not been subjected to the "planned infection" or the "controlled infection" method of mycoplasma gallisepticum vaccination.

(d) Chickens must be shipped in new, unused, or cleaned and disinfected containers. See "SCREWORMS" above.

2. Hatching eggs, poultts and turkeys must originate in flocks classified as U.S. pullorum-typhoid clean or from flocks that have met comparable standards under the supervision of the poultry or turkey disease control authority of the state of origin, and from flocks which have not been subjected to the "planned infection" or the "controlled infection" method of mycoplasma gallisepticum vaccination. Turkeys must be shipped in new, unused or cleaned and disinfected containers. See "SCREWORMS" above.

DOGS

All dogs imported into this state with the exception of exhibition dogs to be within the State for a limited period of time shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that the dog or dogs are free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, and by reasonable investigation have not been exposed to rabies within 100 days prior to importation. Dogs which cannot comply with the requirements above may be imported into the state if accompanied by official health certificate certifying them to be free from infectious or communicable diseases and stating that they have been vaccinated for rabies not more than 6 months prior to importation. See "SCREWORMS" above.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 29, 1965, by Dr. C. L. Campbell, State Veterinarian of Florida.

GEORGIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Livestock entering Georgia must be accompanied by an official health certificate identifying each animal and giving the results of required tests for each animal. Such animals shall originate from herds free of any contagious or infectious disease and shall not have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease prior to or during shipment. The complete name and address of the consignor and consignee must be shown on the health certificate. A copy of the health certificate bearing the approval or the disapproval of the livestock regulatory official of the state of origin should be forwarded to the Georgia Department of Agriculture promptly.

- A. Cattle consigned to Federal or State approved slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter or Federal or State approved livestock auction markets to be sold for immediate slaughter are exempt from Tuberculosis and Brucellosis tests.
- B. Female cattle may be shipped into Georgia under quarantine for temporary (not more than 120 days) feeding or purposes other than breeding provided they have a negative test for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to entry.
- C. Brucellosis Requirements (Interstate):
 - 1. Cattle may not be shipped into Georgia from herds which have disclosed Brucellosis reactors until the herd of origin has passed two (2) negative herd tests at least sixty (60) days apart since infection was disclosed and the cattle being shipped are negative to the Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.
 - 2. Cattle from herds with no known infection may be shipped into Georgia provided they are negative to the Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.
 - 3. The following classes of cattle are exempt from Brucellosis test:
 - a. Animals coming directly from officially certified Brucellosis free herds - certification number and date of last herd test must be shown on health certificate.
 - b. Official calfhood vaccinated animals under thirty (30) months of age.
 - c. Unvaccinated animals under six (6) months of age which originate from negative herds.

D. Tuberculosis Requirements (Interstate):

1. Cattle may be imported into Georgia provided they are certified by the regulatory official of the state of origin as originating from herds without a history of Tuberculosis infection, and
 - a. Animals six (6) months of age and older are negative to the Tuberculin test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.
 - b. Cattle coming directly from Tuberculosis free accredited herds - accreditation number and date of last herd test must be shown on health certificate - are exempt from test.
2. Cattle consigned to direct slaughter are exempt from test.

E. Swine Requirements (Interstate): All swine except those for immediate slaughter shall be permanently identified, accompanied by an official health certificate, and shall meet the following requirements:

1. Originate from areas and/or herds not under quarantine for any contagious or communicable disease.
2. Have been fed no garbage.
3. All swine over six (6) months of age must be negative to an official Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry unless they originate from validated Brucellosis free herds.
4. Shall have been vaccinated against hog cholera by one of the following methods:
 - a. Modified Live Virus Vaccine and Anti-Hog Cholera Serum as prescribed by the manufacturer at least twenty-one (21) days prior to entry, or Killed Virus or Inactivated Vaccines as prescribed by the Manufacturers at least twenty-one (21) days prior to date of entry. Such vaccination shall be administered by a licensed, accredited veterinarian or a State or Federal Veterinarian. The date, method of vaccination and quantities of Anti-Hog Cholera Serum and Modified Live Virus Vaccine or Killed Virus or Inactivated Vaccine per animal must be stated on the health certificate.
5. All swine shipped into Georgia for breeding or feeding purposes shall be held in isolation for a period of not less than twenty-one (21) days at destination.

- F. Permits: Animals and Poultry which do not meet the health requirements governing admission of livestock and poultry may be shipped into Georgia provided a written permit is obtained from the Chief Veterinarian of Georgia.
- G. Retest Requirements: All cattle and swine entering Georgia for dairy or breeding purposes are hereby quarantined and must be held in isolation until retested in not less than forty-five (45) nor more than sixty (60) days following the date of entry for Brucellosis and Tuberculosis, at owner's expense. Cattle and swine from modified certified Brucellosis areas and modified accredited Tuberculosis areas are required to be tested after entry in accordance with these provisions.

The above described quarantine will be released upon presentation of results of required negative tests and expiration of the isolation period.

Exemptions:

1. Official calfhood vaccinated animals under thirty (30) months of age, calves less than six (6) months of age, and cattle coming directly from certified Brucellosis free herds are exempt from retests for Brucellosis.
 2. Cattle coming directly from accredited Tuberculosis free herds are exempt from retests for Tuberculosis.
 3. Swine are exempt from Tuberculosis tests, and swine less than six (6) months of age are exempt from Brucellosis tests.
 4. No indemnity will be paid for animals reacting to Tuberculosis or Brucellosis tests until all animals in the shipment have passed a negative tests.
- H. Violations: No person shall be eligible for indemnity payments if any laws or regulations are violated.
- I. Sheep and Goats:

All sheep and goats, except those for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate and shall be:

1. Free of scabies, lace and foot-rot.
2. Originate from areas and herds that are not quarantined for any contagious or communicable disease.
3. Dipped within fifteen (15) days immediately preceding the date of entry in a solution containing one of the United States Department of Agriculture permitted dips.

4. Dairy goats must be negative to an official Tuberculin test and an official Brucellosis test made within thirty (30) days immediately preceding date of entry.

J. Dogs: All dogs shall be accompanied by a health certificate and shall:

1. Be free from all infectious diseases.
2. Originate from an area not quarantined for rabies.
3. Have not been exposed to rabies.
4. Have been vaccinated against rabies within the six (6) months immediately preceding the date of entry and be properly identified by tag and certificate of vaccination against rabies.

K. Horses, Ponys, Mules and Asses

Except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a health certificate and be free from any contagious or communicable disease.

L. Poultry, Hatching Eggs, Chicks, Poultts and Poultry Breeding Stock

1. Hatching eggs, chicks, poultts and poultry breeding stock shall not be shipped into the State of Georgia without first obtaining prior approval and a permit from the Georgia Department of Agriculture through the Georgia Poultry Laboratory, P. O. Box 148, Oakwood, Georgia. A permit is required for all shipments and the permit number must appear on the shipping label of each container of hatching eggs, chicks, poultts or poultry breeding stock.
2. Hatching eggs, chicks, poultts and poultry breeding stock shipped into Georgia shall be reported by the shipper to the Georgia Department of Agriculture, through the Georgia Poultry Laboratory, P. O. Box 148, Oakwood, Georgia, either:
 - a. On a health certificate signed by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin certifying that shipment has met requirements equivalent to Georgia regulations for control of Pullorum disease and other contagious and infectious diseases of poultry.
 - b. Or, on official National Poultry Improvement Plan forms, if produced under a Pullorum control phase of the N.P.I.P. or N.T.I.P. A duplicate copy of such certificate shall be attached to the way bill on each shipment.

M. Livestock and/or Poultry for Slaughter.

All livestock and/or poultry entering the State of Georgia for immediate slaughter:

1. Must be consigned to a licensed slaughtering establishment, or to a licensed poultry processing plant, or to a licensed livestock sales establishment approved by the State of Georgia for sale for immediate slaughter only.
2. Do not require health certificates nor Tuberculosis nor Brucellosis tests.
3. Are under quarantine until slaughtered.

N. Screwworm Requirements.

Domestic animals, including cattle, swine, sheep, goats, horses, and other equines, moving into Georgia shall be free of screwworm infestations and wounds which have the possibility of being infested with screwworms or screwworm fly eggs.

Domestic animals, including cattle, swine, sheep, goats, horses, and other equines, moving into Georgia from Arizona, Arkansas, Texas, California, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, and other states in which screwworm infestation may be revealed shall be subject to the following provisions:

1. Shipments shall be accompanied by a statement issued by an accredited veterinarian in the state of origin certifying that he examined the animals identified on the health certificate within thirty-six (36) hours preceding shipment without shipment disclosure of evidence of screwworm infestation or wounds having the possibility of being infested. The statement shall show the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, the date and time of inspection in the state of origin, and the expected date of arrival in Georgia. The above statement shall be made in three copies--the original copy to be forwarded with the health certificate, one copy to accompany shipment of livestock, and one copy to be mailed to the Chief Veterinarian, Georgia Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Building, Capitol Square, S. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia, on the same date that the inspection is made.
2. All shipments shall be subject to inspection on arrival at destination in Georgia and shall not be removed from destination point in Georgia excepting that permission or release be obtained from the Chief Veterinarian, Georgia Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Building, Capitol Square, S. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia, or his duly authorized agent.
3. The above regulations shall not apply to cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and other equines when consigned to a recognized slaughtering plant for immediate slaughter.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved May 20, 1965, by Dr. O. D. Dye, Chief Veterinarian of Georgia.

HAWAII

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION - CATTLE

Anaplasmosis: Thirty (30) day negative test required.

Brucellosis: Thirty (30) day negative test required.

Vaccinates: Officially vaccinated heifers up to twenty-four (24) months of age admitted without agglutination tube test.

Tuberculosis: Thirty (30) day negative test required.

Approval of certificates by state or federal veterinarian required.

SECTION - DOGS AND CATS

No pre-arrival requirements. All dogs and cats quarantined for one hundred and twenty (120) days in Honolulu prior to entry.

SECTION - GOATS

Brucellosis: Thirty (30) day negative test required.

Tuberculosis: Thirty (30) day negative test required.

Approval of certificates by state or federal veterinarian required.

SECTION - HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

A. Originate in area wherein the diseases equine encephalomyelitis and equine infectious anemia have not occurred in the six (6) months period prior to entry.

B. Inoculated by an accredited veterinarian with two (2) standard doses of ARS approved equine encephalomyelitis vaccine, with 7 to 10 days between doses, the second dose to be administered not later than 15 days prior to shipment.

C. Examined by an accredited veterinarian immediately prior to shipment and found free of external parasites, symptoms of transmissible disease, or evidence of recent exposure to such disease.

Approval of certificates by federal or state veterinarian required.

SECTION - POULTRY AND HATCHING EGGS

1. Day-old poultry and hatching eggs. May be permitted entry when accompanied by an affidavit from shipper describing such poultry or hatching eggs and stating that they originated in a Pullorum clean rated flock; that said flock had, to the best of his knowledge, been free of symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable disease for the 60 days preceding date of shipment; and further, in respect to day-old poultry, that said poultry have not been vaccinated for infectious bronchitis or other disease prior to shipment.

2. Chickens and turkeys. Certified by an accredited veterinarian that he has examined the flock of origin and found it to be free of symptoms of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or evidence of recent exposure to such disease, and describing the poultry in the shipment. In addition, the certificate shall declare that said chickens or turkeys have: 1) originated in a flock having a rating of Pullorum clean in an official national or state plan for the control of diseases of poultry, or have been tested for Pullorum disease with negative results within 30 days prior to entry; 2) been vaccinated with Newcastle disease vaccine not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days prior to shipment and that said chickens and turkeys have not been vaccinated for infectious bronchitis or any disease other than Newcastle disease; 3) been identified by individual leg or wing band numbers and such numbers shall be listed on the certificate.

3. Other poultry. Certified by an accredited veterinarian that he has examined the flock of origin and found it to be free of symptoms of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or evidence of recent exposure to such disease and describe the poultry in the shipment.

All poultry shall be free of external parasites and shall be shipped in new, unused containers.

SECTION - SHEEP

A. Originate in a state officially declared free of scabies 12 month period preceding date of shipment or have been dipped twice, 10 to 14 days apart, in approved scabies dip under supervision of a state or a federal veterinarian.

B. Certified free of external parasites and symptoms of, or evidence of recent exposure to blue tongue, contagious ecthyma, foot-rot, scabies, scrapie, vibronic abortion, mycotic abortion, or any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease of sheep immediately prior to shipment.

C. Approval of certificates by state or federal veterinarian required.

SECTION - SWINE

A. Originate in a Validated-Brucellosis-Free herd or in a herd not under quarantine in a Validated Brucellosis-free area.

B. Inoculated with standard doses of ARS approved modified live virus and (o.k.) or serum concentrate or two standard doses 15 days apart of ARS approved killed hog cholera vaccine or any other biological product for the prevention of hog cholera, approved in writing by State Veterinarian, not less than 30 days nor more than 180 days prior to shipment.

C. All animals shall be identified by distinguishing ear notch, ear tag or tattoo which shall be recorded on the health certificate.

D. Approval of certificates by state or federal veterinarian required.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 17, 1965, by Dr. Ernest H. Willers, State Veterinarian of Hawaii.

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Official Health Certificate or Permit, or both if so required on all livestock unless otherwise provided in these regulations.

SECTION I - Cattle

Tuberculosis

1. Accredited Tuberculosis Free Herd, or
2. Modified Accredited Area and from a herd not under quarantine, or from a Bovine Tuberculosis Free Area or
3. Negative 30 day test and from non-reactor herd.
4. Permit from State official of destination and animals placed under quarantine.

Brucellosis

1. Certified Brucellosis Free Herd, or from a Certified Brucellosis Free Area, or
2. Modified Certified Free Area and from a herd not under quarantine, or
3. Official vaccinates under 30 months of age, or
4. Steers, spayed heifers and calves under 8 months of age, exempt from Brucellosis requirements.
5. Non-modified certified area cattle - all shipments must be in full compliance with the provisions of Section 78.12, Title 9, CFR, Federal Interstate Brucellosis Regulations.

Permit and animals placed under quarantine.

SECTION II - Dogs

1. All dogs imported into the state of Idaho shall be accompanied by an official health certificate attesting that such dogs are apparently free from any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and have been officially vaccinated against rabies not more than six (6) months prior to entry with nerve tissue rabies vaccine, or not more than twenty-four (24) months prior to entry with canine chick-embryo rabies vaccine, and are identified by

dated vaccination certificate and tags bearing serial numbers and names of vaccines used; provided however, that puppies under four (4) months of age may be exempt from vaccination requirements provided they do not originate in a rabies quarantined area, or in an area of fifty (50) miles radius in which rabies has been found in the last six (6) months prior to importation.

2. Puppies under 4 months of age exempt from vaccination requirements if not from a rabies quarantine area.

SECTION III - Horses, Mules and Asses

1. No Health Certificate required if apparently healthy.

SECTION IV - Poultry

1. No Health Certificate required if apparently healthy.

SECTION V - Swine (Breeding and Feeding)

1. Clinical Health inspection within 15 days from date of shipment, and
2. All swine shipments must be in full compliance with the provisions of Part 76, amended, Title 9, CFR, Federal Interstate Swine regulations, and
3. If for breeding purposes and over 3 months of age negative to Brucellosis test within 30 days from date of shipment, or originate from a Validated Herd, and,
4. If Purebred immunized with Swine erysipelas serum not more than 15 days from date of shipment, or
5. With an erysipelas serum and culture treatment not less than 30 days from date of shipment, or
6. With erysipelas vaccine attenuated not less than 30 days from date of shipment.

GENERAL

1. Livestock may enter the State of Idaho without a Health Certificate or Permit if they are consigned direct to a Federal or State-Federal Approved inspected packing plant for immediate slaughter or to a Federal or State-Federal Approved Stock Yard, if accompanied by a way bill or similar document signed by the owner or shipper stating the origin, destination, number and description of the animals, and the purpose for which they are to be moved.

2. Copy of Health Certificates shall be mailed promptly to the Idaho Bureau of Animal Industry, Room 206, State House, Boise, Idaho. Phone 344-5811, Ext. 465.

SECTION VI - Sheep and Goats

All matters pertaining to the entrance of sheep or goats into the State of Idaho are under the direct supervision of the Idaho Sheep Commission. All Health Certificates and correspondence concerning sheep or goats must be promptly mailed direct to the Idaho Sheep Commission, State House, Boise, Idaho, Phone 4-5811, Ext. 567.

REQUIREMENTS

1. A permit issued by the Inspector-In-Charge of the Idaho Sheep Commission, plus an official Health Certificate certifying that all such sheep or goats are free from, and have not been exposed to - for a period of at least 30 days prior to inspection and shipment, Scabies, Foot Rot, Lip and Leg ulceration, Bluetongue, any form of necrobacillosis, or any other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, and are free from excessive external Parasitism (the determining of "not excessive" by the Health Certificate issuer is acceptable).
2. Permits and general information concerning sheep or goats may be received from the Inspector-In-Charge at the above address by writing, telegraph or telephone.
3. Inspection, covered by Health Certificates, of sheep or goats must be conducted when such sheep or goats are not loaded on railroad cars, trucks or other vehicles.
4. Sheep or goats originating in States where Scabies is known to exist within the past 6 months must be accompanied by a certificate of dipping, along with a permit and Health Certificate, showing that they have been dipped immediately prior to entry with a Federally approved dip.
5. Sheep and goats may enter Idaho without a Health Certificate if consigned to a Federally inspected stock yard or to a Federally inspected slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter only.
6. Sheep or goats must be shipped in clean cars or trucks that have not handled any livestock having infectious or contagious disease since last being disinfected.

7. All milk type goats, including bucks, must comply with the above requirements and in addition must have a negative Brucellosis test report showing that such test was taken within a period of 30 days prior to the date of entry into Idaho.
8. Owners, shippers or common carriers importing sheep in violation of Idaho requirements are liable for all damages incurred in importation violation.
9. All sheep or goats entering Idaho are subject to inspection and quarantine at destination by the discretion of the Idaho Sheep Commission.
10. No person or persons, firm, corporation, railway, aerial or motor transport company, or individual owner of a truck, or agent thereof shall ship, trail, permit to cross the state line, or in any manner transport any sheep or goats from the Dominion of Canada, directly or indirectly into the state of Idaho.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 26, 1965, by Dr. Arthur P. Schneider, Director State-Federal Cooperative Livestock Regulatory Programs for the State of Idaho.

ILLINOIS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I - GENERAL

No animal affected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be moved into Illinois, except such shipments as are approved by the United States Animal Disease Eradication Division for interstate movement to recognized slaughtering centers for immediate slaughter.

All livestock entering Illinois, except consignments to public stock yards or Marketing Centers, shall be covered by health certificate, federal inspection certificate, or permit. Certificate and/or permit shall at all times during transit be in the possession of the transportation agency and available for inspection upon demand.

REQUESTS FOR PERMIT shall be direct to the Division of Livestock and Poultry Industry, Springfield, Illinois, and shall set forth the name and address of Illinois consignee, the number and kind of animals, origin of shipment, and if for cattle, the age, sex, and breed of the cattle; if for feeder swine and request shall include hog cholera vaccination status. If request is by telephone, Area Code 217, 525-4944.

EXHIBITION REGULATIONS may be secured from the Division of Livestock and Poultry Industry, State Fair Grounds, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

SECTION II - CATTLE

DAIRY AND BREEDING CATTLE

Tuberculosis: (1) Accredited Herd, or (2) Negative herd tested within 12 months, or (3) Negative test within 30 days.

Brucellosis: (1) Over 6 months of age, negative to brucellosis test within 30 days, or (2) Certified Brucellosis-free herd, or (3) Certified brucellosis-free area and the herd in which such cattle originated had no reactors on last complete herd test and showing such cattle negative to brucellosis test within one year of date of shipment, or (4) Official vaccinate under 30 months of age.

Vaccination Certificate shall show positive identification of animal and vaccination when between 4 and 8 months of age.

Brucellosis tests shall be conducted at a State or Federal Laboratory, or a laboratory approved by the livestock sanitary official of state of origin.

Health certificates shall show identification of animals by ear tag or registration number; shall show TB accredited herd number and date of herd test; and brucellosis certified herd number and date of herd test.

Springer heifers and cows, or heifers and cows with calves, are classed as breeding cattle.

Bulls of any age, unless consigned direct for slaughter, must comply with TB requirements; if over 6 months of age must also meet brucellosis requirements.

Scabies: Cattle recently exposed to scabies may enter when health certificate shows cattle have been sprayed twice at 10-day intervals with a spray approved by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, and that upon veterinary examination within 10 days of entry were found free of scabies.

FEEDING AND GRAZING CATTLE

Steers, Spayed Heifers, and Calves under 8 months: (1) Health certificate or (2) Federal inspection certificate, or (3) permit from Division.

Females of Beef Breeds, Untested, over 8 months: (1) Certificate issued by a Federal or State Inspector or an accredited veterinarian and a permit from Illinois Division of Livestock and Poultry Industry. Females under 18 months may be held under quarantine for a period of feeding not to exceed 12 months (with 90 day extension permitted); females over 18 months shall be tested for TB and brucellosis within 10 days of entry, and any reactors to brucellosis test shall be tagged, branded, and immediately sent to market.

Tested Cattle: No permit required if accompanied by health certificate identifying them and showing negative TB and brucellosis tests within 30 days; or, if TB tested and official calfhood vaccinates under 30 months, vaccination identification shall be shown on health certificate. Brucellosis test shall have been at a State or Federal laboratory or laboratory approved by the livestock sanitary official of state of origin.

Cattle for Immediate Slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or specifically approved slaughtering establishment may be shipped without TB or brucellosis tests, health certificate, or other entry certificate; slaughter cattle not consigned to such slaughtering establishments may enter Illinois if accompanied by certificate of veterinary inspection or special entry permit. All such cattle shall be held in quarantine until slaughtered.

SECTION III - SWINE

Swine for Feeding Purposes, from Public Stockyards: Accompanied by permit and official health certificate showing swine free from and unexposed to communicable diseases, not fed raw garbage, had normal temperature, and before leaving stockyards were immunized against hog cholera by vaccination with a modified live virus and anti-hog cholera serum in amount as required in Part 76, Title 9, Federal Regulations. Swine shall be held under 21-day quarantine after arrival on owner's premises; owner shall report their condition to Division at end of 21-day period.

Swine for Feeding Purposes, Not Coming Through Public Stockyards: Swine for feeding purposes may enter Illinois provided they are identified by consecutively numbered ear tags showing State of origin and accompanied by a permit from Illinois Division of Livestock and Poultry Industry and official health certificate and meet one of the following conditions:

1. Vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum and modified live virus more than 21 days prior to entering Illinois, or
2. Vaccinated with modified live virus and anti-hog cholera serum within 24 hours of loading or entry, to be held in quarantine at destination for not less than 21 days, or
3. Unvaccinated, but subject to vaccination by a licensed veterinarian within 48 hours after entry with modified live virus and anti-hog cholera serum and held in quarantine for 21 days.

Official health certificate shall:

1. Be issued by an accredited veterinarian of the State of origin.
2. Be approved by the livestock sanitary official of State of origin.
3. Show the swine are free from symptoms of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease or exposure thereto.
4. Show the swine have not been fed raw garbage.
5. Show vaccination status.
6. Show ear tag numbers.

Permit

1. Permits to import feeder pigs may be issued to:
 - a) Illinois licensed, bonded feeder pig dealer

- b) A person importing pigs to feed on his own premises and not for resale other than to slaughter
- c) Person or firm who produced pigs to be shipped into Illinois.

2. Applicant for permit shall furnish the following information to Division:

- a) Vaccination status
- b) Name and address of Illinois destination
- c) Name and address of consignor.

Breeding Swine: Accompanied by health certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian and showing swine

- 1. If 4 months of age or over, originated in validated brucellosis-free herd, or were negative to brucellosis test in dilution of 1 to 50 within 30 days of entry (Brucellosis test to have been conducted at a State or Federal laboratory).
- 2. Are free from symptoms of disease
- 3. Originate in non-quarantined area
- 4. Have not been fed raw garbage
- 5. If swine are vaccinated for hog cholera, they shall have been vaccinated by a licensed veterinarian by one of the following methods:
 - a) with modified live virus hog cholera vaccine more than 21 days and less than 1 year
 - b) with Boynton tissue vaccine or crystal violet vaccine not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months prior to entering Illinois, and such swine were at least 8 weeks of age at time of vaccination
- 6. Unvaccinated swine:
 - a) Permit from Illinois Division of Livestock and Poultry Industry
 - b) Subject to vaccination against hog cholera by licensed veterinarian within 48 hours of entry with modified live virus and serum and subject to 21-day quarantine at destination.

Note: Permit required unless swine are more than 4 months of age and vaccinated against hog cholera with anti-hog cholera vaccine approved by the United States Department of Agriculture more than 21 days prior to entry.

Purchaser and Division shall be furnished copy of health certificate.

SECTION IV - GOATS

Health certificate and record of negative brucellosis test within 30 days of entry. Brucellosis test shall have been made at a State or Federal laboratory or a laboratory approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of state of origin.

SECTION V - SHEEP

Scrapie: No sheep known to be infected with scrapie, and no progeny of sheep known to be infected with scrapie, may be transported or moved into Illinois.

Blue Tongue: No sheep infected with or exposed to Blue Tongue, and no sheep from an area under quarantine because of Blue Tongue, may be transported or moved into Illinois.

Breeding Sheep: Health certificate showing veterinary examination within 30 days of entry and free from scabies and all other infectious or communicable diseases and not recently exposed to such diseases. If sheep originate in a scabies eradication or scabies infected state, they must in addition to health certificate be accompanied by a certificate to show sheep have been dipped in accordance with Federal regulations.

Feeder Sheep and Lambs from scabies-free states or areas, or from public stockyards. (1) Official health certificate or (2) federal inspection certificate, or (3) special entry permit; subject to quarantine at destination, and veterinary examination after 30 and before 60 days of entry.

Feeder Sheep and Lambs from areas in which scabies infestation is known to exist: Health certificate, or federal inspection certificate, and record of dipping within 10 days in accordance with Animal Disease Eradication regulations under State or Federal supervision.

SECTION VI - HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

Accompanied by certificate showing veterinary inspection within 30 days of shipment and free from infectious or communicable disease, except horses consigned to a licensed slaughterer.

SECTION VII - DOGS

Health certificate issued within 30 days, showing freedom from disease, origin in non rabies-quarantined area, and dogs over 8 weeks old vaccinated against rabies within 6 months with killed rabies vaccine or within 12 months with modified live virus vaccine.

This regulation shall not apply to performing dogs or dogs brought in for a limited period of time for exhibition or breeding purposes and kept under direct control while in Illinois.

SECTION VIII - POULTRY

No entry requirements. Exhibition requirements may be obtained from Division of Livestock Industry, State Fair Grounds, Springfield, Illinois.

The foregoing was reviewed and approved on June 25, 1965, by Dr. Paul B. Doby, Superintendent of the Division of Livestock and Poultry Industry of the State of Illinois.

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

CATTLE:

TUBERCULOSIS

1. All dairy and breeding cattle except calves under 6 months of age must be accompanied by an approved health certificate indicating they have originated from an accredited herd or from herds negative to a complete herd test within the past 12 months.
2. Cattle of unknown herd status must pass a negative test within 30 days prior to shipment.

BRUCELLOSIS

1. Animals from a Brucellosis certified herd may enter the State if accompanied by an official approved health certificate indicating the animals are from a certified herd.
2. Animals from a certified area may enter the State if they are from a herd that has passed a negative herd test for Brucellosis within the past twelve (12) months and the animal shipped is negative to a Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to shipment.
3. All animals of unknown herd status may enter the State on the basis of an official approved health certificate showing them to be negative to the Brucellosis and Tuberculin tests within thirty (30) days prior to entry and be isolated and retested within thirty (30) to sixty (60) days at point of destination at owner's expense. All blood must be drawn by a licensed accredited veterinarian and test conducted at a State Approved Laboratory.
4. Official vaccinates less than thirty (30) months of age may enter the State if accompanied by official approved vaccination certificates and official approved health certificates.
5. Dairy and breeding animals over 30 months of age that have been officially vaccinated between the ages of 120 to 269 days must be negative to a Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days of shipment and originate from a herd that has passed a negative test for Brucellosis within the past twelve (12) months.
6. Non-vaccinate dairy and breeding cattle over six (6) months of age must be accompanied by an official approved health certificate showing the animal to be from a herd that has passed a negative test for Brucellosis within the past

(12) months and has passed a negative test for Brucellosis within the past thirty (30) days prior to shipment. Animals subject to retest thirty (30) to sixty (60) days after entering the State at owners expense.

Feeder Cattle: Cattle commonly designated as feeder cattle shall mean steers of any breeds or heifers of beef breeds under eighteen (18) months of age which are primarily intended for slaughter after having reached the desired feeding stage, may be imported, moved or introduced into the State of Indiana without having been tested for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) That, such cattle shall be kept separate and apart from all native dairy and breeding cattle.
- (b) That, they shall be placed under quarantine upon arrival on the premises where they are to be fed and that they shall not be removed from the premises where quarantined unless they have passed a negative test for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis or sold for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering establishment.
- (c) That, such feeder cattle entering the State, shall be accompanied with a written permit from the State Veterinarian of Indiana or an official health certificate from the State of Origin (but in the case of feeder heifers over eight months of age, both the permit and the health certificate are required), or a regulation form provided for such purposes and issued by an inspector of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. (See Title 10, This Regulation.)

SHEEP:

All sheep primarily intended for grazing, feeding and/or breeding purposes must be accompanied by an Approved Official Health Certificate indicating that they are free of all contagious or infectious disease, and have been dipped in an approved dip.

In certain instances, however, dipping requirements may be waived and sheep permitted to enter the State if accompanied by a special written permit, issued and signed by the State Veterinarian.

Such permits where dipping requirements are waived shall apply to sheep from States which have been free from Scabies for at least twelve (12) months prior to shipment.

Lambs from exposed or infected areas or moved through Stock Yards must be dipped prior to shipment.

SLAUGHTER:

Healthy sheep that are consigned to a duly recognized slaughtering establishment may enter the State without a health certificate providing they are accompanied by a bill of lading.

SCABIES:

Sheep infected with Scabies are not permitted to enter the State.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING:

All cars and trucks are required to be cleaned and disinfected prior to loading of sheep.

SWINE:

BREEDING SWINE

Breeding animal importation requirements:

- (a) Health Certificate
- (b) Brucellosis test
- (c) Immunized against Hog Cholera with one of the following:
 - (1) Modified Virus not less than twenty-one (21) days prior to shipment.
 - (2) The killed Virus Vaccines such as Crystal Violet not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months.

Animals under six (6) months of age and animals from a Validated Brucellosis Herd need not be tested for Brucellosis.

FEEDER PIGS

All pigs being sold through sale barns, stock yards, auction markets or places of business where pigs are assembled for resale, except pigs sold for immediate slaughter, must be identified by ear tagging before being moved from such premise. No person shall import, move or introduce into the State of Indiana any feeder pigs unless such feeder pigs are first identified by ear tag, accompanied by a permit issued by the Board and accompanied by an official health certificate issued and signed by a licensed accredited veterinarian. Said feeder pigs shall be required to meet one of the following conditions:

1. Vaccinated against hog cholera more than twenty-one (21) days prior to shipment with anti-hog cholera serum and modified live virus administered by a licensed accredited veterinarian as recommended by the manufacturer on the product label; or

2. Vaccinated against hog cholera, not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months prior to shipment, with a killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine, administered by a licensed accredited veterinarian in the manner as recommended by the manufacturer on the product label; or

3. Vaccinated against hog cholera with anti-hog cholera serum and modified live virus by a licensed and accredited veterinarian within twenty-four (24) hours of loading for shipment to the State of Indiana and to be held in quarantine at the first feeding premise as designated on the permit and the accompanying health certificate, for a period of twenty-one (21) days following date of vaccination; or

4. Not vaccinated against hog cholera but subject to inspection and precautionary measures to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious or infectious disease, as prescribed in the official rules and regulations duly adopted and promulgated by the Board: Provided, That said inspection and precautionary measures are required to be completed within forty-eight (48) hours after the arrival of such feeder pigs at a concentration point or designated feeding premise; and said feeder pigs shall be held under quarantine for a period of at least twenty-one days on said first feeding premise as designated on the permit and the accompanying health certificate.

All vaccinations for hog cholera shall be conducted by a licensed accredited veterinarian according to methods as prescribed by the Board.

In each case, as provided in subsections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this section, an official health certificate is required to accompany the importation, movement or introduction of feeder pigs into the State of Indiana. In addition, where an official health certificate is required, an approved official health certificate shall be forwarded to the Indiana State Veterinarian within ten (10) days following the date of the issuance of the official health certificate in the state of origin. Said approved official health certificate shall be issued by a licensed accredited veterinarian and shall clearly indicate the name and address of the consignor, the name and address of the consignee, and all other pertinent data relating to the health status of said feeder pigs as may be required in the official rules and regulations duly adopted and promulgated by the Board.

Feeder pigs vaccinated against hog cholera less than twenty-one (21) days prior to shipment shall not be transferred into the State of Indiana in the same conveyance with unvaccinated pigs. Any diversion from the specified consignee or point of destination without the knowledge or consent of such diversion by the Board shall be deemed to be a violation of this act.

GOATS

BREEDING AND MILKING GOATS

All breeding and milking goats entering the State must be negative to a Tuberculosis and Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to date of shipment.

FEEDING AND GRAZING GOATS

Goats entering the State for feeding or grazing purposes must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing them to be free of any visual signs of any infectious or contagious diseases.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING:

All vehicles used for transporting of goats must be cleaned and disinfected prior to shipment.

CERTIFICATES:

All inspections and certificates must be made by a licensed, accredited veterinarian.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Horses, mules and asses may be imported into the State of Indiana if accompanied by an official health certificate indicating such animals free of any contagious or infectious diseases.

POULTRY

All poultry imported, moved or introduced into the State of Indiana must be accompanied by an official health certificate indicating such poultry free of all contagious or infectious diseases.

DOGS

Dogs of all ages must be accompanied by an official approved health certificate. Dogs over sixteen (16) weeks of age must be immunized against rabies by a licensed qualified veterinarian within one year prior to entry into the State.

I have reviewed and do certify as to the regulations covering the movement of livestock into Indiana.

David L. Smith, D.V.M.
State Veterinarian

September 8, 1965

IOWA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I - GENERAL

A. No animal, including poultry or birds of any species that is affected with or that has been recently exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Iowa; EXCEPT, animals approved for interstate shipment for immediate slaughter, by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

B. All livestock or poultry shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Iowa shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit or both when required which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle or the person in charge of the animals.

C. All stock cars and trucks used for hauling livestock (cattle, horses, sheep, and swine) for feeding, breeding, or stock purposes into the state of Iowa must be cleaned and disinfected before such shipments of livestock are loaded.

SECTION II - OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES

A. An official health certificate is a legible record accomplished on an official form of the state of origin, issued by an accredited veterinarian and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin; or an equivalent form of the United States Department of Agriculture issued by a federally employed veterinarian.

B. A copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin for approval and transmittal.

C. Health certificates on swine shall not be valid more than 48 hours from date of inspection. Certificates on all other livestock and poultry shall not be valid more than 30 days from date of inspection.

SECTION III - PERMITS

A. Requests for permits should be directed to the Division of Animal Industry, State House, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Day or night phone number 515-281-5547.

B. All animals and poultry entering the state of Iowa under permit shall be consigned to a corporation or an individual who

is a legal resident of the state of Iowa or to a legal agent authorized by law to do business within the state.

C. All permits shall be valid for one shipment only and will be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

SECTION IV - CATTLE

A. GENERAL. Apparently healthy cattle of any class may be consigned to public stockyards or a slaughtering establishment under federal inspection or to a livestock market or a slaughtering establishment jointly approved by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture when accompanied by an official certificate, waybill or a signed owners certificate, stating:

Destination of livestock	Purpose of movement
Number of animals	Point of origin
Name and address of consignor	

No tests required.

1. SCABIES. Cattle originating from herds or areas under quarantine for cattle scab will not be admitted.
2. TUBERCULOSIS. Cattle of all classes may enter the state of Iowa when originating from a Tuberculosis modified accredited area from a herd not under quarantine, or meet one of the following requirements:
 - a. Originate from a negative herd tested within 12 months prior to entry, showing date of herd test.
 - b. Negative tuberculin test applied within 30 days prior to entry.
3. BRUCELLOSIS. Same as Federal requirements for the interstate movement with the following additions. All brucellosis tests of cattle shall be conducted by state or federal laboratories, or by approved laboratories under the direct supervision of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. All cattle regardless of breed, entering with negative brucellosis test will be subject to quarantine to be retested for brucellosis no sooner than thirty (30) days nor later than sixty (60) days from date of last test.

NOTE: Cattle originating in modified certified areas from a herd not under quarantine may enter on a 30 day negative test or be tested at destination. Cattle originating from area not modified certified on a 30 day negative test will be under quarantine for a re-test.

a. No test required but waybill or health certificate necessary for the following classes:

- (1) Cattle going direct for immediate slaughter to an approved slaughter establishment.
- (2) Cattle going direct to a public stockyard or to a State-Federal approved livestock market.

b. Steers and spayed heifers must be accompanied by a health certificate or permit, and no test required.

B. CATTLE FOR DAIRY AND BREEDING PURPOSES. Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter from a herd not under quarantine, accompanied by an official health certificate from the state of origin, showing individual identity of all animals. All female cattle born after July 1, 1963 having reached the age of nine months must have been officially vaccinated for brucellosis prior to entry, such vaccination meeting all brucellosis requirements for entry until the animal reaches the age of thirty (30) months.

1. Dairy type females and bulls under eight months of age may enter on a health certificate.
2. All females over 30 months of age, bulls over eight (8) months of age (including brucella vaccinates) and females born before July 1, 1963 when not official vaccinates under 30 months of age must meet one of the following requirements:
 - a. Originate from a certified brucellosis free herd, showing date of last test and herd certification number.
 - b. Originate from negative herds in modified certified areas providing the entire herd of origin has passed a negative test within 12 months prior to entry, date of test to be shown on health certificate.
 - c. Proved negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 30 days prior to entry.

C. FEEDING OR GRAZING. Female cattle of recognized beef type, under 21 months of age, may enter under feeder quarantine for a period not to exceed 12 months (no test, but official certificate and a permit required). Steers and spayed heifers, official certificate or permit required. Note: Springer heifers or heifers with calves by side will not be admitted for feeding or grazing purposes. Such cattle shall be classified as breeding cattle and meet the requirements as set forth above. However, female calves admitted for feeding or grazing purposes, if officially vaccinated at private expense, may be released from feeder quarantine for brucellosis.

SECTION V - DOGS

All dogs shall be accompanied by a health certificate. Dogs four (4) months of age or older must be vaccinated for rabies by one of the following methods:

1. Modified live virus vaccine (chick embryo origin) not more than two (2) years prior to entry.
2. Killed virus vaccine (caprine origin) not more than one (1) year prior to entry.

Exceptions: Dogs for exhibition and performing dogs entering for limited period of time.

SECTION VI - GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state when meeting the following requirements:

1. Originate from a herd not under quarantine.
2. Proved negative to a brucellosis test conducted within a thirty (30) day period prior to entry.
3. Originate from a Tuberculosis modified accredited area, or meet one of the following requirements:
 - a. Originate from a negative herd tested within 12 months prior to entry, showing date of herd test.
 - b. Negative tuberculin test applied within 30 days prior to entry.

SECTION VII - HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Official health certificate showing freedom from disease.

SECTION VIII - SHEEP

A. All sheep entering the state of Iowa for breeding or feeding purposes shall be accompanied by a permit and a health certificate.

B. All sheep must have been dipped in an approved dip within ten (10) days prior to entry, unless originating in states or areas designated as scab-free by the ADEUSDA and qualifying under para. 1 or 2 below:

1. Moved direct from point of origin to point of destination, without being diverted enroute, or
2. Enter Iowa through public stockyards under federal supervision, provided the identity of the animals is

maintained and they are handled separate and apart from sheep originating in scab-infested areas or sheep of unknown origin.

C. Slaughter - Sheep can enter the state of Iowa when consigned direct for immediate slaughter to an approved slaughter establishment under federal supervision no dipping required.

D. Scrapie - Sheep from premises where scrapie has been known to exist within the last forty-two (42) months or sheep from flocks under surveillance for scrapie will not be admitted into Iowa.

SECTION IX - SWINE

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT SHALL MEET ALL FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Swine that have been fed raw garbage will not be admitted into Iowa for any purpose, except for immediate slaughter to a slaughtering establishment under federal inspection and in compliance with federal requirements for interstate shipment. Swine for feeding and breeding not immunized for hog cholera may enter only when meeting federal regulations.

B. SLAUGHTER SWINE may enter without health certificate when consigned directly to a public stockyard, or slaughter establishment under federal supervision, or when sold or consigned to an assembly station which must move the swine directly to slaughter.

C. BREEDING OR FEEDING:

1. Health certificate including a statement by a qualified veterinarian that the swine have been inspected within forty-eight (48) hours prior to entry and found healthy.
2. Hog cholera vaccination required under one of the following methods:
 - a. Killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months prior to entry.
 - b. Modified live virus and anti-hog cholera serum, not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than one (1) year prior to entry.
 - c. Modified live virus and anti-hog cholera serum immunized less than twenty-four (24) hours, to be in transit not more than forty-eight (48) hours to point of destination.

3. All swine imported for breeding or feeding purposes not having been vaccinated 21 days or more prior to entry shall be vaccinated and quarantined on purchaser's premises, and shall be maintained separate and apart from all other swine for a period of twenty-one (21) days from date of vaccination.
4. The swine shall be identified by an ear tag affixed to either ear, bearing a number and the state of origin.

Exceptions:

- a. Registered swine for exhibition or breeding purposes.
 - b. Swine for the manufacture of biological products.
 - c. Swine for immediate slaughter.
5. Brucellosis - All breeding swine four (4) months of age and over must meet one of the following requirements:
 - a. Negative to brucellosis test conducted by an official laboratory of the state of origin within thirty (30) days of entry.
 - b. Originate from a validated brucellosis-free herd, tested within 12 months prior, the health certificate shall include the certificate herd number and date of last test.

SECTION X - POULTRY

A. Poultry hatching eggs, baby chicks or turkey poults must be accompanied by an official health certificate from the state of origin.

B. Chickens.

1. All poultry hatching eggs or baby chicks must originate from flocks or hatcheries that have a Pullorum-Typhoid clean rating given by the official state agency of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or other state agency of the state of origin and so stated on health certificate.
2. All boxes, crates and containers shall be new or disinfected before being used to move poultry into the state of Iowa, and identified with a label cooperating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan or other official state agency.

C. Turkeys.

1. No turkeys shall be imported for breeding purposes and no turkey eggs shall be imported for hatching purposes unless they originate from a flock that has been tested annually and can be classified as follows:
 - a. Pullorum-typhoid clean as provided by the National Turkey Improvement Plan or other official state agency.
 - b. Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactor found.
 - c. Mycoplasma Gallisepticum tested and no reactor found.
2. No person shall import turkeys or turkey eggs for breeding or hatchery purposes unless such turkeys or turkey eggs comply with the requirements of this section.
3. All turkeys or turkey poults and turkey eggs imported into Iowa shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the Chief livestock official of the state of origin certifying that such turkeys, turkey poults, or turkey eggs are from flocks complying with this regulation or an equivalent program of the state of origin.

D. Health certificate or permits will not be required for the importation of poultry for immediate slaughter.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on December 10, 1964, by Dr. M. E. Pomeroy, Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture for the State of Iowa.

Effective as of January 1, 1965

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

All livestock moving into Kansas upon a public highway shall clear through a Port of Entry and be accompanied by a health certificate or permit, as required; one copy of which must be surrendered to Port Attendant for submission to the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner.

Health certificates not required on the following:

1. Cattle to an approved licensed feed yard when buyer has card showing quarantined feed lot permit number.
2. Cattle going to Terminal Markets or direct to slaughter plants.

CATTLE

BRUCELLOSIS:

- I. Heifer calves under eight (8) months of age and steers any age: No special requirements or restrictions, except when from states or areas under quarantine for scabies or other specific disease as directed by the Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commissioner.
- II. Females over eight (8) months of age and breeding bulls over one year of age: Must be accompanied by and identified on an official health certificate certifying to one of the following:
 1. Originate from a certified herd.
 2. Originate from a clean herd in a modified certified area.
 3. Official brucellosis vaccination and under thirty (30) months of age.
 4. Negative to a brucellosis test within thirty (30) days and under quarantine for a retest in 30 to 60 days. Negative animals from an infected herd are not eligible to enter. In other words, if a farm herd or a load of cows at a market is tested and a reactor or reactors are found and removed from the group, the remaining animals are not eligible to enter Kansas.
 5. Special permit from the Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commissioner for yearling beef heifers for feeding and

grazing. No feeding and grazing permits will be issued on cows. (A yearling beef heifer is considered to be one up to fifteen (15) months of age and apparently open.)

These requirements apply to cattle coming to Kansas markets in other states as well as to Kansas farms.

CATTLE

TUBERCULOSIS:

Breeding cattle must originate from (1) an accredited herd; (2) herds not under quarantine in a modified accredited area; or (3) be tested and negative within thirty (30) days.

SHEEP

Health certificate approved by State of origin must certify to one of the following:

1. Sheep from State-Federal approved scab-free area.
2. All other sheep must be dipped in Lindane containing gamma isomer concentrate of not less than .06% within fifteen (15) days of shipment. Health certificate must be approved by State Official.

SWINE

Certified to be:

- I. Free from atrophic rhinitis and originate in a herd apparently free of atrophic rhinitis.
- II. From Brucellosis validated herd or negative to Brucellosis test within thirty (30) days. EXCEPTION: Pigs from Specific Pathogen Free laboratories do not need a brucellosis test.
- III. Vaccinated for hog cholera by an authorized veterinarian:
 - (a) Modified live virus and serum at least twenty-one (21) days prior to entry and not over one year.
 - (b) Killed vaccines not less than twenty-one (21) days prior to entry and not over one year.
 - (c) If vaccinated immediately prior to shipment, must have permit and move under quarantine to owner premises. Feeder pigs to remain under quarantine until fed out for slaughter or released by the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner. Breeding swine under quarantine for twenty-one (21) days.

- (d) Unvaccinated swine may move with permit under quarantine for immediate vaccination at destination and to remain under quarantine until fed out for slaughter or released by the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner.

NOTE: (I) and (II) do not apply to feeder swine.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Fat hogs for immediate slaughter may move to Auction Market.
2. Swine producers may move their own swine direct from their farm in the trade territory (adjacent county) to a Kansas Auction Market.

DOGS

Certificate must be approved by State Official. Certificate of health and rabies vaccinated not more than twelve (12) months prior to movement and have not been exposed to rabies. (Rabies vaccination to be waived on dogs under three (3) months of age.)

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 4, 1965, by Dr. John F. Hudelson, State Veterinarian.

KENTUCKY

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I. DEFINITIONS

The following are definitions of terms as used in this regulation:

A. Commissioner. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.

B. Department. The Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.

C. Chief Livestock Sanitary Official. State Veterinarian of the Division of Livestock Sanitation representing the Board to serve in said capacity.

D. Accredited Veterinarian. A veterinarian graduated from an accredited school of veterinary medicine and surgery who is duly licensed to practice veterinary medicine, has passed an examination and is approved by both the Federal Government and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

E. Public Stockyard. A terminal market having Federal approval where livestock is assembled for sale on a commission basis or the exchange of ownership.

F. Brucellosis. A contagious and infectious disease caused by the Brucella organism, commonly called "Bang's" disease in animals and undulant fever in man.

G. Infectious or Contagious Disease. Any disease that can be transmitted from one animal to another either directly or indirectly.

H. Feeder Cattle. Cattle commonly designated as feeder cattle shall mean steers of any breed, spayed heifers or open heifers of the beef breed only under twenty-four (24) months of age which are primarily intended for slaughter after having reached the desired feeding stage.

I. Recognized Slaughtering Center. A slaughtering establishment approved by the Department in accordance with State and Federal regulations where slaughtering facilities are provided and to which animals are regularly shipped and slaughtered.

J. Valid Feeding Permit. A premise officially inspected by representative of the chief livestock sanitary official and given permit to feed livestock for slaughter purposes only.

K. State-Federal Approved Stockyard or Livestock Market. Any place where livestock and animals are assembled for public

auction or private sale specifically approved to receive and consign all classes of livestock and animals for immediate slaughter and feeding and breeding purposes for movement intra-state or interstate and operation in compliance with the Kentucky laws, rules and regulations; with an approved accredited veterinarian performing inspection and services as prescribed by laws and regulations, and such market has been approved by the chief livestock sanitary official and Director of Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

L. Officially Vaccinated Swine. Swine vaccinated against hog cholera by a licensed, accredited veterinarian or by a person in the regular employ and under the direct supervision of the chief livestock sanitary official or the Federal Veterinarian in Charge. Such swine must be permanently identified as vaccinates with official ear tag or other prescribed method of identification acceptable to the Department and reported at the time of vaccination to the chief livestock sanitary official on official vaccination certificate.

M. Brucellosis-Free Herd.

1. Certified brucellosis-free herd in modified certified area.
2. A herd in a certified brucellosis-free area.
3. A qualified negative herd in a modified certified brucellosis area in which all animals over six (6) months of age, except official calfhood vaccinates under thirty (30) months of age, were negative to an official tube test for brucellosis within twelve (12) months of date of entry with any subsequent test also negative.

N. Approved Health Certificate. A legible record covering the requirements of the state of destination accomplished on an official form of a standard size approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and issued by an accredited veterinarian.

O. Official Brucellosis Vaccinate. A female bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis with an approved Brucella vaccine while four (4) through eight (8) months of age by a licensed accredited veterinarian or authorized representative of chief livestock sanitary official, permanently identified and tattooed as a vaccinate and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State or Federal agency on official vaccination certificate. Male bovine animals vaccinated after February 1, 1964, shall not be recognized as official vaccinates.

SECTION II. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. All livestock and animals imported into Kentucky by any person, firm or corporation shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate or written permit or both, which shall be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the animals.

B. An owner and shippers declaration shall be accepted and authorized only for imported animals proceeding directly to immediate slaughter or to a State-Federal approved stockyard or public stockyard for consignment to immediate slaughter.

C. No livestock or animals that are affected with or that have been exposed to any infectious, contagious, communicable or parasitic disease, or that originated from a quarantined area, or quarantined herd, shall be imported into Kentucky.

D. All trucks, railway cars and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock or animals shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

E. The owners and operators of railway cars, trucks or other conveyances that have been used for the importation of livestock or animals infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such railway cars, trucks and conveyances cleaned and disinfected under official supervision. Such certification of cleaning and disinfecting shall be attached to the waybill or be in the possession of the operator or carrier.

F. The movement of all animals imported into Kentucky shall be in compliance with Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

SECTION III. HEALTH CERTIFICATE

A. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the state of destination accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin or an equivalent form of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA, and issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin or the proper official of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA.

B. The health certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor, consignee, herd status and an accurate description and identification of the livestock. The health certificate shall contain a statement certifying that the livestock and animals are free from evidence of an infectious, contagious, communicable or parasitic disease and have not been

exposed to an infectious, contagious, communicable or parasitic disease. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance.

C. All brucellosis blood tests and other required laboratory tests shall be conducted in State-Federal approved laboratories.

SECTION IV. PERMITS

A. Request for permits shall be directed to the chief livestock sanitary official of Kentucky and shall set forth the following information: number and description of animals; origin of shipment; date of shipment; destination, proposed arrival date; intended purpose of shipment; name of consignor and name of consignee.

B. All livestock and animals imported into the state under permit shall be consigned to a natural person who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state and shall be subject to isolation and quarantine at the Kentucky premises to which they were originally consigned.

SECTION V. CATTLE REQUIREMENTS

A. Tuberculosis Requirements:

1. Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes, feeder cows, heifers and bulls of beef breeds six (6) months of age or older may be imported from a modified accredited area into the Commonwealth of Kentucky provided they originate directly and immediately from an official tuberculosis accredited herd or have passed a negative tuberculin test within thirty (30) days of date of entry.
2. Cattle originating from an area not modified accredited or from a herd in which tuberculosis infection has been disclosed are not eligible for importation in Kentucky unless such herd has passed two (2) consecutive negative tests at least sixty (60) days apart and held on premises at destination for a tuberculosis retest to be applied not less than sixty (60) nor more than ninety (90) days after date of entry. Such retest shall be at destination owner's expense and infected animals shall not be eligible for indemnity until after a subsequent negative test is completed.
3. Feeder cattle from herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis may be imported without the negative tuberculin test if accompanied by approved health certificate or written permit from the chief

livestock sanitary official of the Commonwealth of Kentucky for movement to a feed lot with a valid feeding permit or to a State-Federal approved stockyard or public stockyard for reconsignment to a feed lot with a valid feeding permit where they shall be maintained separately and apart from all dairy and breeding cattle.

4. Slaughter Cattle. Cattle intended for immediate slaughter may be imported without official test for tuberculosis or official health certificate provided such cattle are consigned for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center under state, federal or municipal inspection or to an approved State-Federal stockyard or Federal stockyard for reconsignment directly to a recognized slaughtering center.

B. Brucellosis (Bang's Disease) Requirements:

1. Modified certified area--cattle six (6) months of age or older for dairy and breeding purposes, feeder cows, heifers and bulls of the beef breeds may be imported provided they originate directly and immediately from a brucellosis-free herd in a modified certified area and the animals for entry, except official calfhood vaccinates under twenty-four (24) months of age, are negative to an official tube test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry and official vaccinates under twenty-four (24) months of age that are heavy springers or post partum are also negative to an official brucellosis tube test within thirty (30) days of date of entry.

Calves under six (6) months of age--no restrictions when accompanied by approved health certificate or written permit.

2. Area not modified certified or unknown herd status--cattle six (6) months of age or older for dairy and breeding purposes, feeder cows, heifers and bulls of the beef breeds that do not originate from a brucellosis-free herd or a modified certified area that are negative to an official brucellosis tube test within thirty (30) days of date of entry may be imported by permit and health certificate to a premises in Kentucky where such cattle shall be isolated under quarantine pending a negative brucellosis tube retest of said cattle, except official vaccinates under eighteen (18) months of age, nor sooner than sixty (60) and not more than ninety (90) days of date of entry. Such retest

shall be at destination owner's expense and any infected animal or animals shall not be eligible for indemnity until after a subsequent negative brucellosis tube test is completed.

- a. Official vaccinates under eighteen (18) months of age that are heavy springers or post partum shall be negative to brucellosis tube test thirty (30) days prior to entry and subject to retest and conditions specified above.
 - b. Calves under six (6) months of age may be imported when accompanied by approved health certificate and permit identifying all eligible females as official vaccinates prior to entry.
3. Feeder cattle may be imported into the state for feeding purposes without negative brucellosis test if accompanied by an approved health certificate or written permit for movement to a premises holding a valid feeding permit or to a State-Federal approved stockyard or public stockyard for reconsignment to a premises holding a valid feeding permit.
 4. Slaughter Cattle. Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter may be imported without official test for brucellosis or official health certificate provided such cattle are consigned for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center under state, federal or municipal inspection or to an approved State-Federal stockyard or Federal stockyard for reconsignment directly to a recognized slaughtering center. Any animal or animals diverted enroute will be in violation of this regulation.

D. Scabies Requirements:

1. No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies or from an area quarantined because of scabies shall be imported, shipped, driven or otherwise moved into Kentucky except in accordance with the regulations of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA, and only then after first securing written permit from the chief livestock sanitary official or his authorized representative.
2. No cattle infested with ticks (*Margaropus Annulatus*) or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise moved into Kentucky for any purpose.
3. No cattle from a State-Federal tick quarantined area shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise moved into Kentucky except in accordance with regulations

of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA, and only then after first securing written permit from the chief livestock sanitary official or his authorized representative.

SECTION VI. SWINE REQUIREMENTS

A. All swine for feeding and breeding purposes may be imported into Kentucky provided:

1. Such swine are in compliance with Title 9, Part 76, Code of Federal Regulations.
2. All swine except twenty-one (21) day official hog cholera vaccinates shall be imported only by written permit and approved health certificate.
3. All swine for breeding purposes four (4) months of age or older shall be negative to official blood test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry or originate directly and immediately from a validated herd.
4. All unvaccinated swine for breeding and feeding purposes imported directly from a farm of origin shall be isolated and quarantined to the Kentucky destination for twenty-one (21) days following receipt of vaccination within twenty-four (24) hours of date of entry.
5. Swine for breeding purposes shall not be imported if they have been fed garbage within the lifetime of the swine to be imported.
6. Unvaccinated swine shall not be assembled prior to importation. Unvaccinated swine may be imported only from one farm of origin directly and immediately to a Kentucky destination.
7. Identity to the original herd and farm of origin of individuals shall be maintained for all imported swine.

B. Healthy unvaccinated or vaccinated swine may be imported for immediate slaughter without official health certificate or permit direct to a recognized slaughtering establishment currently under federal, state or municipal supervision; or to a recognized slaughtering establishment approved by chief livestock sanitary official of Kentucky, or to a State-Federal approved livestock market or stockyard; provided such swine imported for immediate slaughter moving from approved markets or stockyards be sold and move direct to immediate slaughter within ten (10) days of date of entry.

SECTION VII. SHEEP, LAMB AND GOAT REQUIREMENTS

A. All sheep, lambs and goats for breeding or feeding purposes imported into Kentucky from a farm, ranch or like premises shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate indicating that such sheep, lambs or goats originated directly and immediately from an official scabies eradicated free area or they have been dipped within fifteen (15) days of date of shipment in a solution for the eradication of scabies approved by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA, provided sheep and lambs imported in Kentucky for breeding purposes shall have an affidavit executed by State, Federal or licensed, accredited veterinarian and approved by chief livestock sanitary official of state of origin attached to an official health certificate stating that said sheep or lambs did not originate from flocks known to have scrapie, or

Sheep, lambs and goats for breeding and feeding purposes may be imported into Kentucky when not accompanied by official health certificate provided a written permit is obtained prior to movement from chief livestock sanitary official of Kentucky. Such importation of sheep, lambs or goats shall be subject to isolation and quarantine at a Kentucky destination pursuant to provisions of Section VII of this regulation.

B. Sheep, lambs and goats for breeding and feeding purposes that have been handled or assembled in stockyards, stock pens, livestock markets or concentration points shall not be imported into Kentucky until after they have been dipped for the prevention of scabies in solutions approved by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA, within fifteen (15) days of shipment; or are imported after securing written permit from chief livestock sanitary official prior to movement and subject to isolation and quarantine until dipped in approved solutions upon arrival at destination. Sheep and lambs imported under the provisions of Section VII, paragraph B of this regulation shall, if sold, resold, or offered for sale for breeding purposes be qualified as not originating from a flock or flocks known to have scrapie.

C. Apparently healthy sheep, lambs and goats may be imported into Kentucky for immediate slaughter when consigned directly to a recognized slaughtering center approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of Kentucky or to a public stockyards, a State-Federal approved stockyard, concentration point or public stockyard when reconsigned from that point direct to immediate slaughter.

D. Goats for breeding or dairy purposes may be imported into Kentucky provided the importation of said goats is accompanied by an approved health certificate stating that the goats to be imported are negative to an official test for brucellosis and tuberculosis within thirty (30) days of entry or originated from an official certified brucellosis-free herd and an official accredited tuberculosis-free herd.

SECTION VIII. HORSE, MULE AND ASS REQUIREMENTS

Horses, mules and asses may be imported into Kentucky when accompanied by an official health certificate issued by a State, Federal or licensed, accredited veterinarian giving facts pursuant to Sections II and III of this regulation.

SECTION IX. POULTRY REQUIREMENTS

Chickens, turkeys or other poultry over five (5) months of age intended for breeding purposes shall not be imported into the state unless they have passed a standard intradermic tuberculin test and a negative agglutination test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the livestock sanitary official within thirty (30) days preceding date of importation or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in state of origin and hatching chickens shall not be transported into the state unless they are shipped from a hatchery or a premise under the supervision of the Poultry Improvement Control authorities of the state of origin and the pullorum classification is pullorum passed or better.

SECTION X. DOG REQUIREMENTS

All dogs over four (4) months of age to be imported into the State of Kentucky for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by health certificate signed by a licensed, accredited veterinarian stating that they are free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or from an area where rabies is known to exist and has not been exposed to rabies. All dogs over four (4) months of age shall be vaccinated against rabies not less than fourteen (14) days nor more than twelve (12) months prior to date of entry if killed virus vaccine is used or not less than fourteen (14) days nor more than two (2) years prior to date of entry if modified live virus vaccine is used; provided, show or performing dogs to be within the state temporarily for a period of ten (10) days shall not be required to furnish an approved health certificate.

SECTION XI. WILD ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the state by permit or health certificate provided that a report of the number of animals is made to the chief livestock sanitary official of Kentucky within ten (10) days and that immediate opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the Division of Livestock Sanitation, Kentucky Department of Agriculture, to determine the health status of such animal or animals.

This regulation shall become effective on the 1st day June 1965.

The above regulations for the State of Kentucky were approved by Dr. R. J. Henshaw, Acting State Veterinarian on May 7, 1965.

LOUISIANA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I - GENERAL

All livestock brought into the State shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that the animals are healthy and free from symptoms of infectious, contagious and communicable disease and meet the specific requirements stated in this regulation. Health certificates are valid for thirty (30) days only. The following are exempt from this requirement:

- (A) Livestock consigned to an approved slaughter establishment or an approved auction market on an accompanying waybill, a copy of which must be sent to the office of the State Veterinarian.

SECTION II - CATTLE

All cattle entering the State must meet the General Requirements of Section I and the following specific requirements:

1. TUBERCULOSIS

All cattle must show a negative test for tuberculosis within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry. The date and results of the test and the individual identification of each animal must be recorded on the health certificate. The following are exempt from this requirement:

- (A) Cattle that originate from a tuberculosis free accredited herd but they must be individually identified and the accredited herd number furnished on the health certificate.
- (B) Cattle that originate from a modified tuberculosis free accredited area but they must be individually identified on an official health certificate and the certificate must show that the animals are from an accredited area.
- (C) Cattle consigned to a recognized slaughter establishment or to an approved livestock auction market to be sold for immediate slaughter only, on an accompanying waybill.

2. BRUCELLOSIS

All cattle over eight (8) months of age shall be required to show a negative brucellosis agglutination test within thirty (30)

days prior to date of entry. The following are exempt from this requirement:

- (A) Official calfhood vaccinated cattle under thirty (30) months of age, but they must be INDIVIDUALLY IDENTIFIED BY EAR TAG OR TATTOO.
- (B) Cattle originating from a certified brucellosis free herd, but THEY MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY IDENTIFIED AND THE HERD NUMBER FURNISHED.
- (C) Cattle originating from a negative, non-quarantined herd in a modified certified brucellosis free area, but THEY MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY IDENTIFIED AND THE HEALTH CERTIFICATE MUST SHOW FROM ACCREDITED AREA.
- (D) Steers and spayed heifers.
- (E) Cattle consigned to a recognized slaughter establishment to be sold for immediate slaughter, or to an approved livestock auction market, on an accompanying waybill.

3. CATTLE FOR EXHIBITION OR CONSIGNED TO BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALES

In addition to the General Requirements, Tuberculosis Requirements and Brucellosis Requirements, all breeding type cattle for sale or exhibition must be vaccinated against LEPTOSPIROSIS not less than fifteen (15) days nor more than six (6) months prior to date of the show, fair or breeders' association sale.

SECTION III - SWINE

All swine imported into Louisiana must meet the general requirements of Section 1, and the following specific requirements:

1. HOG CHOLERA

- (A) All swine must be immunized against hog cholera prior to shipment by one of the following methods, and the date and method used must appear on the health certificate. All swine will be quarantined for twenty-one (21) days following arrival.

(1) MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS VACCINE ALONE METHOD:

Swine are vaccinated not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than one year prior to shipment with modified live virus vaccine.

(2) MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS VACCINE AND ANTI-HOG CHOLERA
SERUM OR ANTIBODY CONCENTRATE METHOD:

Swine are vaccinated with modified live virus vaccine and no less than the minimum dose of anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate. The minimum dosage is listed below:

<u>Weight of Swine (pounds)</u>	<u>Minimum dose of serum (cubic centimeters)</u>	<u>Minimum dose of antibody concentrate (cubic centimeters)</u>
Under 60	20	10
60 - 120	30	15
Over 120	40	20

(3) INACTIVATED OR KILLED HOG CHOLERA VIRUS VACCINE
METHOD:

Swine are vaccinated not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months prior to entry with killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine.

(B) EXCEPTIONS TO HOG CHOLERA REQUIREMENTS:

- (1) Swine consigned to a recognized slaughter establishment, for immediate slaughter, on an accompanying waybill.
- (2) Swine consigned to a Federally approved livestock auction market or stockyard specifically approved to receive swine.
- (3) Unvaccinated swine moving on a special permit issued by the State Veterinarian, the swine to be vaccinated upon arrival and held in isolation and quarantine for twenty-one (21) days following vaccination.

2. BREEDING SWINE

In addition to the requirements of Section 1 and the hog cholera requirements, all swine for breeding purposes must show a negative agglutination test for brucellosis in the 1:25 dilution within thirty (30) days prior to date of shipment. Each animal must be individually identified by ear tag or tattoo. The ear tag or tattoo number and the date of test must be recorded on the health certificate. The following are exempt from this requirement:

- (A) Swine from Validated Brucellosis Free herds. The herd number and individual identification of each animal must appear on the health certificate.

3. FEEDER SWINE

Swine for feeding purposes may enter the State provided they meet the General Requirements of Section 1 and the Hog Cholera Requirements.

4. SWINE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Swine for immediate slaughter consigned directly to a recognized slaughter establishment or to an approved livestock auction market to be sold for immediate slaughter only may enter the State on an accompanying waybill. Such swine will be considered quarantined until slaughtered.

5. SWINE FOR EXHIBITION OR CONSIGNED TO BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALES

In addition to the General Requirements of Section 1, the brucellosis requirements (Section 3, Paragraph 2, and the hog cholera requirements (Section 3, Paragraph 1) all breeding swine must be vaccinated against LEPTOSPIROSIS not less than fifteen (15) days nor more than six (6) months prior to the date of the show, fair or breeders' association sale.

SECTION IV - SHEEP

All sheep entering the State must meet the General Requirements of Section 1, and the following Specific Requirements:

1. In order to protect the industry from sheep scabies, all sheep entering Louisiana must be dipped within fifteen (15) days prior to shipment in a dip preparation approved for this purpose by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The date and name of the dip must be recorded on the health certificate covering this movement. NO EXCEPTIONS OF THIS DIPPING REQUIREMENT WILL BE AUTHORIZED OR PERMITTED EXCEPT THOSE LISTED BELOW:
 - (A) Sheep for immediate slaughter consigned directly to an approved slaughter establishment on a waybill.
 - (B) Sheep consigned directly to Louisiana fairs and shows will not be required to be dipped but must meet the General Requirements of Section 1.

SECTION V - GOATS

All goats imported into the State must meet the General Requirements of Section 1 and the following specific requirements:

1. DAIRY GOATS
 - (A) In addition to the General Requirements of Section 1, dairy goats must meet the BRUCELLOSIS AND TUBERCULOSIS requirements stipulated for cattle.

SECTION VI - HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

All horses, mules and asses imported into the State must meet the General Requirements of Section 1. (As amended 10-1-64).

1. HORSES, MULES AND ASSES FOR EXHIBITION OR CONSIGNED TO BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALES

- (A) In addition to the General Requirements of Section 1, the health certificate must show that the animals are free from infectious, contagious or parasitic disease, including external parasites, and have been vaccinated against EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS with bivalent (Eastern and Western type) vaccine within twelve (12) months prior to entry.

SECTION VII - DOGS

All dogs imported into Louisiana for any purpose must meet the General Requirements of Section 1 and the following specific requirements:

1. RABIES

- (A) All dogs imported into Louisiana for any purpose must be accompanied by a health certificate stating they have been immunized against rabies within twenty-four (24) months prior to date of importation with canine chick embryo rabies vaccine, or within twelve (12) months prior to entry with nerve-tissue rabies vaccine.

SECTION VIII - POULTRY

- (A) Poultry for breeding purposes or eggs for hatching shall not be imported into Louisiana unless they originate in negative, tested flocks under the supervision of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or have passed a negative blood test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the proper State Livestock Sanitary Board Official within thirty (30) days of entry.
- (B) Poultry consigned to a recognized slaughter establishment may enter the State on a waybill, which must include the name and address of the consignee, number of birds and the name and address of the slaughter establishment. If, in the opinion of an authorized agent of the Livestock Sanitary Board, poultry consigned to a recognized slaughter establishment is of questionable health the entire shipment will be immediately quarantined and consigned to a poultry establishment maintaining Federal inspection for wholesomeness, or be returned to the state of origin.

SECTION IX - WILD ANIMALS

Wild or semi-wild animals, under domestication or in custody, may be imported into the State of Louisiana provided a report of the number of animals is made to the Livestock Sanitary Board Official (State Veterinarian) of Louisiana within ten (10) days of date of shipment and immediate opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the Livestock Sanitary Board to determine the health status of such animals.

The above regulations were reviewed and approved on April 12, 1965, by Dr. Frank B. Wheeler, State Veterinarian of Louisiana.

MAINE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

No domestic animals, including poultry, infected with or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, or scabies, nor any domestic animal from any herd, flock or area under quarantine in any state or country, shall be imported into the State of Maine.

No person shall import into the State of Maine any cattle, sheep, goats, swine or domestic poultry without first obtaining a permit for such importation, except poultry under 14 days of age, and poultry delivered directly to a licensed slaughtering establishment. Said permit shall be issued by the Director of the Division of Animal Industry, State Office Building, Augusta, Maine, and must accompany said domestic animals at time of importation.

An official health certificate means a legible certificate on an official form from the state or country from which the domestic animals originate, and shall be approved by the chief livestock official of the state or country of origin. It shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, a description or identification of the animals covered, and such other information as may be pertinent to the health of the animals covered.

TUBERCULOSIS AND BRUCELLOSIS TEST REQUIREMENTS ON DAIRY AND BREEDING CATTLE

Permit and official health certificate required.

Tuberculosis Test Requirements.

1. Cattle originating directly from tuberculosis-free accredited herds - no further test required.
2. Cattle originating directly from modified accredited tuberculosis areas from herds tested negative within 12 months - no further test required.
3. Cattle originating directly from clean herds in modified accredited tuberculosis areas not tested within 1 year may enter the State on a negative 30-day test.

Brucellosis Test Requirements.

All dairy and breeding cattle (except steers and spayed heifers) must meet the following requirements for importation into the State of Maine:

1. Cattle originating directly from certified brucellosis-free herds - no further test required.
2. Cattle originating directly from herds not quarantined in certified brucellosis-free areas - no further test required.
3. Cattle originating directly from clean herds in modified certified brucellosis areas blood tested negative within 12 months - no further test required.
4. Cattle originating directly from clean herds in modified certified brucellosis areas, not blood tested within 1 year - negative blood test required within 30 days.
5. Cattle originating directly from clean herds under official supervision from areas not certified for brucellosis - negative blood test required within 30 days.
6. Unvaccinated calves under 12 months of age will not be required to be blood tested prior to entry provided that they are properly identified as originating directly from herds qualifying in accordance with Sections 1, 2 and 3 above.
7. Cattle officially vaccinated under State and/or Federal supervision for brucellosis, and originating directly from herds in accordance with Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 as above, may enter the State until 30 months of age without a blood test.
8. Steers and spayed heifers need not be tested for brucellosis.

Slaughter Animals - Cattle, Goats, Sheep and Swine.

Permit is required for all imports.

Apparently healthy animals may be imported for slaughter within 10 days without any tests, if consigned to a licensed slaughtering establishment.

Feeder Cattle.

Permit is required for all imports.

Apparently healthy cattle for temporary feeding purposes only, may enter the State, under quarantine, without brucellosis or tuberculosis tests.

Sheep.

Permit is required for all imports.

The Director of the Division of Animal Industry may require health certificates in cases where he deems it advisable. Sheep and lambs from areas or states where scabies exists may be imported if accompanied by official dipping certificates.

Goats.

Permit is required for all imports.

Animals originating directly from herds tested for brucellosis and tuberculosis within 12 months with negative results - no tests required. Animals not qualifying to the above requirements - negative tests for brucellosis and tuberculosis required within 30 days prior to importation. All animals must be identified by eartag or tattoo.

Swine.

Permit is required for all imports.

No swine that has been fed raw garbage, nor swine exposed to any swine that has been fed raw garbage, shall be imported into the State. No swine vaccinated with vaccine containing live hog cholera virus shall be imported in less than 30 days following such vaccination.

Horses.

No certificates or permits required.

Poultry.

1. No poultry hatching eggs or baby chicks shall be brought, shipped, or otherwise introduced into the State of Maine by any person, individual or corporation that does not originate from flocks or hatcheries that have a pullorum-typhoid clean rating given by the official state agency of the National Poultry Improvement plan of the state or country of origin.
2. Hatching eggs and chicks under 14 days of age may be imported without a permit if they originate from flocks as indicated in Section 1 above.
3. No poultry 14 days of age or over shall be imported into the State of Maine until a permit for such importation is obtained from the Director of the Division of Animal Industry, State Office Building, Augusta, Maine, except birds for immediate slaughter consigned directly to a licensed slaughtering establishment.
4. Poultry or chicken boxes, crates and containers shall be new, or disinfected, before being used to move replacement birds into the State of Maine, except birds of the same and known health status as the previous shipment.

5. No permit shall be issued for importation until the Director of the Division of Animal Industry receives responsible and complete information from the consignor that the birds to be imported would not present a disease hazard to Maine flocks.

Dogs.

All dogs imported into this State for any purpose, with the exception of those for exhibition purposes, to be within the State for a limited period of time, shall be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by a licensed graduate veterinarian, and approved by the chief livestock official of the state of origin, stating that the dog or dogs are free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, and by reasonable investigation have not been exposed to rabies within 100 days prior to importation. A copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded to the State Bureau of Health, State House, Augusta, Maine.

All health certificates shall be submitted to, and all health permits shall be issued by the Director of the Division of Animal Industry, State Office Building, Augusta, Maine.

Official health certificates must be submitted to the Director of the Division of Animal Industry on all dairy and breeding cattle. Any dairy or breeding cattle imported before delivery of the official health certificate to the Director of the Division of Animal Industry are automatically under quarantine at destination, and shall remain under quarantine until proper official health certificates have been received, and such animals released from quarantine by the Director of the Division.

Maine is a brucellosis-free State.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 1, 1965 by Francis G. Buzzell, Director, Division of Animal Industry.

MARYLAND

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

General

No animal (including poultry or bird of any species) which is affected with, or has been recently exposed to any infectious, parasitic or transmissible disease, shall be imported into Maryland without written permission for such importation from the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Live Stock Sanitary Service, 41 Symons Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

Health Certificates

1. Definition:- An official certificate of health is a legible certificate made on an official form issued and approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

2. Preparation:- Health certificates shall be prepared by veterinarians in the employ of the state of origin, by those in the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by accredited veterinarians or licensed graduate veterinarians from a college which has been recognized by the American Veterinary Medical Association. These veterinarians must be approved by the recognized livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

3. How Used:- Livestock imported into Maryland shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate or permit, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or the person in charge of the livestock. A health certificate or permit will be void after thirty (30) days.

4. Contents:- The health certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee, with an accurate description or identification of the livestock. It shall give appropriate dates and descriptions, by name, of current disease tests specifically required, and shall give the disease status of the herd of origin, when required. A copy of the approved certificate shall be forwarded to the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Live Stock Sanitary Service.

Livestock entering the State of Maryland without a proper health certificate, and not meeting the health requirements, shall be held in quarantine at the Owner's expense until released from quarantine by the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Live Stock Sanitary Service.

5. Sanitation of Conveyances: - All trucks, railway cars and other conveyances, used for the transportation of livestock and poultry, shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

The owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances that have been used for intrastate or interstate movement of any livestock or poultry infected with, or exposed to, an infectious or transmissible disease, shall be required to have such cars, trucks, and other conveyances, and crates, coops, and boxes thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, under official supervision. Proper notice of cleaning and disinfection or such certification shall be attached to the waybill or be in the possession of the operator of the truck or other conveyance.

CATTLE: DAIRY, BREEDING,
AND FEEDER

Tuberculosis--Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes, feeder cows, heifers and bulls of beef breeds, including calves and cattle for exhibition purposes, may be imported into the state provided they are identified as originating in (a) Tuberculosis-free accredited herds, or (b) Qualified negative herds from modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas with a negative herd test within three (3) years. If such herds have not passed a negative tuberculin test within twelve (12) months prior to date of entry, the cattle from these herds, to be imported into the state, shall be tuberculin tested within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

Feeder Cattle of the beef breeds which do not come within the tuberculosis requirements, as provided, may be imported into the state for temporary feeding purposes, provided they are not under quarantine for tuberculosis and have passed a negative tuberculin test within thirty (30) days of entry.

Steers from herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis may be imported without tuberculin test upon special permit from the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service, provided they are maintained separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle.

Cattle for immediate slaughter may be shipped into the State of Maryland without permit only when consigned to approved sale and slaughter centers. When such animals are shipped to points other than approved centers, shippers must secure permits prior to shipment. Cattle consigned and delivered to an abattoir or slaughter house cannot be removed from the place of consignment without a permit from the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service.

Brucellosis (Bang's Disease).-- Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes, feeder cows, heifers and bulls of beef breeds, including calves and (cattle) for exhibition purposes, may be imported into Maryland, provided they come directly from:

(a) Herds officially certified brucellosis-free or qualified negative herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis-free Areas, in which all unvaccinated animals in the herd over six (6) months of age and all vaccinated animals over thirty (30) months of age were negative to an official test for brucellosis or herds in which there have been two negative milk ring test within the past (12) months of entry, and the animals for entry were negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry.

(b) Herds under Federal-State supervision for the control of brucellosis, in which all unvaccinated animals in the herd over six (6) months of age and all vaccinated animals over thirty (30) months of age were negative to an official blood test within three (3) months of entry, and the animals for entry were negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry--such test not to be applied within thirty (30) days of the date of the previous herd test.

(c) Unvaccinated calves under six (6) months of age will not be required to be blood tested prior to entry, provided they are identified as the progeny and come directly from Certified Brucellosis-free Herds or negative herds in accordance with paragraphs (a) or (b).

(d) Cattle under thirty (30) months of age vaccinated under Federal-State supervision with *Brucella abortus* vaccine between 120 and 240 days of age, which originate in herds in accordance with paragraphs (a) or (b) may be imported into the state if not negative or without an official blood test; but the importation shall be at the request of the purchaser and subject to the approval and special written permit issued by the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service.

(e) Cattle under eighteen (18) months of age vaccinated under Federal-State supervision with *Brucella abortus* vaccine between 120 and 240 days of age, which do not originate in herds in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b) above, may be imported into Maryland on the basis of a satisfactory blood test within thirty (30) days of shipment; but the importation shall be at the request of the purchaser and subject to the approval and special written permit of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service.

A special written permit for the importation of vaccinated cattle, which are not negative to an official brucellosis test, or have not been tested since vaccination, or do not originate in herds in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b), is necessary in order to meet the health requirements for the establishment

and maintenance of brucellosis-free herds and areas, and in order that such animals may be kept under supervision and their destination known.

Health Certificates--Cattle conforming to the preceding tuberculosis and brucellosis requirements shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian or a licensed graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper Livestock Sanitary official of the state of origin. The certificate shall contain a statement certifying that the cattle are free from any evidence of an infectious, parasitic or transmissible disease, and have not been recently exposed to any communicable, infectious or parasitic disease. The certificate shall also contain the tuberculosis and brucellosis status of the herd in which the imported cattle originate, the date and result of brucellosis status of the herd in which the imported cattle originate, the date and result of brucellosis and tuberculin test, description, age, tag or tattoo number, specific brand, registry name and number of each animal to be imported, names and addresses of the owner, consignor and consignee. The officially approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service, before the arrival of cattle at destination.

The health certificate for the importation of calves under six (6) months of age, as provided in paragraph (c), shall include the identification of the dam and tuberculosis and brucellosis status of the herd in which the calves originate.

The health certificate covering importation of cattle vaccinated as calves under official supervision, shall contain a statement as evidence of vaccination, age of cattle when vaccinated, and date of vaccination.

Feeder Steers--Feeder steers may be imported without a brucellosis test certificate, but shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a licensed graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official, certifying that the cattle are apparently free from any communicable disease.

Upon arrival at destination, steers shall be maintained separate and apart from all other cattle until moved for slaughter or other disposition, under official supervision.

Public Stock Yards and Auctions--No cattle approved for entry into Maryland as free from tuberculosis or brucellosis shall be assembled, handled, or confined in any public stockyard, livestock auction, sales stable or yard, unless they are properly segregated in thoroughly cleaned and disinfected pens to prevent their exposure to infected cattle or premises.

Immediate Slaughter--Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter type, to be used only for immediate slaughter, may be

imported into the state without a health certificate or tuberculin or brucellosis test, provided such cattle are consigned for immediate slaughter to a recognized public stockyard where Federal or State veterinary inspection is maintained, or shipped to a slaughtering establishment or slaughtering center that is approved and designated by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and the chief livestock sanitary official in the state of destination. Such cattle shall be slaughtered within ten (10) days after arrival at destination, except when the ten-day period is extended by special permit from the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service.

Splenetic or Tick Fever--No cattle infested with ticks or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise imported into Maryland for any purpose.

Cattle from Federal-State tick quarantined areas shall not be imported into Maryland except in accordance with regulations of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Scabies--No cattle affected with scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into Maryland for any purpose.

No cattle recently exposed to scabies or from an area quarantined on account of scabies shall be imported into this State except in accordance with regulations of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

These animals may be imported into Maryland when accompanied by a health certificate, issued by an official veterinarian of the state of origin or of the ARS, U. S. Department of Agriculture, accredited veterinarian or a licensed graduate veterinarian who has been approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. The health certificate shall give the name and address of the consignor and consignee and an accurate description of the animal or animals and certify that the animal or animals, as determined by a physical examination, are free from any evidence of an infectious, transmissible, or parasitic disease and have not been recently exposed to any infectious, transmissible, or parasitic disease.

A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service before the arrival of the animals at destination.

No health certificate will be required for horses or mules of the United States Army, or for horses which are consigned

to any race track or entering the state temporarily for exhibition purposes.

Such horses are subject to inspection by representative of the Livestock Sanitary Service and to such restrictions or quarantine as may be necessary.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes to be imported into Maryland shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited and licensed veterinarian and a record of a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis, such tests to be conducted within thirty (30) days prior to importation. The health certificate shall include a description of each animal included in the shipment, giving age, sex, breed, and color or markings, ear tag or tattoo number.

Importation of sheep from other states directly to Maryland farms.

Any sheep imported to Maryland farms must be accompanied by an interstate shipment certificate issued by the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the state of origin certifying the status of the flock and bearing the ear tag number(s) or other acceptable identification of each sheep in the importation. A copy of the permit must be forwarded to the Live Stock Sanitary Service, 301 W. Preston Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland. Sheep may be imported from flocks in other states, if they comply with one of the following subtitles:

1. Sheep may be imported into Maryland as breeding stock from flocks in certified scabies-free state or area without restriction. All importations are subject to inspection by an agent of the Live Stock Sanitary Service.
2. Sheep imported from official scabies-free states or areas which have not come in contact with sheep from infested or eradication areas, may be imported without dipping.
3. Sheep from certified scabies-free flocks in eradication states or areas, may be imported into Maryland provided that the flock of origin was inspected and dipped within six (6) months prior to the date of shipment.

All sheep moving interstate must comply fully with the Federal Interstate Regulations.

Immediate Slaughter - Apparently healthy sheep and goats may be imported into Maryland for the purpose of immediate slaughter, when consigned directly to an approved public stockyard, or to a slaughtering establishment or slaughtering center that is approved and designated by the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the chief livestock sanitary official.

Such sheep and goats shall be accompanied by a waybill or certificate marked for immediate slaughter, and shall be slaughtered within the (10) days after arrival at destination.

APPROVED by official action of The Maryland State Board of Agriculture September 28, 1960.

SWINE

I. SWINE ORIGINATING IN APPROVED PUBLIC STOCKYARDS (TERMINAL MARKETS) AND APPROVED LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKETS

All livestock markets in Maryland handling swine and not under Federal-State Cooperative approval must be approved by Live Stock Sanitary Service. Approval will be based on the standards presently set forth and as may be amended by the U.S. Department of Agriculture governing interstate movement of swine with reference to Hog Cholera and other communicable diseases.

A. Feeder swine originating in Maryland approved public stockyards (terminal markets) and approved livestock auction markets for return to Maryland farms.

All swine for return to farms in Maryland must be kept completely segregated and isolated from any swine consigned for sale as slaughter swine. Swine sold for return to farms must show no evidence of any infectious or contagious disease. The name and address of the consignor of any swine showing evidence of infectious or contagious disease must be reported to the Live Stock Sanitary Service by the veterinarian assigned to the stockyards within 48 hours.

All swine returning to Maryland farms (feeding premises) must comply with the following:

1. Must be accompanied by a certificate(s) of official vaccination for hog cholera prior to arrival at the stockyards or,
2. Must be officially vaccinated for hog cholera by an accredited veterinarian at the stockyards prior to release to farms.
3. Must be accompanied by a 21-day quarantine notice. All swine purchased or traded from an approved public stockyard (terminal market) or approved livestock auction market other than for immediate slaughter will be subject to quarantine. No swine may be removed from quarantined premises during the 21-day period unless prior permit has been obtained from the Live Stock Sanitary Service.

B. Swine originating in approved public stockyards (terminal markets) and approved livestock auction markets in other states for return to Maryland farms (feeding premises).

1. All swine imported into Maryland from out-of-state approved public stockyards (terminal markets) and approved livestock auction markets must conform to Part I, A, and must be accompanied by:

- (a) a certificate of official vaccination for hog cholera.
- (b) an official interstate health certificate identifying the individual swine in the shipment. The certificate must state that the swine have not been exposed to hog cholera and are free from other infectious or contagious diseases.

2. All swine imported to Maryland farms (feeding premises) from out-of-state approved public stockyards (terminal markets) and approved livestock auction markets will be subject to the quarantine restriction stated in Part I, A, 3.

3. A copy of the interstate certificate and a copy of the certificate of official vaccination shall be forwarded immediately to the Live Stock Sanitary Service, College Park, Maryland by the veterinarian supervising the market.

II. IMPORTATION OF SWINE FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN APPROVED SALES AND APPROVED MARKETS

A. Swine intended for breeding purposes imported into Maryland from out-of-state farms to Maryland farms must be accompanied by:

1. A permit from the Live Stock Sanitary Service, College Park, Maryland.

2. A certificate of vaccination for hog cholera signed by an accredited veterinarian. Swine accompanied by such certificate must have been officially vaccinated 21 days prior to shipment.

3. An official interstate health certificate listing individual identification and stating that the swine are free from infectious and contagious disease and that no such disease has existed on that premise thirty (30) days prior to shipment.

4. A certificate stating that the swine have passed a negative test for swine brucellosis in dilutions of

1:25, 1:50, 1:100 and 1:200 conducted in a state laboratory within thirty (30) days of shipment unless such swine have originated in a validated brucellosis free herd tested within one year of shipment.

Purebred swine, if not ear tagged, shall be identified by registry name and number and a description sufficient to identify the animal.

B. Swine imported to Maryland farms from out-of-state farms for feeding purposes must conform to regulations outlined in Part II, A, 1, 2, and 3.

Swine complying with Part II, A or B, will not be subject to quarantine.

III. SWINE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Swine may be imported for immediate slaughter without a certificate of health provided they are consigned directly to an approved public stockyard (terminal market), and approved livestock auction market or to a slaughtering center which is approved and designated by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, United States Department of Agriculture and the Live Stock Sanitary Service.

IV. CERTIFICATES OR STATEMENTS TO ACCOMPANY SWINE IN TRANSIT

All swine imported into Maryland shall be accompanied by a dated statement giving owner's name and address, destination, number and classification (feeder-slaughter) of swine in the shipment. An official certificate of vaccination for hog cholera or an official interstate health certificate will be accepted in lieu of the above statement covering the shipment.

DOGS

All dogs imported into Maryland for any purpose, with the exception of those for exhibition purposes to be within the State for a limited period of time, shall be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by an accredited or a licensed graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. The certificate must state that the dog or dogs are free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease; did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies and, by reasonable investigation, have not been exposed to rabies within 100 days prior to importation; and have been treated (except puppies under four (4) months of age) with at least one injection of canine rabies vaccine within twelve (12) months of shipment. A copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded promptly to the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service.

WILD ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the State, provided that a report of the number of animals is made to the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service, within ten days. Immediate opportunity for examination must be afforded a representative of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Service, to determine the health status of such animals.

INSPECTORS: Veterinarians who may make these inspections are:

1. Those who are in the employ of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
2. Those who are employed by the State Livestock Sanitary Service.
3. Accredited veterinarians or licensed graduate veterinarians from a college which has been recognized by the American Veterinary Medical Association and who are recognized by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on April 28, 1965 by Dr. A.J. Paddock, Coordinator, Maryland State Field Forces.

MASSACHUSETTS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

All bovine animals, except for immediate slaughter, driven, shipped or in any way transported into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from any point outside thereof must be accompanied by a permit signed by the Director of the Division of Livestock Disease Control and if intended for dairy or breeding purposes must also be accompanied by an approved certificate of health bearing the approval of the proper livestock official of the state of origin indicating said cattle to have conformed to the following requirements:

Exhibition cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate which will also serve as a permit.

CATTLE-TUBERCULOSIS

Cattle must (1) originate from accredited herds or (2) negative herds tested within 12 months, or (3) negative 30-day test.

Accompanied by a permit and health chart showing status of herd.

Animals which originate in a herd in which infection is disclosed are not eligible for entry unless such herd has passed three (3) consecutive negative tests at least sixty (60) days apart.

CATTLE-BRUCELLOSIS

Cattle must be negative to a 30-day test. Cattle over 6 months of age officially vaccinated for Brucellosis from ages of 4 through 8 months. Non-vaccinates under 6 months, and official vaccinates under 24 months acceptable without a test. Permit and health chart showing status of herd. All female cattle over 6 months must be official vaccinates. Steers and spayed heifers may be imported into Massachusetts without a blood test.

Immediate Slaughter: In compliance with Federal Regulations.

SWINE

Import swine accompanied by a health certificate - not fed raw garbage - not affected with or exposed to Vesicular Exanthema. Feeders and breeding stock must be vaccinated with serum and modified virus not less than 15 days before shipment.

DOGS

Require health certificate, except those for exhibition purposes. If originating in an area where rabies has been known to exist, must be vaccinated against rabies within 12 months of importation.

SHEEP AND GOATS

All sheep and goats, except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by an official health certificate and shall be:

- A. Free of scabies, lice, and foot-rot, and have not been exposed to scrapie.
- B. Originate from areas and flocks that are not quarantined for any contagious or communicable disease.

HORSES

Horses may be transported into Massachusetts when accompanied by an official health certificate.

POULTRY

No person shall import into the Commonwealth hatching eggs, baby chicks or live poultry, except poultry intended for immediate slaughter or for exhibition subject to permit granted by the State Department of Agriculture, unless such hatching eggs are the produce of flocks which meet, and such baby chicks or live poultry meet, or are the first generation progeny of flocks which meet, the minimum requirements for "pullorum passed" or "pullorum clean" grades of poultry, as established by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or the equivalent thereof.

DIRECTOR - LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL, 41 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 9, 1965, by Mr. Edward M. Dwyer, Director, Division of Livestock Disease Control of Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Animal Importation Requirements

General

No animal, including poultry, that is affected with or has recently been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, or that originates from a quarantined area shall be shipped or transported into Michigan until written permission is obtained from the State Veterinarian of Michigan.

Shipments of animals must be accompanied by an official health certificate of the state of origin or permit, or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the shipment of animals.

A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by air mail, or most rapid means available, to the office of the state veterinarian of Michigan.

All health certificates shall bear the approval of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

All livestock imported into Michigan for exhibition shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, certifying that they meet Michigan requirements for importation of livestock. The signature of the approving official of the state of origin must appear on the copy of the certificate accompanying the animals for exhibition.

Health certificates shall be prepared on official forms of the state of origin by an accredited veterinarian who is approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

The certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee. The origin and destination of the shipment of animals, together with an accurate description of the animals including their identification and health status, also the dates and results of the required tests and vaccinations shall appear on the certificate.

Cattle

A permit or health certificate must accompany all cattle entering Michigan. The health certificate or permit shall be

attached to the railroad waybill or shall be in possession of the person in charge of the cattle while in transit if not moved by railroad. Health certificates shall conform to the following specifications:

(1) They shall be certificates of inspections made by and signed by a veterinarian who is approved by the state of origin or the United States Department of Agriculture.

(2) They must state that the cattle described in the certificate are apparently free from contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.

(3) The cattle shall be described by breed, sex and age, and identified by tag, tattoo or registration number.

(4) The certificates must be made on official blanks of the state of origin and the date of inspection and the date of shipment shown.

(5) All data necessary to report required tests and vaccinations must be plainly recorded.

(6) Origin and destination of the shipment and names and addresses of consignor and consignee must be given.

(7) The certificate must indicate whether the cattle in the shipment are to be used for (a) dairy or breeding, (b) feeding or grazing, or (c) immediate slaughter.

(8) A copy of the certificate, approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, must be immediately furnished the state veterinarian. After January 1, 1963, all female dairy and breeding cattle over 8 months of age shall have been officially calfhood vaccinated for brucellosis between the ages of 4 months through 8 months, except upon a permit and under conditions prescribed by the director of agriculture.

All dairy and breeding cattle entering Michigan shall originate from herds not under quarantine and must be accompanied by health certificates provided for in this section showing that they have passed tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis (Bang's disease) as follows:

Tuberculosis tests on all ages must be made within 30 days prior to importation, or the cattle for importation must originate directly from a tuberculosis-free accredited herd.

The cattle 12 months of age or older shall have been tested for brucellosis in an official state or federal laboratory within 30 days of date of shipment and found negative, except:

(1) Cattle originating in certified brucellosis-free herds;

(2) Cattle originating in modified certified brucellosis areas from herds not under quarantine, the herd having passed a blood test for brucellosis within 1 year prior to entry;

(3) Cattle identified as official vaccinates and under 30 months of age on date of shipment;

Steers, spayed heifers, and calves under 12 months of age from herds not under quarantine are exempt from the brucellosis testing requirements of this section.

Permits in writing or by telegram for importation of cattle may be issued by the director of agriculture or his authorized representative. Transportation, handling, testing and quarantine requirements may be prescribed by the director of agriculture. Applicants for permits must furnish the following information:

- (1) Number and kind of cattle;
- (2) Origin and destination;
- (3) Names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Feeding and grazing cattle, except steers and spayed heifers, entering Michigan shall be accompanied by:

(1) Health certificates as herein provided for dairy and breeding cattle, or

(2) Permits subject to the following requirements: (a) feeding and grazing cattle over 18 months of age shall upon arrival be maintained in quarantine, intact, undivided, separate and apart from other cattle, and be tested for brucellosis (Bang's disease) and tuberculosis at the expense and risk of the owner within 10 days after arrival. (b) All cattle that react to such tests shall be slaughtered within 10 days after being tested. (c) Feeding and grazing cattle under 18 months of age may be held in quarantine separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle until tested for brucellosis and tuberculosis or slaughtered. (d) Licensed livestock dealers operating a livestock yard in this state receiving feeder and grazing cattle under 18 months of age on permits or under the provision of the federal brucellosis regulation at federally approved yards may with the permission of the director of agriculture and within 10 days after arrival release the cattle to purchasers subject to provisions as to permit requirements and shall report names and addresses of purchasers within 5 days. Livestock dealers shall be responsible for any loss sustained by the buyer on cattle that may react to brucellosis or tuberculosis tests conducted within 10 days of purchase. (e) All cattle of each consignment must remain in quarantine until released in writing by the state veterinarian. The director of agriculture may refuse to issue permits to anyone who has refused or failed to comply

with the provisions of this act. No indemnity shall be paid for the slaughter of any cattle that react to a test for tuberculosis or brucellosis (Bang's disease) within 6 months after their arrival within the state.

Cattle entering Michigan for immediate slaughter shall be consigned and delivered directly to a slaughter house or packing plant in which United States Department of Agriculture meat inspection is maintained or to a slaughter house or packing plant approved by the Director of Agriculture to import cattle for immediate slaughter. All such cattle shall be kept separate and apart from all other cattle and shall be killed within 5 days after arrival.

Steers and spayed heifers may enter Michigan accompanied by health certificates or permits and if not tested for tuberculosis within 30 days before arrival shall be kept separate and apart from dairy or breeding cattle until tested for tuberculosis or slaughtered.

This section shall not apply to cattle consigned and delivered to terminal markets where state and United States Department of Agriculture veterinary inspection is daily maintained. Cattle being released from terminal markets for purposes other than slaughter shall meet the requirements of this section.

Sheep

Michigan is a scabies free state and movement of sheep into Michigan must comply with Code of Federal Regulations, Title 9, Sub-Chapter C, Part 74.

All sheep imported into Michigan for purposes other than immediate slaughter must be accompanied by an official health certificate of the state of origin signed by an accredited veterinarian, or an approved state inspector, or an approved inspector of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA. A copy of this certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin must be forwarded to the state veterinarian of Michigan so as to arrive not later than the arrival of said sheep.

The official health certificates shall state:

(1) Name and address of the consignor and consignee.

(2) The date the sheep are loaded from the point which the animals are to be moved interstate, and the destination of the sheep.

(3) Name and address of the farm or ranch of origin, including the name of the county where the farm or ranch of origin is located.

sex. (4) The number and description of the sheep including the

(5) That the sheep are free from scabies, foot rot and other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or exposure thereto, and that the sheep originated from a scabies free state or county so designated by the director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA, or have been dipped in accordance with the requirement set forth by ARS, USDA.

(6) The purpose for which the animals are to be moved.

(7) That the sheep shall not be diverted enroute.

(8) Sheep being transported must be hauled in cars or vehicles that have been cleaned and disinfected since hauling other livestock, and while in transit if unloaded must be kept in pens which are free from contagious, infectious or other communicable diseases.

Sheep for exhibition purposes must meet requirements for importation.

Goats

The importation requirements are the same as for Sheep, listed above.

Swine

No person, company, association or agent shall import or move any swine into this state except in conformity with the requirements of Section 26 of Act No. 181 of the Public Acts of 1919, as amended.

(1) Each shipment of swine imported into this state for slaughter purposes shall be delivered only to a slaughterhouse approved by the department of agriculture to receive livestock for slaughter; to a public stockyard where state or federal veterinary inspection is daily maintained or to a market specifically approved to receive swine for slaughter. The swine, upon arrival at the slaughterhouse at destination, shall be killed within 48 hours.

(2) Swine for breeding purposes shall be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate a copy of which shall be furnished immediately to the state veterinarian. The certificate shall be issued by an accredited veterinarian or a state or federal veterinarian at the point of origin. The health certificate shall certify that the swine have been inspected and found to be free from clinical evidence of contagious or infectious disease, and that they have been vaccinated against hog cholera more than 21 days prior and not more than 1 year prior to importation by the serum simultaneous method using modified live hog cholera virus and serum; or having been vaccinated with inactivated or killed hog cholera vaccine more than

21 days prior and not more than 6 months prior to importation. The certificate shall show that breeding swine over 4 months of age were negative to an agglutination test in the 1/25 dilution for brucellosis, conducted in a state or federal laboratory within 30 days of importation, or originated directly from a validated brucellosis free herd of swine.

(3) Swine imported into this state shall be free from clinical evidence of any contagious or infectious disease and shall be transported in disinfected cars or vehicles.

(4) Swine imported for feeding purposes shall be accompanied by a permit from the state veterinarian's office and shall be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate.

(5) All swine imported into this state except those for immediate slaughter shall be identified by individual ear tag or tattoo and shall be held in quarantine for a period of not less than 3 weeks after arrival at destination.

Horses and Mules (Act 62)

Sec. 1. Horses and/or mules imported or brought into this state from any other state or province shall be held in quarantine at destination at the expense of the owner or shipper for a period of not less than 10 days, including the date of arrival at destination.

Sec. 3. Horses and/or mules to be slaughtered or used for work or service within the state by the owner or shipper importing such horses and/or mules shall be exempt from the provisions of Section 1 of this Act: Provided, That a proper certificate of health covering such horses and/or mules is furnished to and approved by the State Veterinarian at the time of importation. Horses and/or mules owned by persons living in an adjoining state who may use such horses and/or mules for work or service in this state in the regular transaction of business shall be exempt from the provisions of Section 1 of this Act and the requirement of a certificate of health: Provided, That such horses and/or mules are not sold or disposed of within this state.

Sec. 4. Horses and/or mules passing through this state consigned to points outside the state, and horses and/or mules for temporary stay within the state and used for show, exhibition and/or racing purposes, and mares temporarily within the state for breeding purposes, shall be exempt from the provisions of Section 1 of this Act; Provided, That quarantine provisions provided by the law may be invoked in event that it becomes necessary to protect the livestock of the state from a communicable disease.

Sec. 5. Horses and/or mules as referred to in sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall be considered under provisional quarantine and shall not be sold, traded or given away prior to 10 days following the date of arrival within this state.

DOGS

Any dog imported into Michigan shall be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by a veterinarian legally qualified to practice in the state or province of origin of said dog, and a legible copy of such certificate, approved by the chief veterinarian of the state or province of origin, shall immediately be furnished the state veterinarian of Michigan. Such certificate must show that said dog is free from rabies or any communicable disease and has not been recently exposed to such disease. Name the breed, sex, and age, and state definitely the point of origin and destination of said dog and the name and post office address of the consignor and consignee, and, if vaccinated, date on which the vaccine was administered.

Any such dog for importation which originates within a radius of 50 miles of any point where rabies has been known to exist within a period of six months prior to shipment shall have been properly vaccinated with a killed antirabic vaccine within six months prior to date of importation. Any dog imported into the state which has originated within a radius of 50 miles of any point where rabies has existed within a period of 6 months prior to importation may, at the discretion of the commissioner of agriculture, be subject to quarantine at destination for a period of not less than 60 days following arrival within the state of Michigan.

Provided, that this regulation shall not apply to any dog passing through this state to points beyond, nor to any dog within the state for temporary stay for exhibition purposes, when such dog is kept properly under control of the owner or custodian.

Rabbits

No person shall bring into or release within Michigan any live San Juan rabbit.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 29, 1965, by Dr. John F. Quinn, State Veterinarian of Michigan.

MINNESOTA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

HEALTH CERTIFICATES

- I. Health certificates shall be issued to accompany the following species of livestock and poultry into Minnesota: Cattle, swine, sheep, horses, goats, dogs, turkeys, chickens, and domesticated fowl as outlined in the following sections.
- II. An official health certificate is defined as a certificate issued by a veterinarian after a physical examination has been conducted certifying that the livestock described are free from symptoms of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases and shall include a statement certifying to the origin of the livestock. The health certificate shall include the name and address of the consignor, and the name and address of the consignee or the name and address of the caretaker of such livestock if the owner's residence is other than the premises where the livestock are to be maintained.
- III. If the livestock are shipped by rail, the consignment shall be accompanied by 2 copies of the health certificate, 1 copy to be retained by the railroad and 1 copy delivered to the consignee.
- IV. If the livestock are shipped by truck, or moved on foot, 1 copy of the health certificate shall accompany the consignment and be delivered to the consignee.
- V. One copy approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin shall be immediately forwarded to the State Livestock Sanitary Board, St. Paul, Minnesota 55104.
- VI. Apparently healthy livestock of any class may be consigned to public stockyards. No health certificate required.

PERMITS

- I. Permits may be obtained by telephone, wire or letter.
 - A. Telephone permits issued only to veterinarian responsible for issuing the health certificate and may be obtained by calling 221-2741, St. Paul, Minnesota.
 - B. Office hours: Monday - Friday 8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.
Other hours, calls will be received by Answering Service.

CATTLE

- I. Official identification of purebred cattle shall include breed, sex, age, registration number, tattoo, or complete ear tag number, positive identification of brucellosis vaccinates by vaccination certificate, legible tattoo, or herd brand (beef type and breed only).
- II. Official identification of grade cattle shall include predominant breed characteristics or color markings, sex, age, complete ear tag number and positive identification of brucellosis vaccinates by vaccination certificate, legible tattoo, or herd brand (beef type and breed only). Unless specifically omitted in the following sections.
- III. Calves include all cattle of dairy type and breed under 6 months of age and all cattle of beef type and breed under 8 months of age.
 - A. Permit shall be obtained from the office of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board to allow for the importation of all calves under 2 months of age into Minnesota. Such calves shall be accompanied by a health certificate listing the official identification including individual ear tag number of each calf and the permit number. (Permits are not necessary for calves accompanied by their dam).
 - B. Calves of dairy type and breed 2 months of age and under 6 months of age may be imported providing they are accompanied by a health certificate listing the number of calves in the consignment. Such calves need not be tested for tuberculosis or brucellosis, individually identified, or accompanied by a permit. A statement should appear on the health certificate as follows: "Dairy type and breed under 6 months of age".
 - C. Calves of beef type and breed 2 months of age and under 8 months of age may be imported providing they are accompanied by a health certificate listing the number of calves in the consignment. Such calves need not be tested for tuberculosis or brucellosis, individually identified, or accompanied by a permit. A statement should appear on the health certificate as follows: "Beef type and breed under 8 months of age".
- IV. Feeding and grazing cattle (for feeding only) include all steers, spayed heifers, and heifers of beef type and breed 8 months of age and under 18 months of age.
 - A. Steers and spayed heifers may enter Minnesota accompanied by a health certificate listing the breed and the number of steers and/or heifers in the consignment.

- B. Heifers of beef type and breed 8 months of age and under 18 months of age accompanied by a health certificate may be imported for feeding and grazing purposes under one of the following:
1. Such heifers are tested for brucellosis within 30 days prior to date of importation. The health certificate shall include the official identification, age, breed, purpose (for feeding only), ear tag number and the results of the brucellosis test of each animal. The cattle may be moved upon completion of the veterinarian's test for brucellosis. However, the results of such tests shall be confirmed by a state or federal laboratory, or
 2. Such heifers are official brucellosis vaccinates. The health certificate shall include the official identification, age, breed, purpose (for feeding only), ear tag number and legible tattoo or date of vaccination of each animal, or
 3. Under permit. Such heifers are accompanied by a health certificate listing official identification including the age, breed, purpose (for feeding only), and permit number obtained within 5 days prior to date of importation.

V. Cattle consigned to Approved Dry Lot Feeding Premises.

- A. The Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board may issue a permit providing for the importation of all types of cattle without tests for tuberculosis or brucellosis either at points of origin or destination to individuals who have received approval to operate Approved Dry Lot Feeding Premises.
- B. Such cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate listing the official identification and individual ear tag number of each animal. All cattle imported under such permit shall be branded with the letter "F" at least 3 inches high on the right jaw with a hot iron in such a manner that the brand shall be permanent, immediately prior to importation or within 72 hours following arrival at destination.

- VI. Dairy and breeding cattle include all cattle of dairy type and breed 6 months of age and over, and all cattle of beef type and breed 8 months of age and over except those classes of cattle identified as feeding and grazing cattle, slaughter cattle and cattle consigned to approved dry lot feeding premises.

- A. Such cattle shall be accompanied by a health certificate listing the official identification including age, breed, ear tag number and sex of all cattle in the consignment.
 - B. All cattle in the consignment shall be tested for both tuberculosis and brucellosis within 30 days prior to the date of importation except as provided for in paragraphs C, D, and E below.
 - C. Official brucellosis vaccinated cattle under 24 months of age need not be tested for brucellosis prior to importation providing satisfactory evidence of vaccination is furnished.
 - D. Cattle originating from accredited tuberculosis-free herds need not be tested for tuberculosis prior to importation providing the health certificate certifies to such origin and the herd accreditation number is listed on the health certificate.
 - E. Cattle originating from certified brucellosis-free herds need not be tested for brucellosis prior to importation providing the health certificate certifies to such origin and the herd certification number is listed on the health certificate.
 - F. The cattle may be moved upon completion of the veterinarian's test for brucellosis. However, the results of such tests shall be confirmed by a state or federal laboratory.
 - G. All cattle originating from accredited tuberculosis-free herds and modified accredited tuberculosis areas are not subject to quarantine providing the health certificate so certifies.
 - H. All cattle originating from certified brucellosis-free herds and modified certified brucellosis areas are not subject to quarantine providing the health certificate so certifies.
- VII. Slaughter cattle include all finished cattle of beef type and breed and cattle of all types not used for dairy, breeding, or feeding and grazing purposes.
- A. If consigned to establishments where federal inspection is maintained, no health certificate nor tests required.
 - B. If consigned to establishments not under federal inspection, shall be accompanied by a permit issued by the Secretary and Executive Officer and a health certificate issued at point of origin.

SWINE

- I. All swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate except those consigned to public stock yards or slaughtering establishments where federal inspection is maintained.
- II. All swine except those in Section I shall be ear tagged and the tag numbers shall be listed on the health certificate. Such swine shall be inspected within 48 hours prior to importation.
- III. Swine from public stockyards - shall be shipped within 72 hours after immunization with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine and serum, and a permit must be obtained before shipment. Official vaccinates, vaccinated more than 21 days, accompanied by proof of vaccination are not required to be retreated.
- IV. Feeding Swine
 - A. Permit required for all feeding swine. Permits issued only to bona fide residents of Minnesota except when swine are to be consigned to a livestock auction market.
 - B. Immunized with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine with or without serum more than 21 days and less than one year prior to date of shipment. Type of vaccination, name and address of veterinarian administering vaccine to be shown on health certificate.
 - C. Immunized with modified live hog cholera virus vaccine and serum within 72 hours prior to importation. Quarantined at destination for 21 days.
 - D. Swine may be imported from states adjacent to Minnesota without immunization, provided swine moved interstate from farm of origin on which such swine and all other swine on the farm have been located for not less than 21 days. Shipment to be direct to farm of destination. Immunized upon arrival at destination with serum and modified live hog cholera virus vaccine. Quarantined for 21 days after arrival and immunization. Permit to show name and address of veterinarian who will conduct immunization.
- V. Breeding Swine
 - A. Shall comply with Section IV, except no permit required.

- B. Shall be negative in a dilution of 1:50 for brucellosis within 30 days prior to importation unless from a validated or certified brucellosis-free herd.
Suckling pigs accompanying dam need not be tested.

SHEEP

- I. No health certificate required for sheep consigned directly to public stockyards or slaughtering establishments where federal inspection is maintained. No diversion enroute.
- II. All sheep from areas not declared scabies free to be inspected, found free of scabies and dipped in a permitted dip under veterinary supervision within 10 days prior to importation. Health certificate shall so certify.
- III. Sheep from scabies free areas may be imported without dipping. Health certificate to certify origin.

HORSES

Accompanied by official health certificate.

GOATS

Health certificate including negative 30 day test for tuberculosis and brucellosis.

DOGS

All dogs shipped, transported, or moved into Minnesota for any purpose with the exception of performing dogs shipped for a limited period of time within the state, must be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by the state or government veterinary officials, or by an approved veterinarian, stating that the animal or animals, to the best knowledge and belief of the veterinarian issuing the certificate, have not been exposed to rabies within the preceding 12 months, and are free from symptoms of any communicable disease. The health certificate for all dogs six months of age or over, shall also include a statement the dog or dogs have been vaccinated against rabies within 12 months with killed vaccine or within 24 months with modified live virus vaccine prior to shipment, giving the date of vaccination and the product used.

POULTRY

- I. Importation permit required for:
- A. Poults under 4 months of age.
- B. Chicks and other fowl under 5 months of age.

C. Hatching eggs of any kind.

II. Permit requirements are:

All products listed in Section I must originate from flocks classified as U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean or flocks of comparable status.

III. Adult turkeys (over 4 months of age), chickens and other domesticated fowl (over 5 months of age), except those consigned for immediate slaughter purposes only, must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing they have been officially tested to meet the classification as listed above under permit requirements.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 30, 1965 by Dr. J. G. Flint, Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board.

MISSISSIPPI

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Extracts of Laws, Rules and Regulations Governing the Movement of Livestock and Poultry into the State of Mississippi

Pursuant to the Laws of Mississippi and by virtue of the authority vested in the Livestock Sanitary Board in compliance with Chapter 246, General Laws of Mississippi 1944 and by other related and applicable legal authority, the following extracts from the Laws, Rules, and Regulations of the Livestock Sanitary Board are hereby published for information and guidance.

Notice is hereby given that these are extracts and interpretations on matters frequently encountered. Reference should be made to the Laws, Rules, and Regulations on matters not specifically and thoroughly covered herein.

SECTION I - DUTIES OF CARRIERS

A. Owners and operators of private and common carriers, trucks, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into, or through this state except in compliance with provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances shall have such vehicles thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, under official supervision, before their use for the transportation of livestock into the State of Mississippi.

LIVESTOCK

All livestock entering Mississippi must meet Title 9, Subchapter C, Interstate Transportation of Animals and Poultry, Part 83, of the Federal Screwworm Regulation, as adopted September 18, 1958.

SECTION II - CATTLE

All cattle except steers and those for immediate slaughter (see 4 and 5 below) shall be accompanied by a health certificate with the following compliance.

A. Tuberculosis:

All cattle, all ages shall

1. Originate from accredited, tuberculosis free herd, certificate number of the herd and date certified shall be entered on the health certificate.

2. Or, have been negative to a test made within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment, and in addition from a non-quarantined herd in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area.

B. Brucellosis:

All cattle 8 months of age and over shall

1. Originate directly from a certified brucellosis free herd, certificate number and date certified to be entered on the health certificate.

2. Or, be negative to an official agglutination blood test for brucellosis made within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry.

3. Or, be officially calfhood vaccinated and under thirty (30) months of age.

NOTICE: All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals moved into Mississippi shall be made by a State or Federal laboratory.

4. Steers require physical examination and official health certificate. No specified routine tests are required.

5. All cattle for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment on either a health certificate or permit or waybill or inspection certificate from a Federally inspected stockyard. In either instance a copy shall accompany cattle and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

NOTICE: Cattle classed as "Stockers" and "Feeders" are NOT exempt from the requirements A and B above.

SECTION III - HORSES AND MULES

A. A physical examination and health certificate are required on equines entering Mississippi. No specified routine tests are required.

SECTION IV - SWINE

All swine except those consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate and shall comply with the following:

- A. Swine for breeding purposes must originate from herds free from all communicable diseases. A definite statement to this effect must appear as part of the certificate of health.
- B. All gilts, sows, and boars for breeding purposes must be negative to an official Brucellosis test made within thirty (30) days immediately preceding the date of entry.
- C. All swine entering Mississippi must meet requirements of Title 9 - Animals and Animal Products, Chapter 1 - Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Subchapter C - Interstate Transportation of Animals and Poultry, Part 76 - Hog Cholera and Other Communicable Swine Diseases which was effective November 5, 1962.
- D. All swine for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment on either a health certificate or permit or waybill or inspection certificate from Federally inspected stockyards. In either instance a copy shall accompany swine and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

SECTION V - SHEEP AND GOATS

All sheep and goats, except those for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate and shall comply with the following:

- A. Originate from herds that are not quarantined for any contagious or communicable disease.
- B. Free of scabies, lice and foot-rot.
- C. Dipped within ten (10) days immediately preceding the date of entry in a solution containing not less than .06 percent of Gamma Isomer Lindane and maintained on absolutely clean premises until delivered to the final destination.
- D. Dairy goats must be negative to an official tuberculin test and an official brucellosis test made within thirty (30) days immediately preceding date of entry. Dairy goats maintained separate from other sheep and goats are exempt from dipping when certified free of scabies on inspection.
- E. All sheep and goats for immediate slaughter shall be consigned to a recognized slaughtering establishment on either a health certificate or permit or waybill or inspection certificate from Federally inspected stockyards. In either instance a copy shall accompany sheep and goats and a copy shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

SECTION VI - POULTRY, HATCHING EGGS, CHICKS, POULTS
AND POULTRY BREEDING STOCK

A. Any and all chicks, poults, hatching eggs, and breeding stock shipped or transported into Mississippi must be produced from flocks which meet the pullorum-typhoid control requirements of U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Passed or U.S. Pullorum-typhoid Clean as outlined in the rules of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and the National Turkey Improvement Plan. An official health certificate specifically covering the above requirement shall accompany the shipment and another copy forwarded through proper livestock officials of the state of origin to the State Veterinarian of Mississippi.

NOTICE: Special arrangements have been made regarding certificates, labels, and handling shipments of participants in the National Plans referred to above, the details of some being set forth in Regulation 13 which may be obtained from the State Veterinarian of Mississippi, or the Mississippi Poultry Improvement Association, State College, Mississippi.

SECTION VII - DOGS

All dogs three (3) months of age and older transported or moved into the State for any purpose shall be accompanied by an official health certificate with the following compliance:

- A. Free from all contagious and infectious diseases and recent exposure thereto.
- B. Did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, or exposed.
- C. Properly vaccinated against rabies within six (6) months prior to date of entry.

Any Person, Firm, or Corporation, who shall violate any provisions of the Laws, Rules and Regulations of the State Livestock Sanitary Board shall be subject to prosecution and penalties as provided by law.

The above regulations for the State of Mississippi were approved by Dr. Vernon D. Chadwick on June 29, 1965.

MISSOURI

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

1. All livestock shipped or transported into Missouri shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, permit, or both, which must be attached to a waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock. An official health certificate shall not be required for any livestock consigned to public stockyards or licensed auction markets under Federal or State supervision or to any slaughtering establishment if a waybill, bill of lading or certificate of ownership accompanies the shipment showing the consignor and the point of origin of the shipment and the public stockyards, licensed auction market or slaughtering establishment to which the shipment is consigned.
2. No livestock or poultry affected with or recently exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or which originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped transported or moved into or through the state until permission is first obtained from the State Veterinarian of Missouri, except those diseased animals which are approved for interstate shipment under specified restrictions by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
3. Accredited veterinarians, or veterinarians regularly employed by the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin or Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to inspect livestock entering Missouri and to issue official health certificates.
4. A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin for his approval and transmittal to the Missouri state veterinarian.
5. Requests for permits shall be directed to the State Veterinarian of Missouri and shall set forth the following information: The names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, number and kind of animals, purpose for which intended, origin, destination and proposed date of shipment. Permits shall be void 15 days after issue.
6. Livestock entering the state without an official health certificate, or permit when required, or not meeting Missouri entry requirements shall be held in quarantine at the owner's expense for observation, tests, vaccination, dipping, treatment and/or reinspection.

I. Cattle

A. Cattle For Dairy and Breeding Purposes:

Female cattle and bulls, 8 months of age and over, shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued at point of origin by an accredited veterinarian certifying that the cattle are free of symptoms of contagious and infectious diseases or known exposure thereto and meet the following requirements:

1. Originate from a Tuberculosis Accredited and/or Brucellosis Certified Free Herd, giving herd numbers and dates of last herd test, OR
2. Originate in a herd not under quarantine for Tuberculosis or Brucellosis and are tested and negative for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis within 30 days prior to shipment.
3. Officially calfhood vaccinated female animals under 30 months of age may enter without test for Brucellosis, provided vaccination data is given on the health certificate.

B. Cattle For Feeding and Grazing Purposes:

1. Female cattle of the beef breeds, under 15 months of age, intended for feeding and grazing purposes, may enter under permit from the State Veterinarian of Missouri without Brucellosis or Tuberculosis test, subject to quarantine, at destination OR may be consigned to a licensed commercial feedlot, with the feedlot number being entered on the health certificate.
2. Female cattle over 15 months of age may enter Missouri without Brucellosis or Tuberculosis test only when consigned to licensed commercial feedlots and feedlot permit number is entered on the health certificate.
3. Bulls for feeding and grazing purposes may enter under permit from the State Veterinarian of Missouri, subject to quarantine and castration at destination.
4. Steers, spayed heifers and calves under 8 months of age may enter under health certificate without test OR under permit from the State Veterinarian of Missouri.

II. Swine

A. Swine for Breeding or Feeding Purposes:

Shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued at point of origin by an accredited veterinarian certifying that the

swine are free of symptoms of contagious and infectious diseases or known exposure thereto and meet the following requirements:

1. Individually identified by means of an ear tag, tattoo or registration number and numbers are recorded on the health certificate.
2. Immunized against Hog Cholera by a licensed veterinarian by one of the following methods:
 - a. Modified Live Virus vaccine and serum administered not more than 48 hours prior to shipment. Swine subject to quarantine at destination for 21 days.
 - b. Modified Live Virus vaccine administered not less than 21 days nor more than one year prior to shipment.
 - c. Crystal Violet or BTV vaccine administered not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months prior to shipment.
3. Swine over 6 months of age, consigned for breeding purposes, shall also be tested and negative for Brucellosis and Leptospirosis within 30 days prior to shipment, or in lieu of a test, originate in a Validated Brucellosis Free and/or Leptospirosis Free herd.

III. Sheep and Goats.

A. Sheep and Goats for Breeding and Feeding Purposes:

1. Originating from a Scabies-Free Area:

Shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued at point of origin by an accredited veterinarian certifying that the sheep or goats are free from symptoms of contagious and infectious diseases or known exposure thereto.

2. Originating from a Scabies Infected or Eradication Area:

Shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued at point of origin by an accredited veterinarian certifying that the sheep or goats are free from symptoms of contagious and infectious diseases or known exposure thereto AND that sheep or goats were dipped under supervision and in an approved dip within 10 days prior to shipment.

IV. Horses

Horses for breeding or exhibition purposes, shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian certifying freedom from symptoms of contagious and infectious diseases or known exposure thereto.

V. Dogs

Dogs shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued at point of origin by an accredited veterinarian certifying that the dogs are free symptoms of contagious or infectious diseases or known exposure thereto and do not originate from an area under quarantine for Rabies. In addition all dogs over 4 months of age shall have been vaccinated against Rabies by one of the following methods:

1. Modified Live Virus vaccine (Chick embryo origin) not more than 3 years prior to entry.
2. Killed virus vaccine (Caprine origin) not more than one year prior to entry.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 25, 1965, by Dr. George C. Stiles, State Veterinarian of Missouri.

MONTANA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Health certificate is required on all animal and poultry importations, which shall be issued only after an accredited veterinarian has personally inspected those animals and renders health statement on official form of state of origin.

CATTLE:

Dairy and Purebred:

Tuberculosis: Accredited herd; or from herd tested entirely negative within past thirty-six (36) months; or 30-day negative test. Accredited herd number, or statement and date of thirty-six (36) months herd test, or individual 30-day negative test results must be clearly shown on official health certificate.

Brucellosis: No test required if originating from certified herd; or negative herd in certified or modified-certified area; or from non-reactor herd tested in previous ninety (90) days; or officially vaccinated and under thirty (30) months of age; or calves under eight (8) months of age. Health certificate must clearly carry a statement of one of the above; or a negative brucellosis test made within thirty (30) days, and be accompanied by a permit.

Range and Semirange:

Tuberculosis: Same as dairy and purebred; or from a non-reactor herd in modified-accredited area.

Brucellosis: Same as dairy and purebred.

Feeder:

Same as range and semirange.

Slaughter:

Apparently healthy and consigned direct to establishment where inspection maintained, and waybill marked "Cattle for Immediate Slaughter."

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES:

No tests. It is required and the official health certificate must certify freedom from disease or exposure thereto.

SHEEP:

Breeding and Feeder:

From states in which scabies existed in previous six (6) months: It is required and the official health certificate must certify sheep dipped under state or federal supervision in a United States Department of Agriculture approved dip within ten (10) days of date of importation, and carry the Montana permit number.

From states in which bluetongue existed in previous six (6) months: It is required and the official health certificate must certify sheep originate from flock free of bluetongue, have been vaccinated against bluetongue at least thirty (30) days prior to entry, and have been dipped or sprayed in United States Department of Agriculture approved dip within ten (10) days prior to entry; or show Montana permit number.

Other States: It is required and the official health certificate shall certify freedom from disease or exposure thereto.

Slaughter:

Same as slaughter cattle.

GOATS:

Dairy and Breeding:

Brucellosis: It is required and the official health certificate must show the certified herd number; or 30-day negative test and that goats originate from herd negative to test within previous twelve (12) months.

Slaughter:

Same as slaughter cattle.

SWINE:

Breeding:

Hog Cholera Vaccination: It is required and the official health certificate shall show the swine are individually identified with an eartag, tattoo, or other permanent identification and vaccinated by one of the following procedures:

1. Vaccinated more than twenty-one (21) days (but not more than six (6) months, prior to shipment, with United States Department of Agriculture licensed killed (inactivated) virus vaccine; or

Brucellosis: It is required and the official health certificate shall certify that the swine are shipped directly from a validated free herd; or from a herd tested negative within twelve (12) months and individuals tested negative in a 1:50 dilution within thirty (30) days of shipment.

Feeding:

Hog Cholera Vaccination: Same as for breeding swine.

Slaughter:

Same as slaughter cattle.

DOGS:

Dogs may enter the State of Montana provided they are transported or moved in conformity with applicable Regulations 1501 through 1514, and are accompanied by an official health certificate of the state of origin issued by an accredited veterinarian attesting that the animals are (1) free from evidence of any infectious, contagious, communicable or parasitic disease, or known exposure thereto; (2) have been officially vaccinated against rabies with an avianized, modified virus vaccine within two (2) years; and (3) identified on the health certificate by the date of rabies vaccination and the serial number of the rabies tag. Rabies vaccination requirements shall not apply to puppies under three (3) months of age.

Dogs from areas under any federal, state, county or municipal rabies quarantine shall not be permitted entrance into Montana except upon a written permit from the state veterinarian of Montana obtained in advance of shipment.

GAME, FUR-BEARING, AND WILD ANIMALS:

Domesticated and on leash or pastured: (Buffalo, coyote, fox, skunk, etc.): Apply regulations of similar species.

Fur Farming and Wild Life Restoration: Notice to State Veterinarian giving complete detail of origin, shipment, and destination in sufficient time to allow destination inspection and special handling as indicated.

POULTRY AND HATCHING EGGS:

Birds Over Five Months: Excepting ducks and geese, negative on official pullorum-typhoid test in previous thirty (30) days.

Baby and Started Chicks, Turkey Poults, Hatching Eggs:
Originate in flocks and distributed from hatcheries or premises classified as pullorum-typhoid clean. Season permits to be issued by State Veterinarian to pullorum-typhoid-clean-status hatcheries and are required for marketing in Montana.

SEMEN:

Permit required and is issued after chief livestock sanitary official of state of origin certifies freedom from disease and exposure of each sire and that they are registered by respective breed associations.

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS:

All must be manufactured and produced under United States Department of Agriculture license; no virulent or modified disease-producing product to be offered for sale or distributed without first obtaining permit from State Veterinarian. Distribution or sale or use of hog cholera virus (either live or modified) or viable anthrax vaccines prohibited except by permit from State Veterinarian.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 2, 1965, by Dr. J. W. Safford, State Veterinarian of Montana.

NEBRASKA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION A - GENERAL

1. All animals and poultry of any specie entering the State of Nebraska must be accompanied by an official health certificate. Provided, that no health certificate shall be required for:

- EXCEPTIONS:
- a. All animals consigned for immediate slaughter to federally inspected packing plants or slaughter establishments specifically approved under Federal Brucellosis Regulations.
 - b. All animals consigned directly to federally inspected public stockyards.
 - c. Cattle only from states bordering Nebraska consigned directly to markets specifically approved under Federal Brucellosis Regulations.
 - d. Swine only from designated "trade areas" in counties bordering Nebraska counties in which are located markets specifically approved under Federal Hog Cholera Regulations.

All animals entering the State not accompanied by an official health certificate shall be accompanied by a weigh bill or similar document which shall contain the following:

- a. Destination of the shipment.
- b. Purpose of the movement.
- c. Number of animals in the shipment.
- d. Point of origin.
- e. Name and address of the owner or shipper.

2. No animal, including poultry or birds of any species that is affected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, herd, or flock shall be shipped or in any manner transported into the State of Nebraska.

3. All animals entering the State of Nebraska must be consigned to a natural person who is a resident of the State of

Nebraska or to an agent authorized by law to do business within the State.

4. Livestock entering the State without proper health certificates and permits shall be held in quarantine at the owner's risk and expense until released by the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry.

5. Inspections shall be made by accredited veterinarians in the state of origin or veterinarians employed by the state of origin or the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

SECTION B - OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

1. Official health certificates must be legible and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin or the equivalent from the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Disease Eradication Division.

2. Certificates shall contain the following:

a. Name and address of consignor and consignee.

b. Purpose of the entry into Nebraska.

c. Age.

d. Breed.

e. Sex.

f. Individual identification.

g. Owners registered brand will be accepted as identification on range and semi-range cattle of strictly beef breeds.

h. Individual identification of steers and spayed heifers of any age and calves under eight (8) months of age is not required.

3. Certificates must contain information relative to tuberculosis, brucellosis, scabies, anaplasmosis, leptospirosis, hog cholera, atrophic rhinitis, and rabies when such information would apply to class of animals being transported.

4. All blood agglutination tests of animals for shipment into the state shall be conducted at a State or Federal laboratory or a laboratory approved by the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry prior to shipment.

5. Health certificates approved by the state of origin official must reach the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry, Lincoln,

Nebraska 68509, within fourteen (14) days after date of issuance. Certificates accompanying shipment are VOID ten (10) days after date of issuance.

SECTION C - PERMITS

1. Requests for permits shall be directed to the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry, Lincoln, Nebraska 68509, Telephone 477-5211, Ext. 351. After hours call: 432-4417

2. Permits shall be valid for one shipment only and are VOID twenty (20) days after issuance.

3. Permits for entry are required on the following classes of livestock:

a. Cattle:

- (1) Heifers between eight (8) and twenty-one (21) months of age, entering the State for feeding or grazing, that are not officially brucellosis vaccinated and have not been blood tested.
- (2) Official brucellosis vaccinates between eight (8) and thirty (30) months of age entering a modified-certified brucellosis area.
- (3) Adult cattle originating from non-modified-certified brucellosis area entering a modified-certified brucellosis area. (See Section E, Brucellosis Part 2, of this regulation for detailed information).

b. Sheep:

- (1) All sheep originating in scabies infected or eradication areas as federally designated.

c. Swine:

- (1) All feeding swine.

SECTION D - DUTIES OF CARRIERS

1. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the State except in compliance with Nebraska laws and regulations.

2. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

SECTION E - CATTLE

1. As to Tuberculosis:

- a. Cattle may enter the State if they originate in an accredited herd and the herd number appears on the accompanying health certificate, or
- b. Pass a negative tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry, or
- c. If they are from herds not under quarantine in a modified-accredited area.

EXCEPTIONS:

Calves under eight (8) months of age need no tuberculosis test.

2. As to Brucellosis:

a. General:

- (1) Negative animals from infected herds will not be permitted to enter Nebraska. That is, if a farm herd or market consignment is tested and reactors revealed and removed from the group, the remaining animals are not eligible for entry. Animals consigned to specifically approved markets within the State shall be "classified" when offered for sale. Cattle cannot be moved from market to market or "no sold" back to a farm or ranch without first being submitted to applicable blood tests at original market.

b. Cattle for breeding or dairy purposes may enter the State if:

- (1) They are calves certified on health certificate to be under eight (8) months and over two (2) months of age, or

NOTE: Calves under two (2) months of age will not be allowed entry unless accompanied by a dam complying with requirements of adult females, or

- (2) They originate in brucellosis certified free herds and the herd number appears on the health certificate, or
- (3) They originate in herds not under quarantine in a modified-certified brucellosis areas with county and herd of origin and individual identification shown, or

- (4) They pass a negative brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry, to be held in quarantine for a negative retest not less than thirty (30) nor more than ninety (90) days subsequent to entry and a permit is first obtained, or

EXCEPTION: If entering non-modified-certified brucellosis area of state the retest, quarantine, and permit are waived.

- (5) They are official calfhood brucellosis vaccinated females under thirty (30) months of age accompanied by permit and identified by a tattoo recognized as official in the state of origin, and an eartag or owners registered brand. In the case of purebred, a registration number or tattoo is official identification.

c. Cattle for grazing and/or feeding purposes only may enter the state if:

- (1) They are steers or spayed heifers, or
- (2) They qualify under categories under Part B above, or
- (3) They are strictly beef breeds and the feeding and/or grazing period is not to exceed twelve (12) months and animals are kept under strict segregation and quarantine until slaughtered. Special permit must be first obtained from the Nebraska Bureau of Animal Industry, before such cattle may enter the State.

NOTE: Feeding and/or grazing permits will not be issued for bulls over eight (8) months of age or females over twenty-one (21) months of age unless they are under thirty (30) months and qualify as official brucellosis vaccinates. Heifers of a dairy breed will not be allowed entry for feeding and/or grazing purposes. Brucellosis vaccinated bulls will not be allowed entry regardless of circumstances.

3. As to Scabies:

a. Cattle may enter the state if:

- (1) The health certificate contains a statement certifying the absence of mange or scabies. No cattle affected with or exposed to mange or scabies will be allowed entry.

4. As to Anaplasmosis:

a. Cattle may enter the state if:

- (1) The health certificate contains a statement certifying the absence of clinical symptoms of anaplasmosis in the herd of origin during the six (6) months prior to the date of issuance.

SECTION F - HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

1. May enter the state if:

- a. Accompanied by an official health certificate stating freedom from and not exposed to infectious or contagious disease.

SECTION G - SHEEP

1. General:

- a. Sheep for slaughter purposes may enter the state without restriction, if:
 - (1) Consigned for immediate slaughter to federally inspected packing plants, or
 - (2) Consigned directly to federally inspected public stockyards.

2. As to Scabies:

a. Sheep may enter the state if they are:

- (1) From a federally designated scabies-free area and the status of area of origin is indicated on the health certificate, or
- (2) From a federally designated scabies infected or eradication area and accompanied by permit as well as health certificate.

NOTE: Permits will not be issued unless sheep have been dipped within ten (10) days prior to entry in a "permitted dip" as federally designated. Dipping must be conducted under supervision of an accredited veterinarian or a state or federal inspector in the state of origin.

SECTION H - SWINE

1. General:

- a. Official health certificates must contain a statement certifying absence of clinical symptoms of atrophic rhinitis or the feeding of raw garbage on the premises of origin.
- b. No swine shall be diverted enroute from the destination of the consignee as indicated on the health certificate.

2. Swine for feeding purposes may enter the state if:

- a. Accompanied by permit and health certificate, and

NOTE: All feeder swine are quarantined at destination for twenty-one (21) days. Release of quarantine will be effected upon statement by owner that animals are healthy at end of twenty-one (21) day period.

- b. Vaccinated against hog cholera by one of the following methods, and
 - (1) Killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months prior to entry.
 - (2) Modified-live virus and anti-hog cholera serum not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than (1) year prior to entry.
- c. Individually identified with ear tag or permanent tattoo. The owners method of permanent identification acceptable.

3. Swine for breeding purposes may enter the state if:

- a. Accompanied by official health certificate, and
- b. Vaccinated against hog cholera, and
- c. Animals over four (4) months of age have passed a negative brucellosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry or originate in a validated herd and the herd number appears on the accompanying health certificate, and
- d. Animals over four (4) months of age have been vaccinated against leptospirosis within four (4) months prior to entry or have passed a negative leptospirosis agglutination test within thirty (30) days prior to entry, and

- e. Individually and permanently identified. The owners method of permanent identification acceptable.

EXCEPTION: Swine originating from SPF premises are exempted from brucellosis test and leptospirosis immunization and or test requirements.

- 4. Swine for slaughter purposes with no diversion enroute may enter the state without restriction if:
 - a. Consigned directly to a slaughter establishment recognized under Federal Hog Cholera Regulations, or
 - b. Consigned directly to federally inspected public stockyards, or
 - c. Swine only from designated "trade areas" in counties bordering Nebraska Counties in which are located markets specifically approved under Federal Hog Cholera Regulations.

SECTION I - DOGS

- 1. Dogs may enter the state if:
 - a. Accompanied by an official health certificate certifying freedom from symptoms of infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, and
 - b. Animals over four (4) months of age have been immunized against rabies by one of the following methods:
 - (1) Modified-live virus vaccine (chick embryo origin) not more than two (2) years prior to entry, or
 - (2) Killed virus vaccine (caprine origin) not more than one (1) year prior to entry.

SECTION J - THE NEBRASKA STATUTES PROVIDE

- 1. Section 54-701. The Department of Agriculture and Inspection shall be vested with the power and charged with the duties of protecting the health of livestock of Nebraska, of determining and employing the most efficient and practical means for the prevention, suppression, control and eradication of dangerous, infectious, contagious or otherwise transmissible diseases among domestic animals, and, to that end, of placing in quarantine any county or part of any county, or any private premises, or private or public stockyards, and of quarantining any domestic animal or animals infected with such disease, or which have been, or are suspected of having been, exposed to infection therefrom, and of killing any animal so infected, and of regulating or prohibiting the arrival into and departure

from and movement within the state of animals infected with such disease or exposed or suspected of having been exposed, to the cause, infection or contagion therefrom, and at the cost of the owner, of detaining any domestic animal found in violation of any departmental or statutory regulation or prohibition.

2. Section 54-752. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 54-701 to 54-753, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both such a fine and imprisonment.

These rules will be effective August 1st, 1965.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1965.

By:	<u>Pearle F. Finigan</u>	By:	<u>Dr. Lee A. Wilcox</u>
	Director		Acting State Veterinarian

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 23, 1965, by Dr. L. A. Wilcox, Acting State Veterinarian of Nebraska.

NEVADA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Cattle -- Cattle not under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government, or the State, Territory or District of origin may enter the State of Nevada in accord with the regulations of the Federal Government in effect at the time.

Tuberculosis -- Deviations

Dairy cattle, originating in the following states: California, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin, subject to quarantine at destination in Nevada and a retest for tuberculosis within 90 days.

Brucellosis -- Cattle may enter Nevada in accord with the regulations of the Federal Government in effect at the time. Many Nevada counties are now Certified Brucellosis Free Areas. Where permits are specified by Federal Regulation in advance of entry, they may be secured from the Director, Division of Animal Industry, P. O. Drawer 1209, or Telephone 329-1751, Reno, Nevada.

Horses -- Horses, mules, and asses from areas not under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government, or the State, Territory, or District of origin may enter the State of Nevada without restriction or health certificates.

Swine -- means, swine, pigs or hogs of any age, breed or sex.

Hog cholera virus -- The shipping or otherwise bringing into the State of Nevada by any producer, firm, person, or corporation of any virulent blood, or hog-cholera virus is prohibited.

Approved Hog Cholera Vaccination -- Vaccination not less than 21 days, nor more than six months with killed or inactivated Hog Cholera vaccine, prepared under license granted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Minimum dosage to be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer. Vaccine to be administered by a licensed veterinarian of the state of origin, or by a veterinarian approved by this Department. All officially vaccinated swine shall bear acceptable individual identification.

Use of Virulent or Live Virus or Serum Alone -- Swine for feeding, breeding, stocking, or exhibition purposes, which have been immunized against Hog Cholera with virulent Hog Cholera virus, modified live virus Hog Cholera vaccine, or treated with serum alone, are prohibited from entry into the State of Nevada. Only approved methods, authorized by the Director, Division of Animal Industry, shall be used for immunizing swine within the State of Nevada when immunization is considered necessary.

Swine shipped on permit and under official health certificate, may be held in quarantine at destination until released in writing by the Director, Division of Animal Industry, and immunized against Hog Cholera at the owner's expense with an approved immunizing agent before release if deemed advisable.

Swine for immediate slaughter may enter the State of Nevada without inspection provided that:

1. They are consigned direct to a recognized slaughtering establishment.
2. No part of the shipment is diverted enroute within the State of Nevada.
3. All are slaughtered within a reasonable time, and no part of the shipment removed from the immediate premises of the slaughtering establishment previous to slaughter without written permission from the Director, Division of Animal Industry.

All classes of swine other than those listed under 1 above intended for feeding, breeding or stocking purposes may enter the State of Nevada only on written permit from the Director, Division of Animal Industry, obtained in advance of entry into the state and must be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate showing them to be free from symptoms of any communicable disease of swine, based upon physical examination and stating that swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been exposed to swine fed raw garbage.

All swine must be immunized against Hog Cholera by an approved method, a notation must be made on the Health Certificate stating the method and date of immunization.

Dogs -- Dogs from areas not under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government or the State, Territory, or District of Origin may enter the State of Nevada only when accompanied by an Official Health Certificate completed by an approved licensed veterinarian of the State of origin, who shall certify that the dog or dogs are free from all infectious, contagious or parasitic diseases or known exposure thereto, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies, have not been exposed to rabies and have been officially vaccinated against rabies within twenty four (24) months if vaccinated with canine chick embryo rabies vaccine or within twelve (12) months if vaccinated with nerve tissue rabies vaccine. Puppies under four (4) months of age are exempt from rabies vaccination requirement.

This regulation shall not apply to any dog passing through this state to points beyond, nor to any dog entering the state for temporary stay for performance purposes when such dog is kept properly under control of the owner or custodian.

Dogs from areas under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government, or the State, Territory or District of origin may be shipped, moved or transported into the State of Nevada only by written permit from the Director, Division of Animal Industry, obtained in advance of entry into the State.

Poultry and birds -- Chickens, turkeys or other poultry and domesticated birds from areas not under special quarantine by the State of Nevada, the Federal Government, or the State, Territory, or District of origin may enter the State of Nevada without restriction or health certificates. Poultry and domesticated birds from areas under special quarantine may enter Nevada in accord with provisions of such quarantines.

Goats -- Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a certificate of health showing a negative test for tuberculosis and come from a brucellosis free herd and are negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry. Each animal shall be identified in an acceptable manner on the official health certificate.

Goats under four months of age are exempt from the restrictions of paragraph 1 in regard to tuberculosis and brucellosis tests.

Other diseases of livestock -- The importation of sheep into the State of Nevada is not covered by the provision of regulation No. 55. Health certificates and inquiries as to the regulations governing same should be addressed to the State Board of Sheep Commissioners, P. O. Box 1429, Reno, Nevada.

Official in charge -- All copies of health certificates, applications for permits, and requests for additional information relative to the provisions of this regulation, should be addressed to the Director, Division of Animal Industry, Nevada State Department of Agriculture, P. O. Drawer 1209, Reno, Nevada, Telephone--329-1751.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on April 13, 1965, by Dr. John L. O'Harra, Director, Division of Animal Industry of Nevada.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION A. BRUCELLOSIS

PERMIT plus approved health charts required on all dairy and breeding cattle.

REQUIREMENTS:

To enter New Hampshire (Certified Brucellosis-Free Area), cattle except steers, spayed heifers and calves under 8 months of age, must be from one of the following:

1. Certified Brucellosis-Free herd.
2. Certified Brucellosis-Free Area.
3. Herd not under quarantine, in a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area, and the individual animal's blood tested negative within 30 days prior to entering the State.
4. Herd not under quarantine in a Modified Certified Brucellosis Area, and must be an official vaccinate under 30 months of age.
5. Animals not qualifying under Parts 1, 2, 3 or 4, may enter the State of New Hampshire under SPECIAL PERMIT issued by the State Veterinarian and subject to quarantine upon arrival.
6. All animals entering a Certified Brucellosis-Free Area shall be transported in conveyances which have been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian since last used for hauling livestock.

SECTION B. TUBERCULOSIS

PERMIT plus approved health chart required.

1. Animals shipped direct from accredited herds, no test required for shipment if animals have been tested negative within one year prior to the date of shipment.
2. Animals from modified-accredited area may enter the state if the entire herd of origin including the animals to be shipped have passed a negative tuberculin test within one year prior to the date of shipment.
3. Animals from clean herds in a modified-accredited area, not tested within one year, may enter the state on a thirty day negative tuberculin test, prior to the date of shipment.

4. Calves under 12 months of age from negative herds under supervision may enter the state without a test, if properly identified and accompanied with a permit.

SECTION C. FEEDER CATTLE:

SPECIAL PERMIT and quarantine upon arrival required.

1. Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter type may be brought into the State of New Hampshire without test or permit, provided such cattle are consigned directly to a Federally inspected slaughter house.

SECTION D. CATTLE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER:

1. Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter type may be brought into the State of New Hampshire without test or permit, provided such cattle are consigned directly to a Federally inspected slaughter house.
2. Consigned directly to a slaughter house, sales ring or commission auction which is specifically approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Chief Livestock Regulatory Official of the State of New Hampshire, if accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or a certificate signed by the owner or shipper stating that the animals are for immediate slaughter. Said Cattle to be held in strict quarantine on premises at destination away from all cattle used for dairy purposes, and must be slaughtered within ten days from date of entry. All animals classified for immediate slaughter, other than animals consigned to a Federal inspected slaughter house, must be individually identified, hot branded with letter "S" not less than three inches in height on left jaw by a representative of the State-Federal Government, or an accredited veterinarian, and so listed on waybill, bill of sale or shipping certificate, copy of which to be mailed to the Department of Agriculture, State House, Concord, New Hampshire.

NOTE: If no official inspectors are available, a representative of the commission sale may brand said animals.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Permit and Health Certificate Required:

Sheep and goats may enter the state only under permit and then only upon receipt of a proper health certificate issued by the chief regulatory official from the state of origin within ten days of the date of shipment, stating that the animal or

animals have not been exposed to Scrapie, Scabies or any other contagious or infectious diseases, and are not the direct progeny (first generation) of any animal diagnosed as having Scrapie.

SWINE

Permit and Health Certificate Required:

Permit required for all imports. No swine that have been fed raw garbage, nor swine exposed to any swine that have been fed raw garbage, shall be imported into the state. No swine immunized by the use of serum and live hog cholera virus method shall be imported into New Hampshire at any time.

DOGS

No Permit Required - Health Certificate Required.

All dogs entering the State of New Hampshire must be accompanied by a health certificate dated within ten days of the date of shipment and signed by an accredited veterinarian. The health certificate must state that the animal is free from all contagious and infectious diseases and not from an area under quarantine for rabies, or from an area where rabies is known to exist.

HORSES, ASSES AND MULES

No Permit Required - Health Certificate Required:

A health certificate, signed by an accredited veterinarian must accompany all shipments of horses, asses and mules into the State of New Hampshire. The health certificate must state that the animal or animals to be shipped are free from all contagious and infectious diseases, and do not originate from a quarantined area, or an area where a contagious and infectious disease has been officially diagnosed.

POULTRY

In accordance with authority granted by Chapter 344, and 443, Revised Statutes Annotated, the following rules and regulations governing the movement of poultry are promulgated:

- I. In the following regulations when referring to poultry, it shall mean all chickens, baby chicks, ducks, geese, pheasants, turkeys, pigeons and fancy poultry.
- II. No poultry hatching eggs, or poultry shall be brought, shipped or otherwise introduced into the State of New Hampshire by any person, individual or corporation that is not accompanied by a health certificate stating that the shipment originates from a flock or hatchery that has a Pullorum-Typhoid clean rating given by the regulatory official or agency of the State of origin. One

copy of this certificate shall accompany the shipment and the other copy shall be sent to the office of the State Veterinarian, Department of Agriculture, Concord. Said shipments shall go directly from the consignor to the consignee, and certificates shall contain the number of eggs, if eggs, and the breed. If the shipment is baby chicks, the number of chicks, breed and age.

- III. Hatching eggs, and poultry under fourteen days of age may be imported without a permit if they comply with Regulation II.
- IV. No poultry fourteen days of age or over shall be imported into the State of New Hampshire until a permit for such importation is obtained from the office of the State Veterinarian, Concord, New Hampshire, except poultry for immediate slaughter consigned directly to a licensed slaughtering establishment. (Directly shall mean no stops on any premises harboring poultry en route to the slaughtering establishment).
- V. No permit shall be issued for the importation of poultry and poultry hatching eggs until the Commissioner or the State Veterinarian or his agent received responsible information from the consignor that the poultry to be imported would not present a disease hazard to New Hampshire flocks.
- VI. Commercial hatcheries under contract with or under agreement with producers outside of the State of New Hampshire that comply with Section II may list their producers with the State Veterinarian in lieu of separate health certificates from above mentioned hatcheries.

Commercial hatcheries with Pullorum-Typhoid clean rating on file in the office of the State Veterinarian shall not be required to furnish health certificates. This section shall pertain to the shipments of baby chicks and hatching eggs only.

NOTE: These regulations shall be subject to revision, modification, or revocation by the State Veterinarian, as the exigencies of the case may warrant.

The above regulations were reviewed and approved on May 14, 1965 by Dr. C. B. Dearborn, State Veterinarian of New Hampshire.

NEW JERSEY

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. All livestock and poultry moved into New Jersey, except for immediate slaughter and horses consigned to race tracks under State supervision, shall be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate approved by the livestock disease control agency of the state or country of origin.
2. The official interstate health certificate shall indicate that the livestock designated thereon comply with all requirements for entry into New Jersey and shall include:
 - (a) Name and address of consignor
 - (b) Origin of livestock
 - (c) Name and address of the consignee
 - (d) Designation of the livestock
 - (e) Description of the livestock which must include breed, age, sex, ear tag number or tattoo number, or registration number and name, and vaccination status
 - (f) Statement that the examining veterinarian found the livestock apparently free from contagious and parasitic diseases or exposure thereto within thirty (30) days of shipment
 - (g) Additional information as required for specific class of livestock

The original of the official interstate health certificate shall be mailed promptly by the approving agency to the Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 1888, Trenton, New Jersey.

Official interstate health certificate shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance.

All livestock entering the State shall be under quarantine until released by the Department of Agriculture.

Livestock not meeting the requirements of these regulations shall be refused entry into the State, or if already in the State, shall remain under quarantine until slaughtered, returned to the state or country of origin, or disposed of in accordance with the decision of the Department of Agriculture.

3. In addition to the general requirements for importation, livestock for breeding and herd replacement moved into New Jersey shall meet the following specific requirements:

B. CATTLE AND GOATS - Tuberculosis and Brucellosis

1. Cattle and goats from herds under quarantine because of tuberculosis, brucellosis, or any other disease, or cattle currently classified as suspects because of tuberculosis or brucellosis, shall not be imported into the State.
2. Cattle and goats four (4) months of age and over shall be negative to a tuberculin test within thirty (30) days of entry.
3. All female cattle over eight (8) months of age shall have been officially vaccinated with Strain 19 Brucella vaccine and the official health certificate shall so state.
4. All female cattle over twenty-four (24) months of age and all male cattle six (6) months of age and over and goats one (1) year of age and over shall be negative to a test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of entry.
5. Non-vaccinated purebred registered female cattle meeting all other requirements may be imported on a special permit from the Department of Agriculture.

C. STEERS AND SPAYED HEIFERS

1. Negative thirty (30) day tuberculin test, OR
2. Under special permit, may be imported without official tuberculin test prior to entry provided they are held in quarantine apart from all other animals and tuberculin tested within thirty (30) days after entry, OR
3. No tuberculin test required provided they are held in quarantine separate and apart from all other cattle until sent to slaughter

D. SWINE

1. All types of swine must meet provisions of Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations and no swine are to be diverted enroute from the destination of the consignee as indicated on the health certificate.
2. Breeder Swine - In addition to paragraph one, must originate from a brucellosis-free herd + negative thirty

(30) day blood test + vaccination against hog cholera at least twenty-one (21) days prior to shipment + twenty-one (21) days quarantine on farm of destination + General Requirements.

3. Feeder Swine - In addition to paragraph one must have been vaccinated against hog cholera at least twenty-one (21) days prior to shipment, + twenty-one (21) day quarantine on farm of destination.

E. SHEEP - Breeding and Feeding

1. Free Areas - Must meet General Requirements.
2. Eradication and Infected Areas - Must meet General Requirements + sheep must be dipped within ten (10) days with an approved dip according to provisions of Part 74, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

F. POULTRY

1. Breeding Poultry and Hatching Eggs - General Requirements + they must originate from premises classified as pullorum-typhoid clean under the National Poultry or Turkey Improvement Plans or an equivalent disease control program.
2. Slaughter poultry - No restrictions except that poultry infected with or exposed to contagious diseases is prohibited.

G. HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

1. General Requirements.

H. RODEO STOCK

1. General Requirements + where rodeo stock will contact permanent livestock, the rodeo stock shall also comply with requirements of specific class of livestock.

I. IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER - Livestock

1. Livestock for immediate slaughter may be moved into New Jersey direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provision of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved for the purpose under Section 78.15 (b) of the Code of Federal Regulations, or to a public stockyard where federal inspection is maintained, or a stockyard approved for the purpose under Section 78.14 (b) of the Code of Federal Regulations for sale to such a slaughtering establishment, if accompanied by a waybill or

similar document, or a certificate signed by the owner or shipper of the livestock, stating:

(1) the destination of the animals, (2) the purpose for which they are to be moved, (3) the number of animals covered by the waybill or similar document or certificate, (4) the point from which the animals are moved interstate, (5) the name and address of the owner or shipper.

2. Livestock for immediate slaughter not complying with the immediately preceding paragraph may be imported into this State for immediate slaughter when written permission for such movement is obtained from the Department of Agriculture. Livestock entering under such written permission shall be slaughtered under supervision of an approved veterinary meat inspector, who shall make a report to the Department of Agriculture attesting to the slaughter of all animals covered by the permit.

J. EXHIBITION

1. Livestock entering the State for exhibition purposes only must meet the same health requirements as those entering the State for permanent residence.

K. DOGS

1. Health certificate required and local Board of Health notified upon arrival. Health certificate shall indicate animal is free of rabies, has not been exposed thereto or is not from a quarantined area.
2. If vaccinated, type and date of vaccination to be noted on health certificate.

L. PSITTACINE BIRDS

1. Health certificate required indicating birds are from area free of psittacosis, except on special permit issued by New Jersey State Department of Health. Certificate to be sent to Bureau of Veterinary Public Health, New Jersey Department of Health, P.O. Box 1540, Trenton.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on July 1, 1965, by Edwin L. Brower, D.V.M., Director, Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 1888, Trenton, New Jersey.

NEW MEXICO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Previous permits and health certificates are required for all Cattle and Swine entering New Mexico, except consignments to Federally inspected Stockyards (Ranchers & Farmers Livestock Auction, B. W. Feed Yards and Clovis Cattle Commission Co., located at Clovis, New Mexico.) Failure to obtain a permit constitutes a violation of the New Mexico permit law and the shipper is subject to prosecution. Permit request must show exact destination, listing Ranch or Feed lot by name.

CATTLE

TUBERCULOSIS: Cattle may enter New Mexico if originating in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis free area or an accredited herd, otherwise a negative test within 30 days prior to entry.

BRUCELLOSIS: From herds not known to be infected with brucellosis. Negative test within 30 days prior to entry, to be negatively retested at owners expense not earlier than 30 nor more than 45 days after entry. New Mexico will not accept bulls vaccinated with Brucella Vaccine (strain 19) unless said bulls have a negative brucellosis test at the 1:50 dilution within 30 days prior to entry.

EXCEPTIONS: (Admitted without test or retest.)

- (a) Cattle from modified certified brucellosis areas, or from certified brucellosis free herds or areas.
- (b) Female identified official vaccinates under 30 months of age.
- (c) Steers, sprayed heifers and calves under 8 months of age.
- (d) Consignments to Federally inspected stockyards, approved sales or feed yards or approved slaughtering plants.
- (e) Cattle moving into Certified Brucellosis Free Areas of New Mexico must meet the recommended Uniform methods and rules for entering Certified Brucellosis Free Areas.

SWINE

Permit and Health Certificate for all Swine. All swine shipments must comply with Minimum requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, Title 9, Part 76 and amendments thereto.

BRUCELLOSIS: All breeding and exhibition swine must have a negative brucellosis test within 30 days of shipment unless they originate in a validated brucellosis free herd.

DOGS & CATS

No permit required, health certificate showing rabies vaccination of dogs 4 months of age or older, within 12 months of entry. No entry requirements on cats provided they are apparently healthy.

POULTRY

No entry requirements, provided they are apparently healthy and free of infectious or contagious diseases.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

No permit required, health certificate showing freedom of disease or exposure thereto.

PERMITS

May be obtained by letter or telegraph. Request permits for Cattle and Swine from the Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico, P.O. Box 1296, Albuquerque, New Mexico, phone 247-2254. After office hours call person to person for Permit Clerk at 298-6540.

In addition to the New Mexico permit, permission for Cattle consigned to the Navajo Indian Reservation may be directed to the General Superintendents office, Window Rock, Arizona, phone 871-4131.

IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR WILD GAME ANIMALS:

Prior permit required from the State Game & Fish Dept., Capitol Bldg., Santa Fe, phone 827-2438. Deer, Elk, Antelope and Buffalo must have a negative test for Brucellosis and Leptospirosis performed by a State or Federal approved laboratory within 30 days prior to entry. A permit and health certificate must accompany shipment.

SHEEP

SECTION I

IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS

P-1. All sheep or goats entering the State of New Mexico must be accompanied by a permit previously procured in writing by letter, telegraph, or telephone, or verbally requested from the office of the Sheep Sanitary Board in Albuquerque, or from

an officer of the Board previously specifically designated and authorized to issue entrance permits.

P-2. Sheep entering the State of New Mexico, must as hereinafter specified, be accompanied by a general health certificate issued by a state Inspector of the state of origin, or by an inspector of the Federal Department of Agriculture, or by a recognized veterinarian, attesting that the animals in the shipment are apparently free from symptoms of scabies, scrapie and symptoms of other infectious or contagious disease.

P-3. Sheep originating in a state where scabies is known to exist or has existed in the twelve months immediately prior to the date of importation, must comply with P-1 and P-2 above and in addition may only be imported subject to dipping, re-examination, quarantine OR OTHER SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS STATED IN THE REQUIRED PRIOR PERMIT. If dipping is required it will be at the expense of the owner at the point of origin or upon arrival at destination under the supervision of an inspector authorized by this Board or a qualified livestock sanitary representative authorized by the state of origin excepting as hereinafter provided.

P-4. Shippers or owners of sheep and goats being imported into the State of New Mexico must pay an inspection fee of 8¢ per head, this applying to sheep and goats of all classes, and ages, upon re-inspection after arrival at destination by an inspector of this Board. Ewes with baby lambs will be charged as a unit.

P-5. All sheep entering the State of New Mexico unless permitted entrance under Section I Paragraph 3 of these regulations, must be placed under official quarantine for at least 60 days, or until re-inspected and released by an inspector of this Board.

P-6. The importation of sheep or goats into this state from districts in other states under State or Federal quarantine, on account of scabies, scrapie, or other infectious or contagious disease, is prohibited excepting upon special permits from this Board setting forth the requirements under which such importation may be made.

P-7. Sheep or goats originating in other states, destined to public market or yards under Federal supervision in New Mexico, may be imported directly into such yards, through compliance with regulations of the Federal Department of Agriculture. However, the movement of such animals from a Federally supervised yard in this State to any other point in New Mexico, must conform to import regulations of this Board as provided in Section I Paragraph 3 of these regulations.

P-8. Sheep originating in a State where scrapie is known to exist, or has existed within three years and a half, and intended for movement into the State of New Mexico for other than immediate slaughter, in addition to being accompanied by the usual entrance permit and official health certificate, must also have acceptable certification from a responsible representative of the livestock sanitary authorities of the State of origin, indicating that such sheep, upon reliable information, are not considered to have been exposed to scrapie infected or exposed sheep or are not the progeny of scrapie infected or exposed sheep.

SECTION II

EXPORTATION OF SHEEP AND GOATS

P-1. All sheep being moved out of the State of New Mexico shall be inspected for brands and marks including an examination for scabies, or when inspected by an approved veterinarian, also for symptoms of other infectious or contagious diseases. The inspector or veterinarian making the inspection shall issue a certificate to the shipper on the regular form provided by the Board for this purpose, should such sheep appear satisfactory for movement. One copy of such certificate shall be sent by the inspector to the State sanitary authorities in the state of destination, and copies as required by the transportation company furnished such agency, and two copies to the Board at its office in Albuquerque.

P-2. The transportation of New Mexico sheep or goats to points in other states without proper release and inspection as provided by law and these regulations, may result in the shipper or owner becoming subject to prosecution and fine upon conviction as provided by law.

P-3. In the exportation of sheep or goats to other states, inspectors are required to check with the shipper to ascertain his familiarity with the import requirements of the state of destination, including applicable Federal regulations, and in all instances where these are unknown to the shipper, the shipper should be informed that requirements of the state of destination must be met before sheep or goats may legally be released for entry into such state.

P-4. After July FIRST 1963, an inspection fee of 8¢ per head will be charged shippers on all sheep leaving New Mexico, excepting sheep which are leaving this State directly from a licensed sales ring and upon which the fee of 8¢ per head has been collected as required for inspection of all sheep passing through such yards.

DIPPING OF SHEEP AND GOATS

P-1. All sheep in the State of New Mexico are to be inspected by authorized inspectors of this Board at least once a year. Sheep in those areas of the State where scabies exists, or has recently existed, or may be suspected to appear, are to receive frequent re-inspections, until all danger of further development of scabies is considered to have safely passed.

P-2. Sheep found by inspectors of this Board to be infected with scabies are to be placed under official written quarantine in isolation from other noninfected flocks. Scabies infected flocks of sheep are to remain in quarantine until officially dipped twice at 10 to 14 day intervals (exposed flocks dipped once) and released as free from scabies by a regular inspector of the Board.

P-3. Scabies infected flocks of sheep must be dipped in a dipping solution recognized by the Board under the official supervision of an authorized inspector of this Board.

P-4. For the dipping of sheep for scabies, toxaphene, nicotine or lime-sulphur solutions are recognized for official use. These dips (excepting toxaphene) may only be used by inspectors through the application of standard field tests. Nicotine solutions must be shown to contain not less than 5/100ths of one per cent nicotine, nor in excess of 6/100ths of one per cent. Lime-sulphur solution for dipping must be shown to contain at least 1 1/2% and not over 2% soluble sulphur sulphides. In the use of lime-sulphur or nicotine solutions, the temperature of the dipping bath must be maintained between 95° F. to 105° F. at all times. Animals are to be held in the swim at least two minutes and must receive two dippings at intervals of ten to fourteen days, (excepting that is dipped in toxaphene, the dipping solution must not be heated, but preferably should be maintained at not over 70° F. to 75° F.). Lambs under 30 days of age may be individually immersed in the dipping bath and held for one minute. In case of the use of toxaphene, the percentage strength of the bath calculated volumetrically should be regulated to contain at least .5% of toxaphene.

P-5. Corrals, yards or other places of close confinement of sheep which have contained scabies infected sheep, are to be cleaned and disinfected under official supervision. For this purpose, double-strength nicotine or lime-sulphur dipping solution may be used, or a solution of liquor cresolis compositus may be employed in the proportion of 3 gallons to 100 gallons of water.

P-6. The dipping of sheep for scabies is not to be accomplished during days of unduly inclement weather, particularly in the case of very young lambs or ewes in advanced stages of pregnancy, excepting upon specific request of the owner or at the owner's admitted risk and responsibility.

P-7. Sheep entering the State of New Mexico for slaughter or quarantine in lieu of dipping, may when quarantined be released from quarantine for entrance into any Indian Reservation providing the owner of such sheep first obtains a permit in writing from a responsible representative of the Reservation indicating that such sheep are acceptable without recourse as to the Regulations of the New Mexico Sheep Sanitary Board.

P-8. THE AMENDMENT ISSUED BY THE ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DATED JANUARY 10, 1963, FURTHER STIPULATES THAT LINDANE DIPS ARE NOT PERMITTED DIPS FOR AFFECTED CATTLE OR SHEEP MOVED INTER-STATE. IN SUCH INSTANCES ONLY PERMITTED DIPS ARE TO BE USED.

P-9. The Meat Inspection Division has determined that the minimum period permissible between treatment and slaughter after treatment with toxaphene is 28 days; therefore, when a Division employee supervises the treatment of animals with toxaphene, he shall issue an appropriate certificate and shall place on such certificate the following statement:

"TOXAPHENE DIPPED ANIMALS - DELAY SLAUGHTER 28 DAYS".

SECTION IV

SALES YARDS

P-1. Each operator of a sheep sales pavilion or yards in the State of New Mexico must be in possession of a license as provided by law. Such license must be applied for on forms to be furnished by the Board, and no sales of livestock made until after the approval of the Director of the Board and the receipt of the license by the party or parties authorized under said license to operate. Licenses are not transferable. In the case of the transfer of ownership of a licensed sheep sales pavilion in this State, a new license and approved bond must be procured for further operation.

P-2. Each operator of a sheep sales yard in the State of New Mexico shall keep a record of all incoming and outgoing sheep in a manner and on forms approved by the Board. The operator shall pay to the Board a fee of 8¢ per head on all sheep and goats being handled through a sales pavilion or yards excepting ewes with baby lambs which shall be charged at the rate of 8¢ per pair (dam and offspring).

Each operator of a sheep sales yard in the State of New Mexico shall keep a record of all incoming and outgoing sheep required by statute and otherwise comply as follows:

- A. In the case of incoming sheep the record shall list the name and address of the party or parties delivering such sheep, including the type, make and state license number of the vehicle in which the sheep were delivered; or if delivered by railroad, the car number and initials and point of origin of shipment.
- B. Sheep originating in a state other than New Mexico and intended for delivery to a licensed sales yard in this state must be unloaded into a pen or pens specifically set apart for this purpose and remain in such pens until inspected by an authorized inspector of this Board. If unloaded in pens in contact with other sheep, such other sheep must then be handled as to dipping or other import requirements similar to the sheep being imported in case they are destined to points in New Mexico for other than immediate slaughter. Such sheep must be dipped before leaving sales yards.

P-3. Imported sheep entering a sales yard in New Mexico, other than a Federally supervised yard in this State, in addition to complying with general regulations of the Board, may also, optionally, become subject to the following regulations:

- A. In order to avoid dipping before sale, such sheep are to be unloaded through chutes specifically set aside for this purpose and are to be yarded separately in pens located apart from other sheep being handled in the Sales Yard.
- B. Above sheep are to be maintained separate from other sheep; are to be sold after all regular sheep have been handled through the sales ring; and are then to be dipped under official supervision, or released for shipment as hereinafter stipulated.
- C. When such sheep leave the State for immediate slaughter consigned to a recognized slaughtering center, i.e., to a federal public stockyard, or a specifically approved slaughter plant, dipping is not required unless otherwise restricted by federal or state of destination regulations.
- D. Such sheep, if going out of the State for feeding or stocker purposes, must comply with federal interstate regulations and dipping requirements of the state of destination.

- E. Sheep which have entered a sales yard in New Mexico and upon which a fee of eight cents has been collected may remain in such yard for re-sale purposes until the next regular sale date without the payment of an additional fee; if held longer, an additional 8¢ per head fee shall be paid to cover re-inspection. When removed from such yards and then returned for re-sale the usual fee of eight cents must be paid.

P-4. Any sheep sales pavilion or yards in New Mexico found by authorized inspectors of this Board to have contained sheep exposed to or infected with scabies shall be quarantined and must be cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before being released or used for the confinement of other sheep.

P-5. Any sales pavilion or yards in New Mexico found by inspectors of this Board to contain sheep exposed to or infected with scabies or other infectious or contagious disease of sheep, requiring disinfection to prevent spread, in addition to being immediately quarantined the owners shall dip the sheep involved under regulations of the Board applicable to scabies exposed or infected sheep, or otherwise treat or dispose of such sheep as may be required by the Board, and shall disinfect the yard as directed by an inspector of the Board. Such sheep shall also be quarantined and are not to be released until after all requirements of the Board have been met.

SECTION V

GENERAL

P-1. Pens or places of close confinement of sheep known to have contained sheep affected with an infectious or contagious disease must be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of an inspector of this Board.

P-2. For the purpose of disinfection of pens or other places of close confinement of sheep involving contagious or infectious disease such pens or other places of close confinement are to be quarantined and are to be cleaned and disinfected before release, under the supervision of an inspector of this Board or other authorized inspector. For this purpose an aqueous solution of lye (sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide) in a strength of at least one half of one per cent, or a solution of liquor cresolis compositus U.S.P., in a strength of at least three per cent, is to be used.

P-3. District field inspectors of this board are required to render an annual report to the office of the Board not later than December 15th of each year covering a census of sheep and goats in their respective districts. Such reports should be as accurate as possible as a result of information obtained from

owners of other reliable sources. The report should be broken down as to classes of sheep and goats, such as, ewes, lambs, wethers, rams, bucks or does.

P-4. It shall be the duty of field inspectors of this Board to intercept trucks on the highway in which sheep may be hauled. The inspector shall check the sheep being so transported as to marks and ownership, including their apparent freedom from scabies, and in case of suspected theft shall detain the driver of the vehicle as provided in the statutes pending definite information satisfactory to the inspector as to proper ownership of the sheep in question. Where theft of sheep in such instances is determined arrests also provided by law are to be made, and the facts fully reported to the Board office in Albuquerque for reference to the District Attorney of the County for possible prosecution.

P-5. Inspectors of the Board are authorized to cooperate with owners in cases of reported larceny of sheep or goats. Upon investigation of such cases inspectors are required to render a full report to the office of the Board regarding their findings and will thereupon receive full instructions as to further action which may be taken by them or by the Board.

P-6. Special deputy inspectors authorized to perform specific duties on a per diem basis may be appointed by the Board or the Director of the Board to serve with pay and are to receive per diem or per inspection salaries at a rate fixed by the Board and agreed to by the individual so appointed. Such special inspectors are to be commissioned upon the recommendation of the regular inspector of the district and are to work under instructions from the district inspector. The services of such special inspectors may be terminated without cause at the pleasure of the Board or the Director of the board.

SECTION VI

SHOW OR SALE REQUIREMENTS

P-1. All sheep and goats originating in New Mexico hereafter entering fair grounds in New Mexico for show or sale must comply with the regulations of the New Mexico State Sheep Sanitary Board affecting stocker and breeding sheep and goats.

P-2. Sheep and goats originating in another state and intended for showing or sale or exhibition in fair grounds must also be accompanied by a permit from the New Mexico Sheep Sanitary Board authorizing entrance into the State of New Mexico, including a health certificate indicating that movement has complied with all regulations of the Board affecting the entrance of sheep from another state and must also be inspected by an inspector of this Board, who shall collect the regular 8¢ per head fee for such inspections at the time of unloading for entrance.

P-3. After entrance into the fair grounds, no sheep or goats shall be permitted to leave the area excepting upon the inspection and checking by a sheep inspector of the New Mexico Sheep Sanitary Board, who will issue the necessary certificate specifying the destination of such sheep and that they have been released for movement. At time of release no additional inspection fee shall be charged or collected.

SECTION VII

REGULATIONS

P-1. COMMUTING SHEEP. Commuting sheep, now being recognized under New Mexico Revised Statutes 1963 Section 47-8 and new Sections applicable thereunder; the following regulation becomes effective July 1st, 1963. Owners of sheep, who in the course of their normal operations, either own or lease land in states adjoining the borders of New Mexico and, who in the course of their normal operations, move these sheep for breeding, grazing, or lambing one or more times during a twelve month period, will on the original movement and inspection, either incoming or outgoing as the case may be, pay to the inspector a fee of 8¢ per head at which time the inspector shall issue a receipt, which will be valid for a period of twelve consecutive months from the date issued, and shall entitle the owner of said sheep to move them the required number of times during this period without the payment of an additional fee; except that, an 8¢ fee shall be paid on all sheep imported or exported above the number included on the original receipt. As expressed in this regulation such movements are applicable only to bonafide commuter sheep of the classes described in the law. In the event of change of ownership the receipt becomes void. The new owner shall be required to pay the usual inspection fee of 8¢ per head and be entitled to the issuance of a certificate valid for a 12-month period from the date of issuance. Such a receipt shall not be transferable or saleable.

P-2. WOOL PAINT BRAND. Effective July 1st, 1961, it is ordered by the Sheep Sanitary Board that ALL OWNERS OF SHEEP IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO SHALL BE REQUIRED TO REGISTER A WOOL PAINT BRAND to be recorded in the offices of the Sheep Sanitary Board, such brand to be the sole property of the recorded owner. The wool paint brand shall be placed in the registered location upon all sheep owned by the recorded owner and it is further required that all sheep being moved, transported, trailed driven or otherwise transferred from one premises to another shall be required to bear the recorded paint brand of the owner before such animals are moved. The movement of any sheep in this state not bearing a properly recorded sheep brand or a properly executed bill of sale authorizing the possession and movement of such animals bearing a brand other than that of the recorded owner shall be punishable under the applicable laws of this state. Section 47-8-27.

- A. Effective July 1, 1963, the brand recording and re-recording fee shall be \$5.00, each, as provided in New Mexico Statutes revised 1963.

P-3. All owners of sheep requiring inspection prior to movement either intra or interstate, when such inspection is required by virtue of law or regulations under the law, shall be required to give to the Board at its offices in Albuquerque, notice in writing by letter, or by telegram, telegraph or telephone at least 48 hours in advance of any such intended movement so that proper inspection may be made by an inspector duly authorized by the Sheep Sanitary Board.

SECTION VIII

BOARD PERSONNEL

P-1. Before issuance of a commission authorizing the employment of an individual as a regular field inspector of this Board, applicant will be required to pass a written examination covering phases of work he will be expected to perform. As a requirement for examination applicant must submit to the office of the Board written data pertinent to his status and fitness to take the required examination. Such statement is to be accompanied by a medical certificate indicating his apparent physical status as being able to perform the work which will be expected of him upon appointment. Special reference shall be given to his physical status as to eyesight, hearing, cardiac disease or other impediment, which might render him unfit for the service expected in the particular position to which appointment is requested. Applicant's general qualifications and physical fitness together with the results of the examination are to be considered in making appointments as regular field sheep inspectors.

P-2. All employees of this Board, except the position of Director, are hereafter to be blanketed under the plan of the State Personnel Board, covering specifications as to classes of positions, allocations, class titles, and general salary plan as adopted by the State Personnel Board.

P-3. Political activity manifested through the taking part by an employee of this Board, other than the expression of a private opinion and voting, which may result in the promotion of a political campaign, or its management, or in the influencing of an election, is forbidden by the Board and that disregard of this order of the Board may result in dismissal of the employee.

The foregoing summary on CATTLE was reviewed and approved on May 1, 1965 by J.E. Kleck, DVM, Staff-Veterinarian, Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico. The SHEEP requirements were approved and submitted by L.E. Bodenwiser, DVM, Director, Sheep Sanitary Board on March 18, 1965.

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Section 53.1 Definitions CATTLE

For the purposes of these regulations the following terms shall have the following meanings:

a. Approved Health Certificate

1. A certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian and approved and countersigned by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. Approval and countersignature of the certificate shall signify that the official has caused the statements thereon to be verified and shall further signify that these statements qualify the animal for movement to New York in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.

2. Such certificate must individually identify each animal to be moved to New York. Individual identification shall include all ear tags and tattoos carried by the animal, the breed, age, sex and color, and the registration number if registered except that if the certificate is issued to qualify steers or F branded females for entry into the state for feeding purposes pursuant to Section 53.11 of these regulations, the animals need not be individually identified.

3. The certificate must include the full name and address of both consignor and consignee, the date of issue, the dates and results of qualifying test the anticipated date of entry of the animals into New York and a statement that the animals have been examined by an accredited veterinarian and found by him to be free of communicable disease or exposure thereto on or immediately prior to the date of issue. The certificate shall state the purpose for which the animals are to enter the state: i.e. dairy or breeding or feeding purposes.

4. A health certificate shall become invalid for the purposes of this regulation on the 31st day following the date of issue.

5. The copy of such certificate which accompanies cattle at the time of entry into New York shall be considered to be approved and acceptable for the purposes of this regulation if the issuing veterinarian has been personally granted specific permission in writing by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin to provide exporters with uncountersigned shipping copies of interstate health certificates provided that the copy of such certificate, required to be placed in the mails by Section 53.3 hereof bears substantially

the following notation: "Shipping copy permit granted issuing veterinarian".

6. The State of New York reserves the right to declare all uncountersigned shipping copies of health certificates which may be issued by any named veterinarian to be unapproved and invalid for the purposes of this regulation upon evidence that that veterinarian has issued certificates which permitted the entry into New York of cattle unqualified for such movement.

b. Approved Slaughtering Establishment

An abbatoir at which meat inspection service is provided by the Department, the U.S.D.A. or the City of New York.

c. Blood Test

A standard tube agglutination test for brucellosis conducted in a laboratory officially approved to conduct such tests by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin except that a standard plate test conducted in an official laboratory may be substituted for the tube test in emergency and on request of said chief livestock sanitary official. If the plate test is used to qualify animals for entry into the State of New York, all copies of the approved health certificate shall so state. To be considered negative, a blood test conducted for the purpose of qualifying animals for entry into the State of New York must show no evidence of agglutination in dilutions of 1-50 or higher.

d. Certified State

A state classified by the U.S.D.A. as a certified brucellosis-free area or a modified certified brucellosis area.

e. Commission Sale

An establishment where cattle are sold at auction under permit or license issued by the Department.

f. Commissioner

Commissioner of the Department.

g. Department

Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York.

h. Diversion or Diversion en route

Movement of cattle from the point of entry into the State to the premises of destination named in the accompanying

document by an indirect or impracticable route or the delivery of imported cattle to a destination other than that named in such document.

i. Document

A copy of an approved health certificate or of a statement of health or of a waybill.

j. Immediate Slaughter

Slaughter within 6 days (144 hours) after the date of entry into the State.

k. Official Vaccinate

Calfhood vaccinated in accordance with the rules and regulations of the state of origin and of the recommended uniform methods and rules for brucellosis eradication approved by the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S.D.A.

l. Public Stockyards

An establishment or assembly point so classified by the U.S.D.A.

m. Shipping Copy

The copy of an approved health certificate which accompanies imported dairy or breeding cattle at the time of entry into the state.

n. Slaughter Cattle

Cattle brought into the state for purposes of immediate slaughter or other cattle which have been declared to be slaughter cattle pursuant to these regulations.

o. State

State of New York

p. Statement of Health

1. A certificate issued by a veterinarian employed by the U.S.D.A. for the purpose of qualifying cattle originating in a public stockyards for entry into the State for feeding purposes.

2. Such certificate must include the full name and address of the stockyards of origin, the full name and address of the consignee, the date of issue, the number, breed and sex and anticipated date of entry of the animals into New York and a statement that the animals have been examined by a

veterinarian employed by the U.S.D.A. and found by him to be free of communicable disease or exposure thereto on or immediately prior to the date of issue. The certificate shall state the purpose for which the animals are to enter the state, i.e. feeding purposes, and shall show that all female animals have been F branded.

3. A Statement of Health shall become invalid for the purpose of this regulation on the 8th day following the date of issue.

q. U.S.D.A.

United States Department of Agriculture

r. Waybill

A written statement signed by the individual who brings or causes cattle to be brought into the State for purposes of immediate slaughter. The waybill must provide the following information with regard to the animals to be brought in: The date of entry into the State, the origin of the animals, name and address of the shipper, the purpose for which they are being brought into the State, i.e. immediate slaughter, the destination within the State to which the animals are to be delivered, the number of animals covered by the waybill and the name and address of the consignee to whom the animals are to be delivered at the destination named.

53.2 Importation prohibited without documents

No person shall move, transport or bring into the State of New York any cattle unless he has in his possession at the time of entry of the cattle into the state a copy of an approved health certificate or a statement of health or a waybill.

53.3 Delivery of copy of documents to Department

No person shall bring into or cause to be brought into the state any cattle unless and until such person shall have caused a copy of the document which is to accompany the cattle at the time of entry to be placed in the mails by the Department of Agriculture of the state of origin or by the United States Department of Agriculture for transmission to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets except that in the case of slaughter cattle to be accompanied only by a waybill, no copy of the waybill need be placed in the mail.

53.4 Consignee to retain documents

Each approved health certificate, statement of health or waybill shall conform to the definition of such document herein provided and shall accompany the imported cattle from the

point of entry into the state to the premises of destination named in the document. At these premises the accompanying document shall be delivered into the hands of the consignee. If the document is a health certificate or a statement of health it shall be retained by the consignee for a period of not less than one year. If the document is a waybill it shall be retained by the consignee for a period of not less than thirty days. Documents shall be made available for examination by any representative of the Department or of the U.S.D.A. on request or demand.

53.5 Persons deemed importers

For the purposes of these regulations, the person who transports cattle into the state, and the purchaser, importer, consignee and/or the person to whose premises or into whose custody such imported cattle shall be first delivered after entry into the state shall be deemed to have cooperatively caused the cattle to be imported and shall be equally responsible for bringing the cattle into the state.

53.6 Cattle to move by direct route

Imported cattle shall move from the point of entry into the state to the premises of destination named in the accompanying document by the most direct practicable route and shall not be unloaded at any other premises except as hereinafter provided. Movement of imported cattle by an indirect or impracticable route or unloading of such cattle at any premises other than the premises named in the accompanying document shall be considered to be diversion en route.

53.7 Document must qualify cattle for entry

The document (approved health certificate, statement of health, or waybill) which accompanies cattle brought into the state shall show that the cattle qualify for entry into the state in accordance with requirements hereinafter provided.

53.8 Importation of diseased, exposed or quarantined animals forbidden

Cattle from herds subject to quarantine because of tuberculosis or brucellosis or cattle from herds containing suspects subject to quarantine because of tuberculosis shall not be imported except that branded animals known to be infected with tuberculosis, paratuberculosis or brucellosis may enter the state for purposes of immediate slaughter in accordance with the regulations of the U.S.D.A. which govern such interstate movement. With the exception noted above, cattle known to be infected with or exposed to communicable disease shall not be brought into the State of New York.

53.9 Submission of imported cattle for test and examination

The importer, purchaser or consignee shall submit, confine, restrain and make available all imported cattle for such tests and examinations as the Commissioner may deem necessary. Animals which are suspected of being diseased as a result of such tests or examinations shall be held in quarantine, returned to the state of origin or declared to be slaughter cattle as the Commissioner may direct.

53.10 Importation of cattle for dairy or breeding purposes.

Cattle imported for dairy or breeding purposes shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Such cattle shall be accompanied by a copy of the approved health certificate required by Section 53.2 of this Part, a copy of which shall have been mailed to the Department as required by Section 53.3 of this Part.

b. Cattle more than eight months (270 days) of age shall have been negative to a tuberculin test conducted within 30 days prior to entry.

c. Cattle originating in an uncertified state shall originate in a herd negative to blood test conducted within twelve months prior to entry.

d. All females over eighteen months of age, all females in which the first permanent central incisor tooth has erupted in whole or in part, all unvaccinated females over eight months (270 days) of age and all males over eight months (270 days) of age shall have been negative to a blood test conducted within thirty days prior to entry.

e. Male or female cattle less than eight months (270 days) of age and officially vaccinated females less than eighteen months of age or in which the first permanent central incisor tooth has not erupted in whole or in part, may enter the State of New York without blood test. The age of such animals must be expressed in months on the health certificate and satisfactory evidence of the vaccinal status must appear on all copies of the health certificate.

f. Cattle imported for dairy or breeding purposes shall be maintained at the premises of destination named in the accompanying certificate until the expiration of a period of twenty days or until released for further movement by written order of the Commissioner, whichever comes first.

g. Cattle imported for dairy or breeding purposes which do not qualify for entry into the state pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be returned to the state of origin or shall be considered to be slaughter cattle.

h. Cattle which at the time of entry into the state are accompanied by a copy of an approved health certificate and which cannot be individually identified as the cattle described on such certificate shall be returned to the state of origin or shall be considered to be slaughter cattle.

i. Cattle which enter the state for dairy or breeding purposes shall not be permitted to come in contact with or mingle with other cattle not qualified to enter the state for dairy or breeding purposes at any time or place during movement between the premises of origin outside the state and the premises of destination within the state. Cattle permitted such contact shall be considered to be slaughter cattle.

53.11 Importation of steers or female cattle for feeding purposes

Steers and female cattle imported for feeding purposes shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Such cattle shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate or, if the animals originate in a public stockyard, they may be accompanied by a statement of health issued by a federal veterinarian.

b. Such cattle shall be branded prior to entry with a letter F not less than 3 inches in height on the right jaw or right hip or both, this brand to be indelibly applied with a hot iron except that steers imported for feeding purposes need not be branded with the letter F. The accompanying certificate shall state that each female animal in the shipment has been so branded. Such cattle shall be maintained at the premises of destination in isolation and under quarantine until released by the Commissioner for further movement. They shall be kept separate and apart from all other cattle at all times except that they may mingle with other feeding cattle similarly identified. At the direction of the Commissioner, F branded females shall be confined, restrained and made available by the owner, harborer or consignee at any time after entry into the state for inspection of brands or rebranding.

c. Females brought into the state for feeding purposes shall not thereafter be used for dairy or breeding purposes by any person.

d. Female cattle not branded with the letter F as prescribed in this Section and not qualified for entry into the State for dairy or breeding purposes pursuant to Section 53.10 of this regulation shall be deemed to be slaughter cattle and as such subject to the provisions of this regulation which relate to slaughter cattle.

53.12 Importation of cattle for purposes of immediate slaughter

Cattle imported for purposes of immediate slaughter shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Such cattle shall be accompanied by a waybill.

b. All cattle which upon entry into the state are not qualified for admission as provided in Sections 53.10 and 53.11 above, shall be deemed to have been imported for purposes of immediate slaughter and shall be known as slaughter cattle. Cattle not accompanied by a copy of an approved health certificate or a statement of health or which are accompanied only by a waybill at the time of entry shall likewise be considered to have been imported for purposes of immediate slaughter and shall be known as slaughter cattle.

c. Slaughter cattle shall move directly to a commission sale premises, public stockyard or approved slaughtering establishment named as the destination or consignee in the accompanying waybill and shall not be unloaded at any other premises except as hereinafter provided. Slaughter cattle not accompanied by the waybill required by these regulations shall, at the direction of any authorized representative of the Commissioner or of the U.S.D.A., be moved directly and immediately to such commission sale premises or public stockyard as the representative may designate where the slaughter cattle shall be consigned for sale to the operator of an approved slaughtering establishment except that such animals may instead be moved directly to an approved slaughtering establishment selected by the custodian of the cattle where they shall be immediately slaughtered.

d. At any time or point after entry of slaughter cattle into the state any authorized representative of the Commissioner or the U.S.D.A. may direct the person or persons in whose custody the cattle may be to transport the animals to any premises the representative may designate for any or all of the following purposes, to wit: unloading, restraint, inspection, identification, tagging, branding, testing, quarantine. Movement of the cattle to such premises at the direction of said representative shall not be considered to be diversion enroute.

e. Slaughter cattle may be branded at any time after entry into the state by any authorized representative of the Commissioner or of the U.S.D.A. on either jaw or either hip or any combination of these places with a letter S approximately 3 inches in height, this brand to be indelibly applied with a hot iron. At his discretion the representative may use such other commonly accepted method to identify the animals as slaughter cattle as the Commissioner may designate.

f. After entry into the state, slaughter cattle may be sold only to an approved slaughtering establishment and after such sale shall be moved immediately and directly from the point of sale to the slaughtering establishment by the most direct and practicable route and shall not be diverted from this route or unloaded at any other premises. After such sale they shall not again be sold, given away or exchanged, whether branded or not, and no person other than an authorized agent for the slaughtering establishment shall possess or harbor such cattle.

g. No person shall permit imported slaughter cattle to mingle or come in contact with cattle other than slaughter cattle at any time after entry into the state. Cattle with which imported slaughter cattle are permitted to mingle or come in contact shall themselves be considered to be slaughter cattle for the purposes of these regulations and as such subject to the provisions of these regulations which relate to slaughter cattle.

h. No person shall possess or harbor slaughter cattle, whether or not branded, after the expiration of 6 days (144 hours) from the time of entry into the state.

i. After delivery to the premises of an approved slaughtering establishment living slaughter cattle shall not be removed therefrom.

53.13 Movement of Cattle from public stockyards within the state

Cattle leaving a public stockyards located within the state shall be considered to be entering the state and no person shall move cattle from the premises of such stockyards unless the cattle qualify for entry into the state as provided by these regulations except that cattle which have been harbored in the state for a period of at least 60 days prior to entering the stockyards and which have been unloaded, harbored and penned in areas of the stockyards premises separate and apart from the areas where other cattle are unloaded, harbored or penned and which have not been permitted to mingle or come in contact with other cattle while on the stockyards premises may be removed therefrom for delivery to destinations within the state without documents and without further tests.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Section 62.1 General

a. No sheep or goat shall be brought into New York State except in compliance with these regulations.

b. No sheep or goat affected with or known to be exposed to any communicable disease shall be brought into New

York State except with written permission of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, State of New York.

62.2 Definitions

For the purpose of these regulations, the following definitions shall apply:

- a. State - means the State of New York.
- b. Department - means the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York, State Office Building, Albany, New York.
- c. Commissioner - means the Commissioner of the Department.
- d. Approved veterinarian - means an accredited graduate veterinarian authorized to cooperate in animal disease eradication activities and includes federal veterinarians and state veterinarians.
- e. Federal veterinarian - means a graduate veterinarian directly employed by the United States Department of Agriculture.
- f. State veterinarian - means a graduate veterinarian directly employed by a state or commonwealth of the United States.
- g. Approved health certificate - means a legible certificate prepared on an official form of the state or country of origin, issued by an approved veterinarian, and approved and countersigned by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state or country of origin and shall include:

- 1. The complete name and address of the consignor;
- 2. The complete name and address of the consignee;
- 3. The complete name and address of the premises to which the animals are to be delivered within New York State, if this be different from the name and address of the consignee;
- 4. The date of issue of the certificate;
- 5. A complete and accurate identification (ear-tag, tattoo, breed, sex, age) of each animal included in the certificate;

6. Dates and results of required examinations and tests;

7. Dates of required dippings and materials used;

8. A statement that the animals listed on the certificate and the flock of origin thereof have been examined by the veterinarian on or immediately prior to the date of issue and found to be free of contagious diseases and known exposure thereto;

9. Legible signature of the issuing veterinarian.

h. Approved and countersigned by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state or country of origin - means that this official certifies that the veterinarian issuing the health certificate is approved to issue such certificates and to conduct official inspections and treatments and that the animals described on the certificate apparently qualify for entry into New York State for purposes other than immediate slaughter. One copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded to the Department immediately after approval and countersigning.

i. Approved dip - means a solution made by adding to water the proper amount of a material approved by the United States Department of Agriculture for the dipping of sheep for interstate movement.

j. Officially dipped - means complete immersion in an approved dip and under direct supervision of an approved veterinarian.

k. Goat - means any member of the caprine species, regardless of age, sex, or breed.

l. Sheep - means any member of the ovine species, regardless of age, sex, or breed.

m. Immediate slaughter - means slaughter within six days (144 hours) after entry into New York State.

n. Public stockyards - means a stockyards operating under full-time supervision of a federal veterinarian and as defined and designated by United States Department of Agriculture regulations.

o. Waybill - means a legible statement or certificate prepared by the owner or shipper and shall include:

1. The date that the waybill is prepared;

2. The name and address of the owner or shipper;

3. The point from which the animals are moved interstate;

4. The name and address of the person or firm to whom consigned in New York State;

5. The number of each species (sheep and/or goats) covered by the waybill;

6. The purpose for which shipped (i.e., immediate slaughter);

7. A statement that the sheep (or goats) covered by the waybill are not known to be infected with or exposed to any contagious disease and that they will not be allowed to mingle with other sheep or goats or be diverted enroute to destination.

8. The written and complete signature of the owner or shipper.

A waybill shall be void 8 days after date of preparation thereof.

62.3 Sheep and Goats from a scabies-free area

Sheep or goats imported or moved into the State for any purpose other than immediate slaughter and which originate in a state designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as a scabies-free area shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate specifically stating that the flock of origin has been examined by an approved veterinarian and found free of all contagious diseases and known exposure thereto.

Such sheep or goats shall be moved direct from the flock of origin to the destination and shall not be allowed to mingle with other sheep or goats while enroute.

In addition, goats shall be negative to an official test for tuberculosis and for brucellosis (at a 1/25 dilution) conducted within 30 days prior to importation, and the dates and results of such tests made a part of the certificate.

The approved health certificate shall be void 30 days after date of issue.

62.4 Sheep and Goats from a scabies-infected or scabies-eradication area

Sheep or goats imported or moved into the State for any purpose other than immediate slaughter and which originate in a state designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as a scabies-infected area or as a scabies-eradication area shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate specifically stating that within the previous 10 days the flock of

origin has been inspected by an approved veterinarian and found free of all contagious diseases and that the animals listed on the health certificate have been officially dipped within 10 days prior to shipment into this State.

Such sheep or goats shall be moved direct from the flock of origin to the destination and shall not be allowed to mingle with other sheep or goats while enroute.

In addition, goats shall be negative to an official test for tuberculosis and for brucellosis (at a 1/25 dilution) conducted within 30 days prior to importation, and the dates and results of such tests made a part of the certificate.

The approved health certificate shall be void 10 days after date of official dipping of the animals listed on the certificate.

62.5 Sheep or Goats for immediate slaughter

Sheep or goats imported or moved into the State for purposes of immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate or by a waybill as defined in Section 62.2 (o) of these regulations.

Sheep or goats which are accompanied only by a waybill shall be considered slaughter animals and the destination shown on the waybill shall be an approved slaughtering establishment and the animals shall be moved from the point of entry into the State directly to the specified destination and shall not be unloaded at any other premises or allowed to come in contact with other sheep or goats while enroute.

62.6 Feeder Lambs

a. Feeder lambs which do not qualify under Section 62.3 or Section 62.4 of these regulations because of the lack of a specific flock-of-origin inspection may, at the discretion of the Commissioner, be brought into New York State provided that within 10 days prior to such entry they have been inspected by a federal veterinarian or a state veterinarian and found to be free of all contagious diseases and known exposure thereto and thereafter have been officially dipped and are accompanied by an official certificate issued by such federal or state veterinarian certifying to such inspection and dipping and a copy of which certificate is forwarded to the Department promptly after issue.

b. Feeder lambs originating on a farm or ranch premises in a state designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as a scabies-free area may be moved directly from such premises into New York State without dipping if accompanied by an official certificate issued by a state or federal veterinarian or by an approved health certificate issued by an

accredited veterinarian and which official certificate or approved health certificate shall certify that animals to be so moved have been examined immediately prior to shipment and found to be free of contagious diseases and known exposure thereto. Such certificates shall, in lieu of individual-animal identification and description, state the species of animal and total numbers of each species being shipped and shall certify that all such animals are under one year of age and are being shipped for feeding purposes only. A copy of the certificate shall be forwarded to the Department promptly after issue.

c. Feeder lambs imported under provisions of Section 62.6-a or Section 62.6-b of these regulations shall be consigned only to and delivered directly to a bona fide New York State resident at a bona fide farm premises owned or operated by such resident.

In addition, such resident shall have prior to receipt of such feeder lambs applied for and received written permission from the Commissioner to receive such feeder lambs, and shall have signed an agreement as specified by the Commissioner that such feeder lambs will be maintained under quarantine and separate and apart from all other sheep or goats and will be removed only to immediate slaughter to an approved slaughtering establishment, either directly thereto or via a public stockyards, or will be qualified for release from quarantine by such official dippings and/or inspections as the Commissioner may require.

62.7 Public Stockyards

For the purposes of these regulations the premises of a public stockyards, as defined and designated by United States Department of Agriculture regulations, shall be considered to be separate and distinct from the state or commonwealth in which located.

Sheep or goats, regardless of source, which enter the premises of such a public stockyards shall be deemed to have thereby lost their state-of-origin and flock-of-origin identity and status and shall not therefrom be brought into the State except for immediate slaughter at an approved slaughtering establishment or unless further qualified to enter as feeder lambs as per Section 62.6 of these regulations.

This section (62.7) shall not apply to sheep or goats duly qualified and consigned to a destination within the State as per Section 62.3, 62.4, or 62.6 of these regulations and which are transshipped through a public stockyards, provided however that such sheep or goats shall be handled separate and apart from all other sheep and goats and through separate facilities as required by the United States Department of Agriculture regulations governing movement of such shipments through a public stockyards.

62.8 Livestock Commission Markets and Lamb-Pools

No sheep or goats from without the State shall be consigned to or shall enter a livestock commission market or a lamb pool unless accompanied by an approved health certificate as required by the applicable Section (62.3 or 62.4) of these regulations and are thereby fully qualified to enter the State for purposes other than immediate slaughter.

62.9 Exhibitions and Shows

Sheep or goats entering the State temporarily for exhibition or show purposes only shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate as required by the applicable Section (62.3 or 62.4) of these regulations except that the Commissioner may upon written request from the owner or shipper grant in writing a waiver of the requirements for official dipping, as specified in Section 62.4 of these regulations, in the case of sheep or goats originating in and moving directly from a scabies-free flock in a federally designated scabies-eradication area. Such written waiver shall be attached to and become a part of the approved health certificate accompanying such animals into the State.

SWINE

Section 63.1 Definitions

For the purposes of these regulations the following definitions shall apply:

a. Accredited Veterinarian means a veterinarian who has been authorized by State and Federal officials to cooperate in animal disease eradication activities.

b. Approved Health Certificate means a legible certificate prepared on an official form of the state or country of origin, issued by an accredited veterinarian and approved and countersigned by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state or country of origin which certificates shall include the following:

1. A statement that the premises of origin and the swine have been given a veterinary inspection immediately prior to movement; Swine have not been fed raw garbage; Swine have not been affected with or exposed to hog cholera; Swine are free from symptoms of all other infectious, contagious and communicable diseases or exposure thereto.

2. A description sufficient to individually and permanently identify the imported swine.

3. Dates and results of any required tests or examinations.

4. Complete record of official vaccination, if vaccinated, including date of vaccination, dosage and type of immunizing product used.

5. Complete name and address of consignor.

6. Complete name and address of consignee.

7. Complete name and address of the premises to which swine are to be moved within New York State if this is different than name and address of consignee.

8. Date of issue of the certificate.

9. Anticipated date when swine are expected to enter the State.

10. Such health certificate shall be void 30 days after date of issue.

c. Commission Sale means an establishment where live-stock are sold at auction under permit or license issued by the Department.

d. An approved commission sale is one which has written permission to accept and handle swine moved interstate for breeding and feeding purposes and/or purposes of immediate slaughter.

e. Commissioner means the Commissioner of the Department.

f. Department means the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York.

g. Document means a copy of an approved health certificate or a statement of health or a waybill.

h. Garbage means waste consisting in whole or in part of animal waste resulting from handling, preparing, cooking and consuming of food including the offal from animal carcasses or parts, thereof, but excluding such waste from ordinary household operations which is fed directly to swine on the same premises.

i. Raw Garbage means garbage that has not been heated throughout to boiling or equivalent temperature (212 degrees F.) for thirty (30) minutes.

j. Immediate slaughter means slaughter within 6 days (144 hours) after date of entry into the State.

k. Isolated means maintained separate and apart from all other swine on the premises.

l. Moved or Movement means shipped, transported or otherwise moved or delivered, or received from movement, by any person, by land, water or air.

m. Officially Vaccinated means that the swine have been vaccinated under the supervision of an accredited veterinarian by one of the following methods:

1. Vaccinated on the farm of origin with modified live virus vaccine administered in the dosage recommended by the manufacturer and a minimum dosage of 15 cc of antiserum or 7.5 cc of antibody concentrate not more than one (1) year prior to movement.

2. Vaccinated with a killed or inactivated virus vaccine not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than six (6) months prior to movement.

3. Vaccinated at commission sale, public stockyards or other assembly point outside of the State within twenty-one (21) days of movement with the simultaneous injection of a modified live virus vaccine administered in the dosage recommended by the manufacturer and a minimum dosage of 20 cc of anti-hog cholera serum or 10 cc of antibody concentrate. Such swine shall be isolated for 21 days on arrival at the farm of destination.

4. Vaccinated with modified live virus vaccine alone (without serum or antibody concentrate) administered in the dosage recommended by the manufacturer not less than twenty-one (21) days nor more than one (1) year prior to entry into the State.

5. All swine so treated must be permanently and individually identified as vaccinates and must be identifiable as vaccinates from the records of the state of origin.

n. Person means any person, company or corporation.

o. Public Stockyard means an establishment or assembly point so classified by the U.S.D.A.

p. Recognized slaughtering center - an abbatoir at which meat inspection service is provided by the Department, the U.S.D.A., or the City of New York.

q. State means the State of New York.

r. Statement of Health means a certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian at a public stockyard or an approved commission sale for the purpose of qualifying swine originating

at such stockyard sale for movement into the State for breeding and feeding purposes. Such certificate shall include the following:

1. Full name and address of the stockyard or commission sale.

2. Date of issue.

3. Anticipated date of entry into the State.

4. Complete record of official vaccination.

5. Individual identification of all swine covered by the certificate.

6. Statement that swine are free from symptoms of hog cholera and all other infectious and communicable diseases.

7. Such certificate shall be void thirty days after date of issue.

s. Swine means one or more members of the porcine species.

t. Slaughter swine means swine moved into the state for purposes of immediate slaughter or other swine which have been declared to be slaughter swine pursuant to these regulations.

u. Virulent hog cholera virus means a serum or other tissue containing living or active hog cholera virus which cannot be classified as a modified live virus pursuant to Subchapter E of Chapter 1, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

v. Modified Live Virus Vaccine means a living hog cholera virus vaccine produced from a modified or attenuated strain of hog cholera virus and prepared under License from the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

w. Killed or Inactivated Hog Cholera Virus Vaccine means a vaccine produced from killed or inactivated hog cholera virus and prepared under license from the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

x. Validated Brucellosis Free Herd means a swine herd that is so classified by the U.S.D.A. and the state of origin.

y. U.S.D.A. means United States Department of Agriculture.

z. Waybill means a written statement or certificate prepared by the owner or shipper and must include the following:

1. Date swine are to be moved into New York State.

2. Name and address of consignee in New York State.

3. Purpose for which shipped (i.e. immediate slaughter, consignment to approved stockyard, commission sale).

4. Premises from which the swine are moved interstate.

5. Name and address of shipper.

6. Number of animals in shipment.

7. Signature of owner or shipper.

8. Date of issue.

9. Such waybill shall be void 10 days after the date of issue.

63.2 Importation Prohibited Without Documents

a. No person shall move or cause to be moved into the State of New York any swine unless he has in his possession at the time of entry of the swine into the State a copy of an approved health certificate or a statement of health or a waybill.

b. All swine which are not accompanied by an approved health certificate, statement of health or a waybill at the time of movement into the state shall be considered to have been brought into the State for purposes of immediate slaughter and shall be immediately slaughtered.

63.3 Importation of swine for exhibition purposes

a. Such swine must have been officially vaccinated at least 21 days prior to entry and be accompanied by an official health certificate.

63.4 Importation of swine for breeding and feeding purposes

a. Swine originating on a farm may be moved into the State of New York provided they comply with the following requirements except that suckling pigs under 8 weeks of age nursing officially vaccinated sows are not required to be vaccinated.

1. All swine shall be isolated for a period of not less than twenty-one (21) days after arrival at the farm of destination within the State except that swine officially vaccinated 21 days or more prior to entry need not be isolated on arrival unless they originate at a commission sale, public stockyard, or other assembly point.

2. Officially vaccinated swine may be moved to any destination provided they are accompanied by an approved health certificate.

3. Unvaccinated swine originating on a farm where they have been a part of a closed herd for a period of not less than twenty-one (21) days prior to movement may be moved into the State to a farm of destination provided they have no contact with other swine enroute; are accompanied by a permit issued by the Department and are accompanied by an approved health certificate and are vaccinated within 48 hours of arrival at destination pursuant to the provisions of Section 63.1m hereof.

4. Any swine, regardless of vaccination status, may be moved directly to a public stockyard or an approved commission sale within the State provided they are accompanied by a waybill.

b. Swine not originating at a farm may be moved into New York State provided they comply with the following requirements:

1. All swine must be inspected at point of origin by an accredited veterinarian or a Federal inspector.

2. All officially vaccinated swine not originating on a farm shall be accompanied by a record of official vaccination. Officially vaccinated swine need not be revaccinated.

3. Swine originating in a commission sale, public stockyards or other assembly or concentration point must be vaccinated at such premises by the simultaneous injection of a modified live virus vaccine administered in the dosage recommended by the manufacturer and a minimum dosage of 20 cc of anti-hog cholera serum or 10 cc of antibody concentrate before entry into New York.

4. All such swine shall be accompanied by a statement of health issued by an authorized veterinarian at the premises of origin.

5. All such swine shall be isolated for a period of not less than twenty-one (21) days after arrival at the farm of destination within the State.

c. Swine originating in states or other areas which permit the use of virulent hog cholera virus for purposes other than research or the production of biological products shall not be moved into New York State.

d. Swine which have been treated with virulent hog cholera virus or with anti-hog cholera serum alone or hog cholera antibody concentrate alone shall not be moved into the State of New York except that, with the written consent of the Commissioner, swine so treated may be moved into the state for purposes of research or the production of biological products.

63.5 Importation of slaughter swine

a. Swine for slaughter purposes may be moved without restriction to recognized slaughtering centers, public stockyards, approved commission sales within the State of New York provided they are accompanied by a waybill and are not diverted enroute for any purpose.

b. Swine moving for slaughter must be slaughtered within 6 days (144 hours) after date of entry into the State. Such 6 day period may be extended in writing by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

63.6 Importation of infected or exposed swine forbidden

Swine known to be infected with hog cholera or known to be or suspected of being exposed to hog cholera shall not be moved into the State of New York.

63.7 Importation of raw garbage fed swine forbidden

Swine that have at any time been fed or had access to raw garbage shall not be moved into the State of New York.

63.8 Brucellosis requirements for importation of swine

Breeding swine over six (6) months of age must be negative to an official brucellosis test (1:25 dilution) within thirty (30) days of entry, except that animals originating in Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds may enter without blood test.

The above Regulations for the State of New York have been furnished by Dr. Grant S. Kaley, Director, Division of Animal Industry, June 28, 1965, and will become effective July 1, 1965.

NORTH CAROLINA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

(a) No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with, or that has been recently exposed to, any infectious or transmissible disease shall be imported into the state until written permission for such importation is obtained from the State Veterinarian. An official certificate of health means a legible certificate, made on an official form from the state of origin or from the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, issued by veterinarians in the employ of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, accredited veterinarians or licensed graduate veterinarians from a college which has been recognized by the American Veterinary Medical Association, and which veterinarians are approved by the recognized livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

(b) Livestock imported into the state shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate or permit, where required, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of vehicle or person in charge of livestock, if moved on foot. A health certificate or permit will be void after thirty (30) days.

(c) The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, with an accurate description or identification of the livestock. A copy of the approved certificate shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian before arrival of livestock.

(d) Livestock entering the state without a proper health certificate and not meeting the health requirements shall be held in quarantine at owner's expense until released from quarantine by the State Veterinarian.

(e) All trucks, railway cars and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(f) The owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances that have been used for interstate movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious or transmissible disease, shall be required to have such cars, trucks and other conveyances cleaned and disinfected under official supervision. Proper notice of cleaning and disinfection or such certification shall be attached to the waybill or in the possession of the operator of truck or other conveyance.

CATTLE FEVER TICK AND SCABIES

(a) Splenetic or Tick Fever. No cattle infested with ticks (*Margaropus annulatus*) or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into this state for any purpose.

(b) Cattle from Federal-State tick quarantined areas shall not be imported into this state except in accordance with regulations of the Animal Disease Eradication Division.

(c) Scabies. No cattle affected with scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into this state for any purpose.

(d) No cattle recently exposed to scabies or from an area quarantined on account of scabies shall be imported into this state except in accordance with the regulations of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

SWINE

(a) All swine imported into the state, except by permit or for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by a State, Federal or accredited veterinarian stating that they are free from any symptoms of an infectious or communicable disease and not known to be exposed to the same. One copy of the health certificate, approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, shall be forwarded immediately to the State Veterinarian. Such health certificate shall show the name and address of the owner and consignee, the ear tag number of each individual animal, the approximate age or weight, sex, breed, date of official vaccination against hog cholera, and the name and dosage of products used. The dosage of a licensed modified live virus vaccine or killed virus vaccine shall not be less than that recommended on the licensed manufacturer's label. The dosage of anti-hog cholera serum shall not be less than that designated in these regulations. Antibody concentrate may be used but the minimum dosage, of this product, shall not be less than one-half the dosage required of anti-hog cholera serum. Swine originating from a State-Federal approved market are to be assembled and held in clean and disinfected pens with floors of concrete or other impervious material. Swine imported for feeding and breeding purposes shall be moved in clean and disinfected trucks, cars, crates or other vehicles.

(b) Swine imported into North Carolina, except for immediate slaughter or in compliance with subsection (d) of these regulations or by permit issued by the State Veterinarian, shall be officially vaccinated against hog cholera by one of the following methods:

(1) Swine officially vaccinated not less than 21 days (but not more than one year) prior to shipment with a licensed modified live virus vaccine. (The use of a licensed modified live virus vaccine without anti-hog cholera serum is not recommended); or

(2) Swine officially vaccinated not less than 21 days (but not more than one year) prior to shipment with a licensed modified live virus vaccine simultaneously with anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate; or

(3) Swine officially vaccinated not less than 21 days (but not more than six months) prior to shipment with a licensed killed (inactivated) virus vaccine.

(Note: Healthy swine officially vaccinated against hog cholera as outlined in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, in this subsection are not required to be held in isolation and under quarantine on arrival in North Carolina); or

(4) Swine officially vaccinated on farms or similar places in less than 21 days of date of shipment shall be administered a minimum dosage of 15 c. c.'s of anti-hog cholera serum simultaneously with the recommended dosage of a licensed modified live virus vaccine and shall be held in isolation and under quarantine for a period of 21 days following arrival at North Carolina destination; or

(5) Swine officially vaccinated at public stockyards, State-Federal approved livestock markets or any other State-Federal approved location where swine are assembled shall be administered the recommended dosage of a licensed modified live virus vaccine simultaneously with a minimum dosage of 20 c.c.'s of anti-hog cholera serum for pigs 20 to 60 pounds in weight, 30 c.c.'s of anti-hog cholera serum for pigs 60 to 120 pounds in weight, and 40 c.c.'s of anti-hog cholera serum for pigs over 120 pounds in weight, and shall be held in isolation and under quarantine for a period of 21 days following arrival at North Carolina destination.

(c) Healthy purebred or grade breeding swine five or more months of age shall be blood tested and negative to Brucellosis within 30 days of date of shipment and the herd of origin free from symptoms of any other infectious or contagious disease or exposed to the same; provided, that swine originating from a Brucellosis free validated herd are not required to be blood tested for Brucellosis within 30 days. Purebred swine, if not ear tagged, shall be identified by either a numbered tattoo or registry name and number sufficient to identify each animal.

(d) Healthy unvaccinated swine may be moved interstate for breeding and feeding purpose direct from farm of origin on which such swine and all other swine on the farm have been located for

not less than 21 days direct to a public livestock market or stockyard that has been State-Federal approved for handling feeding and breeding swine. Such healthy unvaccinated swine shall be inspected by a State, Federal or approved accredited veterinarian prior to sale at the market. The unvaccinated swine shall comply with the North Carolina law and regulations governing official vaccination, treatment, quarantine and movement from such markets or yards.

(e) Healthy swine may be shipped interstate for immediate slaughter without a certificate of health direct to a slaughtering establishment or slaughtering center approved by the State Veterinarian, or to a State-Federal approved livestock market or stockyard; provided, that such swine moving from markets or stockyards shall be sold and moved direct to an approved slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter only.

(f) No swine shall be imported into North Carolina except in compliance with these regulations or written permit by the State Veterinarian. The State Veterinarian is authorized to issue permit for the importation of healthy swine that have been officially vaccinated less than 21 days and other swine subject to official inspection, isolation, official vaccination of unvaccinated swine and quarantine for a minimum of 21 days following arrival in North Carolina.

BRUCELLOSIS OR BANG'S DISEASE

(a) Brucellosis (Bang's Disease). Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes, feeder cows, heifers and bulls of beef breeds, including calves and cattle for exhibition purposes, may be imported into the state, provided they come directly from:

(1) Herds officially certified brucellosis-free or qualified negative herds in modified certified brucellosis areas in which all the animals in the herd over six (6) months of age, except official calfhood vaccinates under thirty (30) months of age, were negative to an official test for brucellosis within twelve (12) months of entry or two (2) official negative brucellosis ring tests within twelve months, and the animals for entry except official calfhood vaccinates twenty-four (24) months of age or under were negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of date of entry; provided, official calfhood vaccinates under twenty-four (24) months of age classed as heavy springers or those that have calved shall be blood tested and negative to brucellosis prior to shipment.

(2) Herds under Federal-State supervision for the control of brucellosis in which all animals in the herd over six (6) months of age, except official calfhood vaccinates under thirty (30) months of age, were negative to an official blood test within three (3) months of entry and the animals for entry were retested and negative to an official brucellosis test within

thirty (30) days of entry--such retests not to be applied in less than thirty (30) or more than ninety (90) days following date of the negative herd test.

(3) Unvaccinated calves under six (6) months of age and official calfhood vaccinated cattle under twenty-four (24) months of age, except official calfhood vaccinates under twenty-four (24) months of age classed as heavy springers or those that have calved shall be blood tested and negative to brucellosis prior to shipment, will not be required to be blood tested prior to entry provided they are identified as a progeny and come directly from a certified brucellosis free herd, or a herd located in a modified certified brucellosis area, that has been blood tested and negative within twelve (12) months or two (2) official negative brucellosis ring tests within twelve months.

(4) Cattle under eighteen (18) months of age vaccinated under Federal-State supervision with *Brucella abortus* vaccine between 4 and 8 months of age, which originate in negative herds not located in a brucellosis modified certified area, may be imported into the state if not negative or without an official blood test, but the importation shall be at the request of the resident purchaser and subject to the approval and special written permit issued by the State Veterinarian.

(5) Cattle under eighteen (18) months of age vaccinated under Federal-State supervision with *Brucella abortus* vaccine between four (4) and eight (8) months of age, which originate in herds not meeting requirements under subsections (2) and (3) of this section, may be imported into the State, without a blood test, upon request of the resident purchaser, and shall be subject to the approval and special written permit issued by the State Veterinarian.

(6) Healthy officially calfhood vaccinated cattle over eighteen (18) months of age and unvaccinated cattle over six (6) months of age that have been blood tested and negative to brucellosis within thirty (30) days which originate in herds not meeting the requirements under subsections (2) and (3) of this section, may be imported into the State upon request of the resident purchaser, and shall be subject to approval and special written permit issued by the State Veterinarian.

(7) Healthy cattle under six (6) months of age which originate in herds not meeting requirements under subsections (2) and (3) of this section, may be imported into the State, without a blood test, upon request of the resident purchaser and shall be subject to approval and special written permit issued by the State Veterinarian.

(8) All cattle imported into the State requiring a special written permit issued by the State Veterinarian shall be subject to isolation and quarantine. The quarantine is necessary to

comply with uniform Federal-State regulations and in order to maintain brucellosis free herds and the establishment of modified certified brucellosis areas. The duration of the quarantine shall be determined by results of future blood tests or official inspection and written release by the State Veterinarian or authorized representative.

(9) The official agglutination test for brucellosis shall be conducted in a state or federal laboratory operating under the supervision of either the state livestock sanitary official or the veterinarian in charge of the state of origin.

(10) Health Certificate. Cattle conforming to the preceding brucellosis requirements and tuberculosis requirements shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin. The certificate shall contain a statement certifying that the cattle are free from any evidence of an infectious or transmissible disease, and have not been recently exposed to any communicable, infectious or parasitic disease. The certificate shall also contain the brucellosis and tuberculosis status of the herd from which the imported cattle originate, results of brucellosis and tuberculin tests, description, age, sex, breed, tag, or tattoo number, specific brand, registry name and number of each animal to be imported and names and addresses of the owner, consignor and consignee. The officially approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian before the arrival of cattle at destination.

(11) The health certificate covering importation of cattle vaccinated as calves under official supervision shall contain a statement as evidence of vaccination, age of cattle when vaccinated and date of vaccination.

(12) Feeder steers may be imported without a brucellosis test, but shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a licensed graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official, certifying that the cattle are apparently free from any communicable disease.

(13) Steers upon arrival at destination shall be maintained separate and apart from all other cattle until moved for slaughter or other disposition, under official supervision.

(14) Public Stockyards and Auctions. No breeding cattle approved for entry into the state as free from tuberculosis or brucellosis shall be assembled, handled or confined in any public stockyard, livestock auction, sales stable or yard, unless they are properly segregated in thoroughly cleaned and disinfected pens to prevent their exposure to infected cattle or premises.

(15) Immediate Slaughter. Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter type to be used only for immediate slaughter may be imported into the state without a health certificate or tuberculin or brucellosis test, provided such cattle are consigned for immediate slaughter to a slaughtering establishment under Federal inspection or to a Federal-State specifically approved slaughtering establishment or slaughtering center, a Federal-State specifically approved livestock market and imported in compliance with Federal regulations governing interstate movement of cattle. Such cattle shall be slaughtered within ten (10) days after arrival at destination except when the 10-day period is extended by special permit from the State Veterinarian.

TUBERCULOSIS

(a) Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes, feeder cows, heifers and bulls of beef breeds, including calves and cattle for exhibition purposes, may be imported into the state provided they are identified as originating in (a) tuberculosis-free accredited herds, or (b) qualified negative herds from modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas. If such herds have not passed a negative tuberculin test within twelve (12) months prior to entry, the cattle from these herds to be imported into the state shall be tuberculin tested within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

(b) Feeder. Cattle of the beef breeds, which do not come within the tuberculosis requirements, as provided, may be imported into the state for temporary feeding purposes, provided they are not under quarantine for tuberculosis and have passed a negative tuberculin test within thirty (30) days of entry.

(c) Steers from herds not under quarantine for tuberculosis may be imported without tuberculin test, provided they are maintained separate and apart from dairy and breeding cattle.

(d) Cattle which originate in a herd in which infection is disclosed are not eligible for entry unless such herd has passed three (3) consecutive negative tuberculin tests at least sixty (60) days apart without evidence of infection.

HORSES AND MULES

(a) These animals may be imported into the state when accompanied by a health certificate, issued by a licensed graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state or origin, giving an accurate description of the animal or animals and certifying that the animal or animals as determined by a physical examination are free from any evidence of an infectious or transmissible disease and have not been recently exposed to any communicable, infectious or parasitic disease.

(b) A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the State Veterinarian before the arrival of the animals at destination.

(c) No health certificate will be required for horses or mules of the United States Army or horses which are consigned to any race track or entering the state temporarily for exhibition purposes.

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS

Chickens for breeding purposes shall not be imported into the state unless they originate in negative tested flocks under the supervision of the pullorum control phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or have passed a negative blood test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the proper state livestock sanitary official within thirty (30) days of entrance.

SHEEP AND GOATS

(a) Goats for dairy and breeding purposes to be imported into this state shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian and a record of a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis--such tests to be conducted within thirty (30) days prior to importation. The health certificate shall include a description of each animal included in the shipment, giving age, sex, breed, and color or markings.

(b) Scabies. Sheep and goats for purposes other than immediate slaughter that have been handled in stock yards, stock pens or in premises in public use for livestock shall not be imported into this state until after they have been dipped in accordance with the regulations of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture; and while in transit, they shall be accompanied by a certificate certifying such dipping.

(c) The health certificate covering importation shall include report of inspection by a licensed graduate veterinarian approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, indicating that the sheep or goats are not under quarantine for scabies and are free from symptoms of scabies or any infectious or communicable diseases.

(d) Sheep and goats that have not been handled in stock yards, stock pens or on premises in public use for livestock may be imported for purposes other than immediate slaughter, if accompanied by a health certificate issued by the licensed graduate veterinarian making the examination and approved by the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, indicating that they are free from scabies or symptoms of an infectious or communicable disease. Upon arrival at their destination such sheep and goats shall be unloaded directly from the

car, truck, vehicle or conveyance into cleaned and disinfected vehicles or conveyances of upon clean and disinfected premises.

(e) A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded promptly to the State Veterinarian.

(f) Immediate Slaughter. Apparently healthy sheep and goats may be imported into this state for the purpose of immediate slaughter when consigned directly to a recognized public stock yard or to a slaughtering establishment or slaughtering center that is approved by the State Veterinarian.

(g) Such sheep and goats shall be accompanied by a waybill or certificate marked for immediate slaughter, and shall be slaughtered within ten (10) days after arrival at destination, except when the ten-day period is extended by a special permit from the livestock sanitary official.

(h) Transportation. All sheep and goats for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be imported in conveyances that have been cleaned and disinfected immediately prior to loading the animals.

DOGS

All dogs imported into this state for any purpose, with the exception of those for exhibition purposes to be within the state for a limited period of time, shall be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by a licensed graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, stating that the dog or dogs are free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies and by reasonable investigation have not been exposed to rabies within one hundred (100) days prior to importation, and have been given a proper dose of rabies vaccine within six (6) months prior to shipment. A copy of the health certificate shall be forwarded promptly to the livestock sanitary official in the state of destination.

WILD ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the state, provided that a report of the number of animals is made to the State Veterinarian of this state within ten (10) days, and that immediate opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the livestock sanitary service to determine the health status of such animals.

INSPECTION

Veterinarians in the employ of the United States Animal Disease Eradication Division, accredited Veterinarians or licensed graduate veterinarians from a college which has been

recognized by the American Veterinary Medical Association and which veterinarians are approved by the recognized livestock sanitary officials of the state of origin.

HEALTH CERTIFICATES

All health certificates for interstate shipment shall carry the approval of the chief livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 26, 1965, by Dr. H. J. Rollins, State Veterinarian, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, North Carolina.

NORTH DAKOTA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

No animal or poultry that is affected, or has been recently exposed to any infectious or transmissible disease shall be imported into this State.

Health certificates required on all animals imported. Such certificate to contain names and addresses of consignor and consignee, with an accurate description or identification of said animals.

All conveyances used for the transportation of animals and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Health certificate.

CATTLE

No cattle shall be imported into North Dakota from states where cattle scabies (Psoroptic) exists unless they are dipped or pressure-sprayed under the supervision of an accredited veterinarian within ten (10) days prior to date of shipment using a product approved by the Agricultural Research Service. Tests for brucellosis shall be conducted by a state or federal laboratory or if conducted by a veterinarian approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, the blood samples must be rechecked by the state or federal laboratory. Shipment may be moved on the approved veterinarian's test, but any discrepancies disclosed by the laboratory shall be immediately reported to the State Veterinarian of North Dakota.

No dairy calves under 6 months of age imported for resale.
Permits issued to farmers to import calves for own use.

LICENSED QUARANTINED FEEDLOTS

Cattle may be consigned to North Dakota feedlots which are operating under North Dakota license. Such feedlots are identified by I.D. cards issued to operators showing license number. Such license number must be shown on interstate health certificate.

TUBERCULOSIS

No test required on animals 12 months of age or under.

No test required on any animals of the recognized beef breeds provided they originate from non-quarantined herds in Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Areas.

DAIRY CATTLE

1. Originate from accredited herd, or
2. Originate from negative herd in Modified Accredited Area where herd of origin has been tested negative within 12 months, or
3. Negative 30 day test on cattle to be imported.

BRUCELLOSIS

NO FEMALE DAIRY CATTLE OVER 8 MONTHS OF AGE AND NO FEMALE BEEF CATTLE OVER 12 MONTHS OF AGE CAN BE IMPORTED INTO NORTH DAKOTA, UNLESS THEY HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY CALFHOOD VACCINATED AGAINST BRUCELLOSIS AND ARE PROPERLY IDENTIFIED AS SUCH BY EITHER THE PRESENCE OF AN OFFICIAL VACCINATION EAR TATTOO, OR OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED VACCINATION EAR TAG, OR EACH ANIMAL MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATE, AND EACH ANIMAL MUST BE BEARING THE ORIGINAL VACCINATION EAR TAG WHICH IS RECORDED ON THE ACCOMPANYING VACCINATION CERTIFICATE. HOWEVER, VACCINATES ORIGINATING FROM STATES IN WHICH THE "V" BRAND ON THE JAW IS RECOGNIZED BY THE CHIEF LIVESTOCK SANITARY OFFICIAL AS OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION, WILL BE ACCEPTED.

1. OFFICIAL VACCINATES ORIGINATING IN MODIFIED CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS AREAS CAN BE SHIPPED INTO NORTH DAKOTA WITHOUT BRUCELLOSIS TEST REGARDLESS OF AGE, BUT OFFICIAL VACCINATES ORIGINATING IN NON-CERTIFIED AREAS MUST BE TESTED AND FOUND NEGATIVE WITHIN 30 DAYS OF SHIPMENT IF THEY ARE OVER 30 MONTHS OF AGE. OFFICIAL VACCINATES UNDER 30 MONTHS OF AGE CAN BE SHIPPED IN WITHOUT TEST REGARDLESS OF ORIGIN.
2. BULLS OF ANY AGE ORIGINATING FROM MODIFIED CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS AREAS MAY BE IMPORTED INTO NORTH DAKOTA AND SOLD WITHOUT BRUCELLOSIS TEST PROVIDED THEY ARE ACCOMPANIED BY AN OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE. BULLS NOT ORIGINATING FROM MODIFIED CERTIFIED BRUCELLOSIS AREAS MUST BE TESTED AND FOUND NEGATIVE WITHIN 30 DAYS OF SHIPMENT.

SHEEP

1. No sheep shall be imported into North Dakota from states where bluetongue is known to exist, unless a permit has first been obtained from the State Veterinarian of North Dakota.
2. All sheep imported into the State of North Dakota except those consigned to a slaughter establishment approved by the United States Department of Agriculture or the livestock sanitary official, or shipped to a recognized public stockyards, or

auction market, must be accompanied by an official health certificate stating that such sheep originate directly from areas declared to be free from scabies by the Agricultural Research Service. Sheep not certified as originating from an area declared scabies-free by the Agricultural Research Service must be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying that the sheep have been dipped under the supervision of an accredited veterinarian within ten (10) days prior to date of shipment using a product approved by the Agricultural Research Service.

SWINE

No swine which have been vaccinated with any product containing any living hog cholera virus within 21 days of the entrance date are eligible for shipment to North Dakota.

All swine over 6 months of age imported for breeding purposes must be negative to a brucellosis blood test in a dilution of not less than 1-25, within 30 days of shipment.

DOGS

The North Dakota Game and Fish Department requires that all dogs imported into the State of North Dakota for hunting purposes must be accompanied by a health certificate stating that said dog has been immunized against rabies not less than 30 days prior to date of entrance.

All dogs imported into this state for any purpose, with the exception of those for exhibition purposes to be within the state for a limited period of time, shall be accompanied by a certificate of health, stating that the animals did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies and by reasonable investigation have not been exposed to rabies within 100 days prior to importation and that those over 3 months of age have been vaccinated with one of the modified live virus rabies vaccines within 3 years of date of entry.

POULTRY

1. All poultry under 5 months of age, except those for immediate slaughter, and hatching eggs imported must originate from flocks that meet pullorum-typhoid requirements of National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan, and regulations issued by authority of this Act, plus additional requirement that each flock must be tested to a rating of pullorum-typhoid clean.

2. Chickens, turkeys, or other poultry over 5 months of age imported for breeding purposes must;
 - a. Originate from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum-typhoid control and eradication phase of National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in this state, or
 - b. Negative 30 day agglutination test for pullorum-typhoid disease under supervision of a state livestock sanitary authority.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 1, 1965, by Dr. Dean E. Flagg, State Veterinarian, State of North Dakota.

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRYCATTLE - DAIRY OR BREEDING

TUBERCULOSIS - All cattle shall qualify under one of the following:

1. Originate from an accredited herd.
2. Originate from a negative herd (head tested within past twelve (12) months and classed as negative) in modified accredited area.
3. Thirty (30) day negative test.

BRUCELLOSIS - All cattle shall qualify under one of the following:

1. Originate from a certified Brucellosis-free herd.
2. Originate from a certified Brucellosis-free state.
3. Originate from a herd located in a Modified - Certified area, and be blood tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to shipment.
 - (a) Official vaccinates (4 to 8 months) that are under 30 months of age and non-vaccinates under six (6) months of age admitted without test.
4. Animals not complying with one of the above may enter Ohio if the herd of origin has passed a negative test within past ninety (90) days and they are either:
 - (a) Official vaccinates (4 to 8 months) that are under thirty (30) months of age and non-vaccinates under six (6) months of age at time of shipment.
 - (b) Official vaccinates (4 to 8 months) that are over thirty (30) months of age and non-vaccinates over six (6) months of age are required to be blood tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to shipment and such shipping test must be performed at least thirty (30) days following the herd test.

FEEDER CATTLE - Steers, spayed heifer, or calves under eight (8) months of age may be imported if accompanied by either an official health certificate, or Form ADE 2-48 issued by an inspector of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA.

All other feeder cattle must be accompanied by either an official health certificate or Form ADE 2-48 issued by an inspector of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, USDA., and consigned to holders of valid feeder permits which have been issued by the Ohio Department of Agriculture, or to markets or dealers licensed by the Ohio Department of Agriculture.

Cattle not meeting above requirements must be accompanied by a special permit.

DOGS - All dogs over six (6) months of age, except performing dogs to be within the state for a limited period, must be accompanied by an official health certificate indicating freedom from disease, and vaccination for the prevention of Rabies within twelve (12) months prior to entry, or within thirty six (36) months prior to entry if rabies vaccine was produced by the chick embryo method.

GOATS - Goats more than six (6) months of age if from a certified herd or negative blood test within thirty (30) days prior to entry and from accredited herd or negative Tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES - Official health certificate showing freedom from disease.

SHEEP

1. All sheep imported into Ohio for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate indicating they are free from scabies, foot rot and all other infectious or communicable diseases, and have not been exposed to such diseases. If the sheep originate from a state known to have scabies they shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, indicating the sheep have been dipped within fifteen (15) days prior to date of importation. Such dipping shall be under state or federal supervision.
2. Feeder lambs may be shipped or moved into Ohio for feeding purposes, provided they are accompanied by either 1) an official health certificate indicating they originated from a state free of scabies and are free from infectious diseases or recent exposure thereto, or 2) Form ADE 2-24 issued by an inspector of Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

Sheep and lambs not meeting above requirements must be accompanied by special permit.

SWINE

1. FEEDER

Feeder swine shall not be imported into Ohio unless accompanied by a Special Permit.

2. BREEDING

Swine for breeding purposes may enter Ohio when accompanied by an official health certificate indicating:

- (a) Inspection by a licensed, accredited veterinarian immediately preceding shipment or release:
- (b) Identification by registration number, breed tattoo or an ear tag firmly affixed and showing the state of origin.
- (c) That no garbage has been fed within the lifetime of the swine in shipment:
- (d) That swine over 6 months of age originate:
 - 1. From "Validated" Brucellosis Free herd; or
 - 2. From herd that has passed a negative test for Brucellosis within six months preceding movement; or,
 - 3. Negative to a Brucellosis blood test within thirty (30) days preceding movement, and subject to retest at destination.
- (e) Vaccinated against hog cholera by one of the following:
 - 1. Modified Live Virus Vaccine and serum when administered not less than 21 days preceding shipment; or,
 - 2. Killed or inactivated vaccine administered not less than 21 days nor more than 10 months preceding shipment.

Swine not meeting above requirements must be accompanied by a Special Permit.

POULTRY - Live chickens and turkeys, except for immediate slaughter, and hatching eggs imported into Ohio must originate from a flock or hatchery either participating in the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans for the eradication of Salmonella pullorum or following a program officially approved by the State of Origin.

SLAUGHTER ANIMALS - Animals, except garbage fed swine, may be imported without an official health certificate or permit provided shipment is accompanied by waybill or other documents to show destination and further provided that such animals shall not be diverted enroute.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on April 19, 1965, by Dr. Harry E. Goldstein, Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Columbus, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

It is the duty of the certifying veterinarian to determine that the consignor meets the requirements contained in B of Section 11 and that the shipment is not consigned to a fictitious individual, ranch or other entity.

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

A. No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the State Veterinarian of the State of Oklahoma, except those diseased animals which are approved for interstate shipment under specified restrictions by the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

B. A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by the most rapid means available to the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin for its approval and transmittal.

C. All livestock shipped or in any manner transported or otherwise moved into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, or both, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

D. Requirements for the exhibition of livestock shall be secured by contacting the State Veterinarian of the State of Oklahoma.

E. All animals covered by these regulations originating from public stockyards or which may be assembled at public stockyards or any concentration point from sources of unknown origin shall be required to meet regulations of the State of Oklahoma before being released.

F. Livestock entering the state without a proper health certificate or a permit, or both when required, shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by the State Veterinarian.

G. Who may inspect: Accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarians who are approved by the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the Animal

H. Who may approve: All health certificates shall bear the approval of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

SECTION 11 - OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

A. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Oklahoma, accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and issued by an approved, accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian.

B. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the origin of the animals, their final destination, and an accurate description or identification of the livestock; also, it shall indicate the health status of the animals involved, including dates and results of required tests and dates of vaccination, if any. All animals shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of the State or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the State. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Oklahoma, unless specifically otherwise authorized in writing.

C. All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement shall be made in (1) state or federal laboratories, (2) laboratories approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or (3) commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and approved by state of origin.

SECTION 111 - PERMITS

A. Request for permits shall be directed to the State Veterinarian of the State of Oklahoma and shall set forth the following information: The name and addresses of the consignor and consignee, number and kind of animals, origin of shipment, proposed date of shipment, proposed destination, approximate date of arrival, intended purpose of shipment, and method of transportation.

B. All animals entering the state under permit shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state.

C. All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

SECTION IV - DUTIES OF CARRIERS

A. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock, other animals or poultry into or within the state or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances used in transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry shall be maintained in a clean, sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock, other animals or poultry infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases shall be required to have such cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

D. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry should assure themselves that each consignment is prepared for shipment in keeping with the requirements of the State of Oklahoma, and that it is certified on an official health certificate or by a permit issued by the State of Oklahoma. Such health certificates and/or permits should be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.

E. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, and any other conveyance being used for the transportation of livestock shall stop when signalled by a duly authorized agent of the State Board of Agriculture, and show any official health certificate and/or permit, and/or waybill accompanying the livestock being transported and if such official health certificate and/or permit, and/or waybill does not accompany the livestock being transported shall, when stopped, advise the agent of the ownership of the livestock being transported, the point at which they were loaded and the intended destination.

LIVESTOCK

(General Rules under Sections I, II, III, and IV apply to all subsequent sections.)

SECTION V - CATTLE

Tuberculosis

A. Dairy and Breeding cattle.--Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided:

1. They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, the last herd test of which was made within twelve (12) months prior to shipment; or

2. They have been tested with negative results within thirty (30) days of shipment and originate from herds not under quarantine in a modified-accredited tuberculosis-free area.

B. Range and Semi-range cattle

1. Range and semi-range cattle of the beef breeds are not required to be tested for tuberculosis provided they originate in a modified-accredited tuberculosis-free area from a herd or herds not under quarantine, provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate or special permit.

C. Feeder Cattle

1. Feeder cattle of the beef breeds which originate in unquarantined herds in modified-accredited tuberculosis-free areas may enter the state without a test for tuberculosis if accompanied by an official health certificate or special permit.

Brucellosis

Cattle moving interstate must be accompanied by an official health certificate showing that the cattle have been tested for brucellosis under the supervision of State or Federal livestock sanitary officials within 30 days of date of shipment and found negative, except as follows:

1. Steers and spayed heifers

2. Calves under 8 months of age

3. Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter; to public stockyards where Federal inspection is maintained or to specifically State/Federal Approved Livestock Auction Markets.

4. Bulls and female cattle of the beef breeds for strictly feeding purposes shipped under permit from state of Oklahoma and to be held subject to quarantine at destination.

5. Animals originating in certified brucellosis-free herds.

6. Animals originating in modified-certified brucellosis-free areas from qualified herds not under quarantine.

7. Animals identified as official vaccinates under 30 months of age on date of shipment.

8. Officially calfhood vaccinated animals over 30 months of age providing the blood test within 30 days of shipment does

not disclose a reaction exceeding incomplete 1:100 and then only on a special permit.

CATTLE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

A. Cattle for immediate slaughter may enter the state without a health certificate or negative test for brucellosis or tuberculosis provided:

1. They are consigned to a recognized slaughtering center where federal or state meat inspection is maintained (except brucellosis and tuberculosis reactors, which must be shipped only to plants operating under federal inspection and be accompanied by an official shipping permit form ADE 1-27, and shall be considered under quarantine until slaughtered. Such animals shall not be diverted without an official permit from the State Veterinarian of the State of Oklahoma; or

2. They are shipped to a stockyard where federal inspection is maintained.

SPECIAL PERMITS

In instances where health inspection of livestock is not feasible at point of origin, livestock may be imported into Oklahoma on special permit obtained from the Division of Veterinary Medicine, Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, said livestock to remain in quarantine until inspected and released by a representative of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture. Livestock so imported will be inspected and tested at the Owner's expense.

SCABIES

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise transported or moved into Oklahoma for any purpose.

SECTION VI - DOGS

A. All dogs shipped, transported, or moved in any manner into the state for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an official health certificate certifying that the animals are free from all infectious and contagious diseases or known exposure thereto, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist even though not quarantined, have not been exposed to rabies, and have been officially vaccinated against rabies not more than twelve (12) months prior to shipment, and identified by vaccination certificates and tags bearing serial numbers.

B. Dogs originating in areas where rabies exist may be brought into the state only if a written permit is obtained from the State Veterinarian of the State of Oklahoma.

SECTION VII - GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing they come from a certified brucellosis-free herd, are negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days of date of entry, and are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable diseases. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal, giving age, color, and markings.

Goats for immediate slaughter: Apparently healthy goats may be moved into the state when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment or slaughtering center that is approved and designated by the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the State Veterinarian of the State of Oklahoma.

SECTION VIII - HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

These animals may be transported or moved into the state when accompanied by an official health certificate.

SECTION IX - POULTRY

A. Chickens, turkeys, or other poultry over five (5) months of age intended for breeding purposes shall not be imported into the state unless they have passed a negative agglutination test for pullorum disease in which no reactors were disclosed (testing must be conducted under the supervision of a state livestock sanitary authority with thirty (30) days preceding date of importation), or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in the state of origin, which shall be pullorum passed or better.

B. All poultry under five (5) months of age, including baby chicks, started chicks, turkey poults, other newly hatched domestic poultry, except those intended for immediate slaughter, and hatching eggs shipped or otherwise brought into or offered for sale in the state shall have originated in flocks that meet the pullorum requirements of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or the National Turkey Improvement Plan, and shall have originated from a hatchery or premises operating under the supervision of the poultry disease control authority of the state of origin, and their pullorum classification shall be pullorum passed or better. Each container of such poultry shall

bear an official label or certificate showing the name and address of the shipper, the authority under which the testing for pullorum was done, and the pullorum control and eradication class of the product; the use of said certificate or label must be approved by the official state agency or the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

SECTION X - SHEEP

A. General. All sheep entering the state for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate stating they are free from scabies, lice, foot rot, scrapie and all other infectious or communicable diseases, and have not been exposed to such diseases.

B. Scabies. If the sheep originate from an infected area in a state known to have scabies, they shall be accompanied by a permit from the State of Oklahoma which shall be attached to the health certificate. The health certificate shall show the sheep have been dipped once in a wettable benzene hexachloride (BHC) or lindane solution containing gamma isomer concentrate of not less than 0.06 per cent within ten (10) days prior to date of importation, or to have been dipped twice in lime and sulphur with the dipping ten (10) to fourteen (14) days apart and the last dipping within ten (10) days prior to date of importation. All such dippings shall be under state or federal supervision.

C. Feeder lambs. Lambs may be shipped or moved into the state for feeding purposes provided they are accompanied by an official health certificate indicating that they originated from an area free of scabies and are free from infectious diseases or recent exposure thereto. Special permit required, if scabies exists in any area in the state of origin, unless official dipping certificate accompany all copies of health certificate.

D. Sheep shipped from or handled in or through a public saleyard or auction yard shall not be moved in any manner into the state (except on special permit), unless such sheep have been dipped as prescribed in paragraph B above.

E. Sheep shipped or transported into the state by railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances shall be shipped in cleaned and disinfected railroad cars, trucks, airplanes, and crates if by express.

SECTION XI - SWINE

A. General. All swine shipped or in any manner transported, or moved into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate showing that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been affected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.

B. Feeder swine. Swine for feeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by the health certificate as required in paragraph A and also show that such swine have been officially vaccinated with a modified hog cholera virus and anti-hog cholera serum as recommended by the biological manufacturer not less than twenty-one (21) days prior to date of entry, or serum alone within five (5) days prior to shipment.

C. Breeding swine. Swine for breeding purposes may enter the state provided they comply with paragraphs A and B in addition thereto originated in a brucellosis-free herd and are negative to the brucellosis agglutination test within thirty (30) days of date of entry.

GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Game and fur-bearing animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the State provided a report by the consignee is made of the kind and number of animals, to the Division of Veterinary Medicine, Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, immediately upon arrival so that opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture to determine the health status of such animals.

BIOLOGICS

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, furnish, give away or supply any biological product containing *Brucella* organism for use in this State except to persons, firms, or agencies approved in writing by the State Board of Agriculture.

It is unlawful for any person to sell, furnish, give away or supply any virulent live hog cholera virus in the State of Oklahoma except for research and experimental purposes and only under the direction of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at the Oklahoma State University and under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian and a Company, Corporation or individual holding a license with the U. S. Department of Agriculture to produce hog cholera anti-serum and/or hog cholera virus, and with a special written permit issued by the State Board of Agriculture.

The above regulations for the State of Oklahoma were reviewed and approved on June 17, 1965, by Dr. J. H. Brashear, State Veterinarian.

OREGON

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I. GENERAL

1. No domestic animals, poultry, equine animal, or domesticated fur-bearing animal that is affected with or that has been recently exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Oregon until a permit is first obtained from the Department of Agriculture, or the animals affected with such disease have been approved for interstate shipment by the USDA.

2. All domestic animals, equine animals, and domesticated fur-bearing animals shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Oregon, shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit, or both, attached to the waybill or in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or the person in charge of the animals, unless the animals are consigned to a public stockyard or for immediate slaughter in a licensed slaughter plant.

3. A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by air mail, or the most rapid means available, to the livestock sanitary official of the State of Oregon.

4. Official health certificates shall be void 30 days after the date of issuance.

5. The Department may, for cause shown, by written permit, authorize entry into the state of livestock not meeting the full health and certificate requirements of these regulations, but such permit shall be issued upon condition that the consignee, owner, or purchaser hold the imported livestock upon their arrival in this state, subject to the direction of the Department of Agriculture, pending completion of the testing, treatment or examination of the livestock, and the livestock be disposed of in accordance with the laws of this state and the rules or regulations of the Department of Agriculture if such livestock is found to be infected with, exposed to, or a carrier of a disease.

6. All domestic animals originating in other states and shipped to a public stockyard in Oregon shall be required to meet the health requirements of these regulations before being released from such public stockyards for purpose other than immediate slaughter.

7. Livestock being shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Oregon without an official health certificate or permit, or both, when required, shall be held in quarantine at the owner's expense and risk until released by the Department.

8. All railway cars, trucks, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. Owners and operators of all such conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease are required to have such conveyances cleaned and disinfected under official supervision, before further use is permissible, for the transportation of livestock.

9. Definitions:

a. "Official Health Certificate" means a legible record complying with the animal health requirements of the State of Oregon, from the state of origin, approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the State, or the USDA, and issued by an approved veterinarian. The form shall contain, in addition to information required for a particular species, the name and address of the consignor and consignee, the point of origin and destination of the shipment, the date of shipment, an accurate description or identification of the animals shipped, plus the health status of the animals and the dates of required tests and vaccinations.

b. "Approved Veterinarian" means a licensed graduate veterinarian approved by the authorities of the state of origin or an authorized veterinary inspector or the USDA.

c. "Permit" shall mean an authorization in writing, signed by the proper authority permitting the doing of the acts recited therein. All permits shall be void 15 days after the date of issuance. Requests for permits shall include the following information: (1) number and kind of animals; (2) origin of shipment; (3) proposed date of shipment; (4) proposed destination and arrival date; (5) intended purpose of shipment.

SECTION II. IMPORTATION OF BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE

TUBERCULOSIS

In addition to the basic requirements given in Section I for the importation of cattle into the State of Oregon the following prerequisites regarding Tuberculosis will be observed:

1. Negative test for tuberculosis is required, within 30 days prior to shipment.

a. Of all dairy and breeding beef cattle from herds not under quarantine east of a line formed by the eastern boundaries of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, that are not exempt by subsequent paragraphs.

b. Of all cattle of unknown status or origin.

2. Test not required:

a. Of dairy or beef cattle from herds not under quarantine in modified accredited areas west of a line formed by the States of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

b. Beef cattle for pasture or feeding purposes from non-quarantined herds east of the above mentioned line.

c. Of dairy calves under 6 months of age.

d. Of cattle from accredited herds with herd accreditation number shown.

e. Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter to federal or state-federal approved yard or recognized slaughter establishment.

BRUCELLOSIS

In addition to the basic requirements given in Section I for the importation of cattle into the State of Oregon the following prerequisites regarding Brucellosis will be observed:

1. Negative test for Brucellosis is required:

a. Of all cattle from non-modified certified Brucellosis Areas unless qualified by conformance with subsequent paragraphs.

b. Of all dairy cattle unless exempt by conformance with subsequent paragraph.

2. Test for Brucellosis not required.

a. Cattle from certified free herds with certification number shown.

b. Cattle of beef breeds from non-quarantined herd in modified certified state or area.

c. Identified official vaccinates under 30 months of age.

d. Steers and spayed heifers.

e. Beef calves under 8 months. Dairy calves under 6 months.

f. Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter to federal or state-federal approved yard or recognized slaughter establishment.

g. Cattle from non-quarantined herds in certified Brucellosis free areas.

h. Cattle consigned to a public salesyard, providing that cattle, the brucellosis status of which cannot be readily determined, must be officially blood tested at the salesyard, and kept in quarantine at the final destination until a second clean test has been completed in not less than 30 days from the previous test.

3. By permit - no test required:

a. Cattle entering the state under permit and held subject to quarantine at destination.

SCABIES

A permit must be obtained from the chief livestock sanitary official of the Department before cattle can enter into Oregon from any state in which one or more areas are quarantined because of *Sarcoptes scabiei* or *Psoroptes communis*.

1. The health certificate for cattle being shipped under permit must verify the area of origin as to quarantine status, and verify scabies infection, or exposure; or freedom from infection or exposure.

2. Scabies infected or exposed cattle entering for purposes other than slaughter may enter if officially dipped under Federal or State supervision in USDA approved dip twice at 10 day interval if infected, and once within 10 days of entry if exposed.

3. Type of dip used, dates of dippings and certification of dipping shall be verified on the health certificate.

SECTION III. IMPORTATION OF SHEEP

1. A permit shall be obtained from the Department prior to shipment of sheep into Oregon except:

- (1) Sheep entering into the state to a public stockyard or,
- (2) for immediate slaughter in a licensed slaughter plant.

2. The following classes of sheep may enter by Permit Only; unaccompanied by a health certificate.

Healthy sheep (not infected with or exposed to scabies or other infectious diseases) for slaughter or other purposes if moved without diversion to destination.

3. The Department may in certain instances, require that an interstate health certificate be obtained to accompany shipment.

- a. The health certificate for sheep being shipped under permit must verify:
 1. In the case of sheep originating from a state free from scabies, that to the best of the veterinarian's knowledge and belief, the state is now and has been free from scabies and that the animals are free from scabies, lice, foot rot, and other infectious and communicable diseases and have not been exposed to such diseases.
- b. A health certificate is required to accompany sheep entering from a state where scabies exists or has existed within the past 6 months which shall verify that:
 1. To the best of the certifying veterinarian's knowledge, the sheep are free of and have not been exposed to foot rot or other infectious or contagious diseases.
 2. Sheep exposed to scabies shall have been dipped under State or Federal supervision either twice at an interval of not less than 10 nor more than 14 days apart in lime sulphur dip in such concentration and at such temperature as the Federal Department of Agriculture prescribes or in other USDA approved solutions. The second dipping must be made within 10 days of the date the sheep are shipped.
 3. That sheep infected with scabies (entering for slaughter only) have been dipped twice in authorized dips as prescribed in Section 2 above.

SECTION IV. IMPORTATION OF GOATS

All the above rules applying to sheep shall apply to goats. In addition, to the provisions of the rules and regulations relating to sheep, where a shipment of goats is involved and an official interstate health certificate is required under such rules and regulations, such certificate shall also always verify that all dairy goats have been tested within 30 days prior to such shipment and found negative to tuberculosis and brucellosis, or originate in a certified or accredited free herd or area.

SECTION V. IMPORTATION OF SWINE

1. No swine which have been vaccinated with virulent live hog cholera virus shall be imported into Oregon. In addition to the general provisions for the importation of animals, the official health certificate for swine entering Oregon shall contain the certifications:

A. That all swine for breeding or feeding purposes have been vaccinated for Hog Cholera by an approved veterinarian by one of the following methods:

1. Modified hog cholera virus alone or MLV with serum or serum concentrate in dosages recommended by the manufacturer, at least 21 days prior to entry into Oregon.

2. With killed or inactivated vaccine not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months.

a. Swine vaccinated less than 21 days may enter by prior permit with permit accompanying health certificate.

B. Or, that they originate in a state or area certified as Hog Cholera free and are thereby exempt from Hog Cholera vaccination requirement.

C. That breeding swine have been vaccinated for erysipelas and leptospirosis with a killed or inactivated product, within 4 months of the date of importation.

D. Breeding swine over 6 months must be negative to brucellosis within 30 days of shipment or originate in a Validated Brucellosis Free Herd.

2. All swine except those destined directly to slaughter will be quarantined for 21 days after date of entry.

SECTION VI. IMPORTATION OF DOGS

1. In addition to the general provisions for the importation of animals, the official health certificate for dogs shall contain the certification:

a. That such dogs have not been exposed to rabies and have been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than 6 months prior to shipment.

b. That such dogs do not originate from an area under quarantine for rabies unless permission is granted from the livestock sanitary official of the department.

SECTION VII. IMPORTATION OF POULTRY

In addition to the general provisions, entry is permitted subject to regulations of ADE or USDA.

SECTION VIII. IMPORTATION OF HORSES

General provisions regarding permit and official health certificate apply in the case of horses.

This summary of requirements for entry of livestock and poultry into the State of Oregon has been compiled and approved by me this 23rd day of April, 1965.

/s/ Glenn B. Rea, D.V.M.
State Veterinarian
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Salem, Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

No animal, including poultry or birds of any species, affected with or recently exposed to any infectious, contagious or parasitic disease shall be imported into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Livestock imported into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be accompanied by an Interstate Health Certificate prepared by an accredited veterinarian and approved by the State Veterinarian. The Certificate must be attached to the waybill and in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the animals in transit. An Interstate Health Certificate is valid for thirty days from the date of issue. The Interstate Health Certificate must be forwarded to the Director, Bureau of Animal Industry before the arrival of the animals at the destination.

CATTLE

Tuberculosis Requirements

Dairy and Beef-breeding cattle may be imported into the Commonwealth if they are identified as originating in accredited herds or negative herds from modified tuberculosis-free areas. If such herds have not had a negative tuberculin test within twelve months prior to entry, the cattle from these herds must be tuberculin tested within thirty (30) days before entry. Progeny from herds that were negative to the tuberculin test conducted within twelve (12) months, born since that test, may be imported without a tuberculin test.

Brucellosis Requirements

All animals requiring a blood test must be negative in 1:50 dilution to be eligible for entry into Pennsylvania.

Dairy and beef-breeding cattle may be imported into the Commonwealth if they are identified as originating directly from:

(a) Herds officially certified as brucellosis-free or qualified herds in modified certified brucellosis-free areas in which all unvaccinated animals in the herd over six (6) months of age and all vaccinated animals in the herd over thirty (30) months of age were negative to an official blood test for brucellosis within twelve (12) months of the date of entry of the animal into the Commonwealth. Animals over six (6) months of age and officially vaccinated cattle over thirty (30) months of age from these herds must be negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of entry.

(b) Qualified negative herds under State-Federal supervision in non-modified certified brucellosis free areas in which all of the unvaccinated animals over six months of age and all officially vaccinated animals over thirty (30) months of age were negative to an official blood test for brucellosis within SIX (6) months of entry and cattle from such herds must be negative to an official blood test within thirty days of entry.

(c) Herds in modified certified brucellosis free areas which have been brucellosis ring tested within six (6) months, the date of last milk ring test to be entered on the Interstate Health Certificate. The animals to be imported must be negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of entry.

(d) Herds in non-modified certified brucellosis free areas which have been brucellosis ring tested at least twice, the second test conducted within six months, and the animals to be imported must be negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of entry. The dates of milk ring test must be entered on the Interstate Health Certificate.

Cattle under thirty (30) months of age which have been officially vaccinated and which originate in the qualified herds described above may be imported without a blood test. The date of vaccination shall be entered on the Health Certificate. Vaccinated cattle of any age which have been blood tested for brucellosis must be negative in 1:50 titer to be eligible for entry into Pennsylvania.

Calves under six (6) months of age may be imported without a blood test provided they are progeny from herds described above.

FEEDER CATTLE

(a) Interstate feeder cattle, except steers, are eligible for feeding purposes if the animals are identified by ear tag number, the purchase has executed a Pennsylvania Feeder Agreement, and one of the following health requirements has been met:

1. Cattle under 30 months of age must be either officially vaccinated under State-Federal supervision or must be negative to a brucellosis test within 30 days of entry into Pennsylvania.
2. All cattle over 30 months of age must be negative to a brucellosis test within 30 days of entry into Pennsylvania.
3. No blood test required for feeder bulls of beef type.
4. A tuberculin test is not required for feeder cattle.

(b) All feeder cattle which are not in conformity with the provisions outlined above must be cosigned to a public livestock marketing agency. It shall be the responsibility of the consignee

to have a brucellosis test conducted on all feeder heifers and feeder bulls of the dairy breeds. Feeder bulls of beef breeds are not required to be tested.

(c) It shall be the responsibility of the consignee to have Pennsylvania Feeder Agreements executed by the purchaser of all feeder cattle before they can be removed from the sale premises.

GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes shall be negative to a tuberculosis and brucellosis test conducted within thirty (30) days of entry.

SHEEP

Sheep originating from flocks located in scabies-free areas which are not mixed with sheep from infested or eradication areas may be imported into the Commonwealth without dipping. Sheep from all other designated areas may be imported provided the sheep are free of scabies, have not been exposed to scabies and the sheep to be imported have been dipped in an approved dipping solution within 10 days prior to entry. The Interstate Health Certificate shall indicate the name and strength of the dipping solution, and the date of dipping. Provisions of Part 74, Title 9 Federal Interstate Regulations shall apply to the importation of sheep.

Sheep consigned to Pennsylvania for immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a waybill and a certificate prepared by an accredited veterinarian indicating the sheep are free of scabies and have not been exposed to infested sheep. The certificate shall list the name and address of the consignee and consignor, number of sheep, breed and sex.

SWINE

All swine imported into this Commonwealth except those for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by an approved certificate of health prepared by an accredited veterinarian, stating that they are free from any symptoms of infectious or communicable diseases, and that each animal has received proper hog cholera immunization, as follows:

1. Modified live virus with serum not less than twenty-one (21) days prior to date of entry.

The approved health certificate shall show clear identification, date and type of hog cholera vaccination, and amount of serum and virus used. Swine for breeding purposes shall be negative to a brucellosis test applied within thirty (30) days of the date of importation. Swine that have been fed garbage shall not be imported into Pennsylvania unless they come directly from a piggery which is duly licensed by the Department of Agriculture of the state of origin to engage in the business of

feeding garbage. The garbage feeding license number is to be included on the health certificate. Swine may be imported for immediate slaughter without a certificate of health provided they are consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard, licensed community livestock sale, or to a slaughtering establishment approved by the Federal or state departments of agriculture.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

These animals may be imported into the Commonwealth when accompanied by a health certificate prepared by a licensed, graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of origin, giving an accurate description of the animal, or animals, and certifying that as the result of a physical examination they are free from any evidence of an infectious or transmissible disease and have not been recently exposed to any communicable, infectious, or parasitic disease.

DOGS

Certificate of health prepared by a licensed, graduate veterinarian and approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of origin to accompany all dogs imported into Pennsylvania for any purpose, with the exception of those for exhibition purposes for a limited period of time. Certificate shall state that the dogs are free from symptoms of any infectious or communicable disease and did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies; and by reasonable investigation, have not been exposed to rabies within 100 days prior to importation.

POULTRY

Chickens and other poultry may be imported into Pennsylvania provided they are free from any evidence of, or have not been recently exposed to infectious or transmissible disease.

WILD ANIMALS

Wild and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the Commonwealth provided that a report of the number of animals is made to the chief livestock sanitary official in this State within ten (10) days, and that immediate opportunity for examination is offered a representative of the livestock sanitary service to determine the health status of each animal.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 28, 1965, by J. C. Shook, Director, Bureau of Animal Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

PUERTO RICO

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Section I. General

No animal that is affected with, or has been recently exposed to, an infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originates from a herd or within an area under quarantine because of such disease, shall be shipped or in any manner transported into Puerto Rico. (See Amendment under Swine)

Section II. Who May Certify

Accredited veterinarians, veterinarians employed by the state of origin or by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture. Health certificates must be endorsed by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin or by the Veterinarian in Charge of the Animal Disease Eradication Division of said state.

Exception: Health certificates issued for dogs and cats will require no prior approval by state or federal officials.

Section III. Cattle

All cattle entering the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be accompanied by documentary evidence showing that said cattle has been kept in the shipper's herd, or herd of origin, for a period of not less than thirty (30) days before the shipping of said cattle to Puerto Rico.

1. Tuberculosis:

(a) Dairy cattle: Shall originate in accredited tuberculosis free herds or in qualified negative herds in modified accredited areas the last test of which was made within twelve (12) months prior to the date of shipment. All dairy cattle more than three (3) months of age shall have passed a negative tuberculin test within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment.

(b) Beef cattle: Cattle of the beef breeds may enter provided (1) they comply with all tuberculosis requirements for the admission of dairy cattle or (2) they originate in qualified accredited areas and have passed a negative test for tuberculosis within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment.

2. Brucellosis:

(a) Dairy cattle: Shall originate from (1) officially certified brucellosis-free herds; (2) qualified brucellosis-free

herds in modified certified areas, the last test of which was made within twelve (12) months prior to the date of shipment and no reactors disclosed. All dairy cattle, excepting calves under six (6) months of age and animals properly identified as official vaccinates under eighteen (18) months of age, shall have been completely negative to a blood agglutination tube test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment.

(b) Beef cattle: Beef cattle may enter provided (1) they comply with all brucellosis requirements for the admission of dairy cattle. Blood agglutination tests for brucellosis of all animals intended for importation into Puerto Rico shall be made in (1) State or Federal Laboratories, (2) Laboratories approved by officials of state of origin, (3) or Commercial Laboratories operated under the supervision of the U.S. Animal Disease Eradication Division.

Section IV. Dogs and Cats

Health certificates issued by an accredited veterinarian stating that said animals are free from symptoms of infectious, contagious or communicable diseases and did not originate in an area under quarantine for rabies. All dogs and cats more than eight (8) weeks of age shall have been vaccinated against rabies within six (6) months prior to date shipped. Must be identified by proper identification tags and certificates of vaccination against rabies.

Section V. Goats

Official certificate stating they come from a certified brucellosis-free herd. Negative test for brucellosis and tuberculosis within thirty (30) days prior to date of shipment.

Section VI. Horses

Vaccination against equine encephalomyelitis with bivalent vaccine within six (6) months prior to the date of shipment. Statement that they are free of symptoms of contagious, infectious or transmissible disease.

Section VII. Sheep

General statement as to health and freedom from disease and have not been exposed to scrapie. Must be dipped within fifteen (15) days prior to the date of shipment in dip permitted by U.S. Department of Agriculture.

AMENDMENT

TO SUBDIVISION (F) OF ARTICLE 7 OF THE REVISED REGULATIONS APPROVED ON APRIL 12, 1961, TO PROHIBIT THE INTRODUCTION INTO PUERTO RICO OF ANIMALS SHOWING SYMPTOMS OF, AFFECTED WITH, OR EXPOSED TO INFECTIOUS, CONTAGIOUS OR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Section 1.--Subdivision (F) of Article 7 of the Revised Regulations approved on April 12, 1961, to Prohibit the Introduction into Puerto Rico of Animals Showing Symptoms of, Affected with, or Exposed to Infectious, Contagious or Communicable diseases, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"F. Swine.--All swine entering the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be accompanied by an Official Health certificate stating that they come from a certified brucellosis-free herd, were negative to a blood agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to the date of shipment, have been officially vaccinated against hog cholera with modified live virus vaccine or with killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine, as recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer, not less than thirty (30) days nor more than six (6) months prior to the date of shipment, and have not been fed raw garbage. All hogs entering the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall, upon arrival, be placed under quarantine and completely isolated from other swine in the premises of the consignee for a period of not less than thirty (30) days. They shall be retested for brucellosis within thirty (30) days following the date of arrival by a veterinarian employed by the Department of Agriculture of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or of the United States Department of Agriculture."

Section 2.--This amendment is promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture of Puerto Rico in accordance with the powers vested in him by Act Number 69 approved on June 18, 1957 (5 LPRA 730-9), as amended by Act Number 15 approved on May 22, 1959.

Section 3.--This amendment shall have the force of law immediately after its approval and publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, after the filing of an original and two copies of its Spanish and English texts in the Office of the Secretary of State of Puerto Rico, and after its publication in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Register pursuant to the provisions of Act Number 112 approved on June 30, 1957.

Section IX. Poultry and Hatching Eggs

General

It shall be unlawful to introduce into Puerto Rico any fowl suffering from infectious and contagious diseases.

Health Certificates

All domestic fowl, or eggs of domestic fowl for hatching purposes, which are introduced into Puerto Rico must be accompanied by a certificate or statement signed by a registered veterinary of the country or state of the United States from which the shipment comes, certifying that said domestic fowl, or eggs of domestic fowl for hatching purposes, come from hatcheries which are U.S. Pullorum Clean, according to the standards and requirements of the National Poultry Improvement Plan under the joint direction of the United States Department of Agriculture and some state agencies in the United States, and certifying, also, as regards domestic fowl four weeks old or over, that at the time of their shipment, said fowl were in good physical conditions and free from symptoms of infectious and contagious diseases.

The certificate shall specify the number of fowl covered by the certificate, the breed and point of origin.

Introduction of domestic fowl and hatching eggs into Puerto Rico:

All shipments of fowl arriving in Puerto Rico shall be subject to examination by the authorized inspectors of the Department of Agriculture.

Any fowl presenting symptoms of infectious and contagious diseases shall not be allowed to land in Puerto Rico, nor the rest of the fowls in the same crate, exposed to the disease; Provided, that the rest of the fowl in the shipment shall be under observation for a term of days in which shall not be less than the period of incubation of the organism causing the disease. Importers are under obligation to provide all necessary facilities to properly carry out all the technical and sanitary measures prescribed by the inspectors related to the established quarantine.

All shipments of domestic fowl four weeks old, or more, shall be accompanied by a certificate or an affidavit, signed by an accredited veterinarian of the country or state of the United States from which the shipment comes, certifying that said domestic fowl originate from hatcheries which are free of pullorum disease (U.S. Pullorum Clean), in accordance with the requirements and regulations of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, and also certifying that, at the time of shipment, said domestic fowl were in good physical condition and free from symptoms of contagious and infectious disease.

All shipments of domestic fowl or of eggs of domestic fowl brought in for incubation purposes which are not accompanied by the certificate required, shall not be permitted to land in Puerto Rico.

Marking of crates or containers:

Every crate containing eggs of domestic fowl for hatching purposes shall be marked in a clear, precise and legible way on a visible part of the crate with the following statement: "Hatching Eggs", "U.S. Pullorum Clean".

Every container or crate carrying domestic fowl shall be marked in a clear, precise and legible way on a visible part of the container or crate with the following statement: "U.S. Pullorum Clean".

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on August 18, 1965 by Omar Munoz Roure, Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

RHODE ISLAND

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

CATTLE

Tuberculosis

From accredited areas -- individuals must have passed negative Tuberculin test regardless of herd status within 30 days prior to date of shipment. All cattle subject to retest upon arrival.

Brucellosis -- (a) All female cattle brought into the state shall have been officially calfhood vaccinated (between 4-8 months of age) except additions to certified brucellosis free herd originating from certified brucellosis free herd, by special permit only. All cattle shall have passed a negative agglutination blood test 30 days prior to date of entry. All cattle subject to retest upon arrival.

(b) Proper identification, and evidence of vaccination will be supplied by Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin.

Official Vaccinates --

Over 30 months of age, titers incomplete 1 - 100.

Under 30 months of age, no blood test required.

Non-vaccinates over 8 months of age--by special permit only.

Other Requirements

Slaughter - Cattle for immediate slaughter consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or federally inspected slaughter house may enter without health certificate or without compliance to T.B. and Brucellosis regulations provided shipment accompanied by way bill or certificate signed by owner or shipper stating:

1. Name and address of owner or shipper
2. Point of origin
3. Number and type animals covered by waybill, memorandum or certificate
4. Purpose for which they are being moved
5. Destination of animals

Permits - Permits required for all shipments for any purpose whatsoever. Request for permit to be directed to Chief, Division of Animal Industry, Rhode Island Department of Health.

Certificates - Certificate to be approved by the Livestock Sanitary Official of the state of origin.

SHEEP

Sheep for breeding or feeding purposes to be accompanied by certificate issued by regularly employed state or federal livestock inspector of state of origin, and approved by Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin, certifying they are free from Scabies infection and exposure, dipped one time in wettable 0.06 per cent BHC, within ten days prior to shipment.

SWINE

Swine for breeding, feeding, or slaughter to be accompanied by certificate approved by Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin certifying that said swine have not been fed raw garbage. Certificate to be issued immediately prior to shipment. Certificate to be surrendered at destination.

Vaccinations

- a. Modified live virus vaccine and serum immediately prior to shipment.
- b. M.L.V. vaccine alone not less than fourteen days prior to shipment.
- c. Serum alone within ten days of entry, provided that each animal treated with serum alone be temperatured at the time of injection and temperature not exceeding 104 degrees disclosed.

Permits - Permit required for all swine imports. Any regularly employed federal or state livestock inspector may inspect. Certification to be made by Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin, or by regularly employed inspector of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

GOATS

Breeding and milk goats -- Permit required. Must be accompanied by health certificate showing evidence of negative T. B. and Brucellosis agglutination test 30 days prior to entry. Certification by Livestock Sanitary official of state of origin.

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

Breeding, Racing, Pleasure -- Health certificate required certified by Livestock Sanitary Official of state of origin.

POULTRY

Chickens, turkeys, or other poultry over five (5) months of age intended for breeding purposes shall not be shipped or in any

manner moved into the state unless they have passed a standard intradermic tuberculin test and a negative agglutination test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the livestock sanitary official within thirty (30) days preceding date of importation or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan as may be adopted in state of origin.

Hatching eggs, chicks, and poults shall not be transported into the state unless they are shipped from a hatchery or a premises under the supervision of the poultry disease control authorities of the state of origin and their pullorum classification is "Pullorum Typhoid Clean".

OTHER CLASSES OF LIVE ANIMALS

Dogs - Dogs to be admitted only when accompanied by a health certificate stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies, and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than six months nor less than 30 days prior to shipment, if killed tissue vaccine is used. If modified rabies virus has been used, vaccination date not exceeding two (2) years prior to date of entry. No age exemptions.

Psittacine Birds - No Psittacine birds shall be shipped into Rhode Island unless a permit is obtained from the Chief, Division of Animal Industry, of the Rhode Island Department of Health prior to shipment.

Permits shall be issued only if request for same is accompanied by a certificate issued by a graduate, licensed Veterinarian certifying that all birds on the premises from which the shipment originates are free from any symptoms of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

Request for permits to import Psittacine birds must contain the number and kind of bird to be imported, origin and date of shipment, destination of shipment.

ZOOLOGICAL - Notification upon arrival.

The foregoing summary was reapproved on March 2, 1965 by Dr. T. J. Grennan, Jr., Chief of Division of Animal Industry, State of Rhode Island.

SOUTH CAROLINA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Health Certificate shall mean an official certificate of health made on an official form from the state of origin or from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal Disease Eradication Division issued by veterinarians in the employment of that Branch or the State Livestock Service state of origin or licensed accredited veterinarian. The certificates shall give the complete name and address of the consignee and consignor. A complete description of the livestock covered, giving age, sex, and breed. The animal or animals shall be permanently identified by tag, tattoo, brand, registration name and number, leg band, or other permanent means of identification. The certificate shall contain the statement that the animal or animals have been examined and are found to be free from the symptoms of an infectious, contagious or communicable disease or exposure thereto. In addition, specific tests or other requirements, as may be noted hereafter, must be included. The certificates shall be signed by the issuing veterinarian and approved by the recognized livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

Certificates (Who May Certify) - A licensed accredited veterinarian or an employee of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture or a full-time veterinarian employed by the state of origin.

CATTLE - Including cattle for dairy and breeding purposes, cows and heifers of beef breeds, cattle for grazing and exhibition purposes.

Tuberculosis:

From accredited herds - Without further test.

From accredited areas - Without further test providing herd of origin tested within previous twelve months or individuals to be imported tested within thirty days prior to entry.

Brucellosis:

From certified herds - Without further test.

From certified areas - Cattle not under quarantine will be permitted entry providing they pass a negative blood test within thirty days prior to entry.

From certified states - Cattle originating immediately and directly from an established herd in a Modified Certified

Brucellosis State and not passing through any public stockyards or any other concentration points may enter this State without further test for Brucellosis. A statement by the veterinarian certifying to the origin must appear on the approved health certificate.

From non-certified areas - Cattle not under quarantine will be permitted entry providing they pass a negative blood test within thirty days prior to entry, and the herd of origin is under a recognized plan for the control of Brucellosis.

Official vaccinates - When accompanied by official vaccination certificate and properly identified with the approved tattoo.

Over 30 months - Titer not to exceed Incomplete (1/100).

Under 30 months - Titer need not be negative - test not required.

Non-vaccinated calves under six months of age, vaccinated calves under 30 months of age, steers, and spayed heifers do not need a Brucellosis test.

Other requirements:

Slaughter Cattle - May be shipped directly to stockyards or slaughtering establishments having State, Federal or Municipal Inspection providing they are slaughtered within 10 days. Written permit required for extension of that period.

Ticks - May not be infected with or exposed to ticks or from an area under quarantine for ticks.

Scabies - May not be infected with or exposed to scabies or from an area under quarantine for scabies.

Screwworm - May not be infected with or exposed to screwworm or from an area under quarantine for screwworm.

Cleaning and Disinfection - All vehicles must be in a clean sanitary condition. If known infected animals are shipped, the vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected under supervision.

Permits:

Feeding and Grazing (steers and spayed heifers) - May be imported on written permit. Shows and Exhibition (Rodeo) - Under special permit.

SHEEP - Breeding, Feeding and Grazing

A general health certificate required. If handled in public stockyards or any public premises or from an infected herd or area shall be accompanied by a certificate showing that they have been dipped in the manner and solution approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. All other sheep except for immediate slaughter shall have been inspected prior to shipment by a licensed veterinarian or a recognized Scabies Inspector. All sheep shall be shipped in vehicles cleaned and disinfected with approved disinfectants.

Slaughter - Sheep for immediate slaughter may be shipped directly to a market or slaughtering establishment having State, Federal or Municipal inspection and shall be slaughtered within ten days after arrival.

SWINE - Breeding and Feeding

Shall be accompanied by a certificate of health, except swine fed raw garbage are not permitted entry. The certificate shall include a certificate of vaccination, stating the ear tag number, date of vaccination and they shall be treated with a proper dose of anti-hog cholera serum (not less than 20 cc) and anti-hog cholera vaccine within twelve months prior to entry into the State.

Slaughter - Swine for immediate slaughter may be shipped directly into an approved slaughtering establishment without further requirements.

GOATS - Dairy and Breeding

Shall be accompanied by a health certificate containing a record of a negative test for Tuberculosis and Brucellosis within 30 days prior to importation.

Scabies - Same as sheep.

HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES

All classes may be imported when accompanied by an approved health certificate certifying that the animal or animals are not infected with or exposed to any communicable, infectious, or contagious disease.

POULTRY - Breeding

Poultry for breeding purposes shall not be imported into this State unless they originate in negative tested flocks under the supervision of the pullorum control phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, or have passed a negative blood test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the proper state livestock sanitary official within 30 days prior to entry.

All poultry two months of age or over shall be accompanied by an approved health certificate except poultry for immediate slaughter.

DOGS

All dogs to be transported or moved in the State for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by an approved health certificate stating that the dog or dogs did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies, and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than 12 months prior to shipment.

WILD ANIMALS - Wild animals and semi-wild animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into the State when accompanied by an approved health certificate.

This summary of requirements for entry of livestock and poultry into the State of South Carolina was approved by me this 15th day of June 1965.

Signed Carl E. Boyd, D.V.M.
Chief Livestock Sanitary
Official

SOUTH DAKOTA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

All cattle imported into the state of South Dakota must be accompanied by a Health Certificate certifying that said cattle are free from symptoms of Contagious, Infectious or Communicable disease. Such certificates must show number of cattle breed, sex and age of animals presented for shipment. All breeding and or dairy animals must be individually identified by ear tag or tattoo.

1. Brucellosis

- A. All Dairy cattle over 8 months of age, and all beef cattle over 12 months of age must either be official vaccinates against Brucellosis or negative to the Agglutination blood test within 30 days of date prior to importation.
- B. Feeder cattle, strictly feedlot cattle may be imported without being subjected to the blood test; provided a special permit is secured from the office of the state veterinarian of South Dakota to do so. These cattle must be kept under strict quarantine until sold for slaughter.
- C. Calves under 4 months of age may not be imported except that a South Dakota resident may secure a special permit from the state veterinarian to personally go and buy the calves and haul them in his own vehicle.
- D. Cattle Scab, cattle originating in a state where Psocopter Cattle Scab has been diagnosed within the past year may be imported, provided first a permit is secured from the South Dakota State Veterinarian to do so and then the cattle to be imported must be dipped or sprayed, using an approved product for the purpose of controlling or eradicating common cattle scab, and under this supervision of a licensed accredited veterinarian of the state of origin, or a state or federal veterinarian.
- E. Screwworm; cattle originating in a state where screwworms exists must be imported under special permit if between the 1st day of March and the last day of September, these cattle to be held at destination in a corral or stockyards until inspected by a state inspector and released.

II - Tuberculosis

Cattle from herds not under quarantine on account of tuberculosis originating in modified accredited area, may be imported into South Dakota without a tuberculin test at the time of importation provided certification of such origin is made on the health certificate by the veterinarian issuing such health certificate and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

All other cattle except cattle for immediate slaughter must be accompanied in addition to health certificate, a record of tuberculin test showing them to have been tested not more than 30 days prior to importation.

III - Other Requirements

Cattle originating in states that have had common cattle scab reported within the past 12 months, may be imported into South Dakota provided, first a permit must be obtained from the office of the State Veterinarian, second, these cattle must be dipped or sprayed using a solution of BHC or Lindane of not less than .075% gamma isomer. This spraying or dipping must be done within 10 days before importation.

SHEEP

The owner of any sheep to be imported into South Dakota by any means or methods, must first obtain a permit to do so from Executive Secretary of the Livestock Sanitary Board. All sheep must then be inspected by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry or an approved veterinarian where such sheep originate and be accompanied by a certificate issued by the inspecting officer showing them to be free from infectious and contagious disease, giving points of origin and destination and stating for what purpose the sheep are to be used. On arrival in South Dakota, such sheep shall be placed under quarantine and not dispersed until they have been inspected and released by an agent of the South Dakota Livestock Sanitary Board.

Sheep originating in states which have had known cases of sheep scab within the past 12 months must be dipped in a solution containing BHC or Lindane not less than .06% gamma isomer within 10 days prior to importation. Such sheep must on arrival into South Dakota be held in strict quarantine for 90 days. In the event they are to be dispersed before 90 days are up, they must be dipped immediately prior to dispersal.

Sheep intended for immediate slaughter need not be dipped before importation.

Blue Tongue

Sheep originating in States where Blue Tongue is known to exist and are intended for breeding exhibition or feeding must be vaccinated against Blue Tongue at least 30 days prior to importation.

SWINE

All swine imported or brought into South Dakota for the purpose of immediate slaughter, must be consigned to approved slaughter houses where the Federal Government maintains inspection, or slaughter establishments recognized by the State Department.

Other Classes Swine--All swine imported into South Dakota must be accompanied by a health certificate, certifying that said swine have been immunized within a protective dose of Hog Cholera serum and Virus or modified live Hog Cholera vaccine with or without Anti-Hog Cholera serum more than 30 days prior to shipment. Such vaccine does not include, inactivated vaccines such as Crystal Violet or B.T.V. which are not recognized for immunization prior to importation. The health certificate must indicate the date and kind of immunization and the name and address of the veterinarian who administered the serum and virus or vaccine, and state that to the best of his knowledge and belief, that said swine are not affected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease. This certificate must be countersigned by the authorities of the state of origin.

Swine imported for breeding or exhibition purposes must have passed a blood agglutination test for brucellosis not more than 30 days prior to importation.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

All horses, mules and asses being imported into South Dakota must be accompanied by a health certificate certifying that said animals are free from symptoms of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases. Such certificate to state number of animals, sex of same presented for shipment.

DOGS

All dogs shipped or moved into South Dakota for any purpose must be accompanied by a health certificate by the State or Government Veterinary Officials or an approved veterinarian and the health certificate approved by the State or Government Official of the state of origin, stating that the animals have not been exposed to rabies and are free from symptoms of any communicable disease, and have been vaccinated for rabies by an approved veterinarian of the state of origin within the year immediately preceding the date of importation. A copy of the health certificate must accompany the shipment and an approved copy must be forwarded to the State Livestock Sanitary Board, Pierre, South Dakota.

POULTRY

No poultry (domestic fowl) shall be imported into South Dakota that shows evidence of or exposure to pullorum disease, fowl typhoid, paratyphoid, fowl pox, tuberculosis, Newcastle disease, unless consigned to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

No poultry of any species, under six weeks of age shall be imported into South Dakota or transported within the state except in new, unused crates or containers, unless such crates or containers shall have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to such importation. Each container of poultry of baby poultry imported into South Dakota shall bear an official label or certificate giving the name and address of the shipper, and showing for:

(a) Breeding Stock: The number and breed and variety, sex, pullorum classification, date of last test and the agency under which supervision of testing for pullorum was done.

(b) Baby poultry: The number and breed and variety, sex, date of hatch, name of hatchery of person producing, agency under which supervision of pullorum disease was done and the pullorum classification.

No person shall import into the State of South Dakota any poultry, baby poultry, or breeding stock which is not labeled as herein provided.

WHO MAY INSPECT -

Veterinarians authorized by the state of origin and approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to apply the tuberculin or by a regular Bureau Inspector.

An approved veterinarian - means a graduate veterinarian of an approved School of Veterinary Medicine, recognized by the South Dakota Board of Veterinary Examiners and licensed by the State of origin, and accredited by the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture to do official work pertaining to the preparation of health certificates and participate in Cooperative Disease Eradication Programs.

An "official health certificate" - means a legible certificate made on an official form from the state of origin or from the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and the consignee with an accurate description and identification of the livestock, and other pertinent information required by law, rules and regulations, and shall also contain identification of the motor vehicle or railroad carrier used or to be used in the transportation of the livestock covered by the health certificate. A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the State Livestock Sanitary Board, State Office Building, Pierre, South Dakota, before arrival of the livestock.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on April 4, 1965 by Dr. M. D. Mitchell, State Veterinarian of South Dakota.

TENNESSEE

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I -- GENERAL

A. No animal, including poultry and birds of any species, that is affected with or that has been exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or that originates from a quarantined area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Tennessee; except that animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture for immediate slaughter.

B. A copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by air mail, or the most rapid means available, to the State Veterinarian of Tennessee.

C. All livestock imported into Tennessee shall be accompanied by an official health certificate, which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.

D. Livestock entering the State of Tennessee without proper health certificate shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk, and expense until released by the State Veterinarian.

E. Who may inspect: Accredited veterinarians who are approved by the State Veterinarian of Tennessee, and veterinarians in the employ of the Agricultural Research Service.

SECTION II -- OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES

A. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the state of destination, accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin, and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the Agricultural Research Service, and issued by an accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, and the proper official of the Agricultural Research Service.

B. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignors, the origin of the animals, and final destination of the animals, the consignee's address with an accurate description or identification of the livestock and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved, including results of required tests as well as dates of vaccination, if any. Health certificates shall be void thirty days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate

shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Tennessee, unless otherwise specifically authorized in writing.

C. All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement into Tennessee shall be made in either (1) state or federal laboratories; (2) laboratories approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin; or (3) commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the Agricultural Research Service and approved by the state of origin.

SECTION III -- DUTIES OF CARRIERS

A. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the State of Tennessee or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible, for the transportation of livestock into Tennessee.

SECTION IV -- LIVESTOCK

General rules under Sections I, II and III apply to all subsequent sections.

SECTION V -- CATTLE

Tuberculosis

Cattle for dairying and breeding purposes may enter the State of Tennessee if they originate from herds in the following status:

1. Individually accredited herds, or
2. Negative herds in Modified Accredited areas tested within twelve months, or
3. Negative to a test within 30 days of shipment.

Brucellosis

Dairy, breeding and feeding cattle of the following classes, not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate into Tennessee if accompanied by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, showing the name and address of the consignor and consignee, the identification tag, tattoo, or registration number of each animal or other proper identification, and showing the specific class in which the cattle fall, as follows:

1. Cattle originating in certified brucellosis herds; or
2. Cattle originating in modified certified brucellosis areas; or
3. Cattle which are official vaccinates under 30 months of age at the time of interstate movement, and which are moved interstate under official certification of vaccination by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin; or
4. Cattle which are official vaccinates over 30 months of age at the time of movement interstate; which have been subjected to a test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, after 30 months of age and found not to disclose a reaction exceeding incomplete agglutination in a dilution of 1:100, and which are moved interstate to be maintained in quarantine until they are negative to another such test or until their death by slaughter or from natural causes; or
5. Cattle which have been subjected to a blood agglutination test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, within 30 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative, and which are moved interstate to be maintained in quarantine in Tennessee separate from other cattle until they are negative to another such test administered not less than 30 days after the date of the interstate movement or until their death by slaughter or from natural causes; or
6. Cattle from herds, under Federal-State supervision for the control of brucellosis in which all animals, required to be tested, over eight months of age, except official vaccinates under 30 months of age, have been subjected to a blood agglutination test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, within 90 days prior to date of movement interstate and

found negative; the individual animals to be moved interstate having been subjected to another such test at least 30 days from the date of the previous herd test and within 30 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative; or

7. They are steers, spayed heifers and calves under 8 months of age; or
8. They are for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or public stockyard where Federal inspection is maintained, or to an auction market approved by the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture, in which case they may enter the state without a health certificate or a negative test for brucellosis or tuberculosis, and shall be considered as under quarantine until slaughtered.

Scabies

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise transported or moved into Tennessee for any purpose.

SECTION VI -- SHEEP

A. General. All sheep entering the state for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a health certificate indicating that they are free from scabies, lice, foot rot, and all other infectious, communicable or contagious diseases, and have not been exposed to such diseases, and all sheep shall be dipped once in lindane containing gamma isomer concentrate of not less than 0.06 percent within 10 days prior to date of importation, or other officially recognized dips--nicotine, lime-sulphur--and the kind of dip must be specified on the health certificate. All such dippings shall be under State or Federal supervision.

SECTION VII -- SWINE

SAME AS THE FEDERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF SWINE INTERSTATE, PART 76, TITLE 9, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

SECTION VIII -- DOGS

All dogs to be transported or moved into Tennessee for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by a health certificate stating the animal is free from all infectious diseases, did not originate from an area under quarantine for rabies, or an area where rabies is known to exist, even though not quarantined, has not been exposed to rabies and has been vaccinated against rabies and identified by proper identification tag and certificate not more than 12 months prior to shipment.

SECTION IX -- GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Tennessee provided they are accompanied by a health certificate showing they come from a certified brucellosis herd, are negative to an agglutination test for brucellosis within 30 days of date of entry, and are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable diseases. Health certificate shall give full description of each animal.

Goats for immediate slaughter: Apparently healthy goats may be moved into Tennessee when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment or slaughtering center that is approved and designated by the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the livestock sanitary official of Tennessee.

SECTION X -- HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

These animals may be transported or moved into Tennessee when free of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases.

SECTION XI -- POULTRY

Chickens, turkeys or other poultry over 5 months of age intended for breeding purposes shall not be shipped or in any manner moved into Tennessee unless they have passed a standard intradermic tuberculin test and a negative agglutination test for pullorum disease under the supervision of the livestock sanitary official within 30 days preceding date of importation, or have originated from flocks authoritatively participating in such pullorum control and eradication phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan or National Turkey Improvement Plan as may be adopted in the state of origin.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 12, 1965, by Dr. Clemens E. Kord, State Veterinarian, Nashville, Tennessee.

TEXAS

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I., GENERAL

No animals, poultry, or birds affected with or recently exposed to infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or that originate in quarantined areas shall be moved into Texas without written permission from the Texas Animal Health Commission, EXCEPT animals or poultry approved for interstate shipment for immediate slaughter by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

SECTION II., WHO MAY CERTIFY

Accredited veterinarians, veterinarians employed by the State of origin or by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, United States Department of Agriculture, EXCEPT that scabies inspection and dipping certificates covering sheep and cattle must be issued by regularly employed scabies inspectors of the State of origin, or of the United States Animal Disease Eradication Division. Cattle, horses, mules, jacks and jennets from fever tick quarantined areas must be certified to as being free of fever ticks and exposure by regularly employed State or Federal inspectors.

Official Health Certificates must be issued within ten (10) days prior to the date the shipment enters the State of Texas.

SECTION III., LIVESTOCK IMPORTED IN VIOLATION OF THESE REGULATIONS are subject to quarantine at point of destination until compliance, at the owner's expense, has been made with treatment, vaccination or testing requirements. In addition, any person, firm or corporation violating any of the regulations herein are subject to prosecution under provisions of the animal health laws of the State of Texas.

SECTION IV., PERMITS

1. Request for permits shall be directed to the Texas Animal Health Commission, 1020 Sam Houston State Office Building, Austin, Texas 78701, telephone number Greenwood 5-4111, and shall contain the following:

- a. number and kind of animals;
- b. origin of shipment;
- c. proposed date of shipment;
- d. destination of shipment;
- e. name and address of consignor, and consignee;
- f. method of transportation.

2. Permits shall be issued upon the condition that the consignee, owner or purchaser hold the imported livestock, upon arrival in this State, pending compliance with the provisions of the permit. Animals are not to be dirveted enroute.

3. All permits shall be void fifteen days after issuance.

SECTION V., DUTIES OF CARRIERS

1. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances shall not move any livestock into or within the State of Texas except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

2. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances that have been used to move any livestock affected with or exposed to any infectious or contagious disease or to scabies or fever tick infestation, shall be required to have such cars, trucks and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use for the transportation of livestock.

SECTION VI., LIVESTOCK CONSIGNED FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER, OR TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

Livestock may be moved for immediate slaughter direct to slaughtering establishments maintaining Federal post-mortem inspection or other establishments specifically approved by the Texas Animal Health Commission and the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, United States Department of Agriculture; or, consigned direct to stockyards under Federal supervision or livestock markets specifically approved by the Texas Animal Health Commission and the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, United States Department of Agriculture, provided shipment is accompanied by waybill, memorandum, or certificate signed by owner or shipper stating:

1. name and address of owner of shipper;
2. point of origin;
3. number and type animals covered by waybill, memorandum or certificate;
4. purpose for which they are being moved;
5. destination of the animals.

SECTION VII., SCABIES, FEVER TICKS

Cattle originating in scabies or fever tick quarantined areas must, in addition to other requirements, be accompanied by certificate issued by regularly employed State or Federal

inspector showing animals to be shipped free of infestation and exposure and dipped under supervision in recognized dipping solution immediately prior to shipment, and transported in clean and disinfected trucks, railroad cars, or other vehicles.

SECTION VIII., SCREWORMS

All animals entering Texas from any area in which the screwworm is known to exist must be free of screwworms and screwworm fly eggs; wounds (infested or noninfested) must be treated with Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, United States Department of Agriculture, approved screwworm killer and fly repellent.

Animals for immediate slaughter shall be sprayed with .25 percent (one-fourth per cent) Co-Ral spray, and wounds shall be treated with EQ 335 or Smear 62. All other animals shall be sprayed with .5 per cent KORLAN spray or .25 per cent CO-RAL spray and wounds shall be treated with Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA, approved remedy.

Lactating dairy animals and young animals under two (2) weeks of age are exempt from spraying requirements; however, their wounds shall be treated as above.

SECTION IX., TUBERCULOSIS

1. Dairy type or registered breeding cattle from Accredited Tuberculosis Free Herds may enter without tuberculin test if accompanied by health certificate showing Tuberculosis Free Herd Certificate number.

2. Registered breeding cattle of beef breeds may enter the State if animals shipped originate in a non-quarantined herd in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Area and are accompanied by a health certificate showing tuberculin test conducted within 30 days prior to entry.

3. Dairy type cattle may enter the State if they originate in herds tested and found to be negative to tuberculosis within the past 12 months and animals intended for shipment are accompanied by health certificate showing negative tuberculin test within 30 days prior to entry.

UNLESS CERTIFICATION CAN BE MADE ON HEALTH CERTIFICATE SHOWING NEGATIVE HERD TEST WITHIN PAST 12 MONTHS, PRIOR PERMIT MUST BE SECURED FROM THE TEXAS ANIMAL HEALTH COMMISSION FOR CATTLE TO ENTER SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE AND TUBERCULIN TEST ON ARRIVAL, IN WHICH EVENT THE 30-DAY ENTRY TEST WILL NOT BE REQUIRED.

4. Dairy cattle imported for exhibition purposes only to be returned to State of origin may enter provided accompanied by negative tuberculin test conducted within 30 days prior of entry.

5. Registered breeding cattle and dairy cattle under 8 months of age originating from a negative herd in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Area are exempt from the tuberculosis requirements of this section.

6. Grade cattle of beef breeds may enter without tuberculin test provided animals originated in non-quarantined herd in a Modified Accredited Tuberculosis Area.

SECTION X., BRUCELLOSIS

1. All male and female cattle, destined to Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas or Areas in the process of Certification, must be accompanied by permit and an official health certificate showing negative to brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry, quarantined on arrival at destination and retested in not less than 30 nor more than 90 days, and if negative, released; EXCEPT:

- a. cattle from Certified Brucellosis Free Herd, provided accompanied by official health certificate indicating Certified Herd Number;
- b. cattle of beef breeds ONLY from non-quarantined herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas, provided accompanied by official health certificate;
- c. cattle of dairy breeds from non-quarantined herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas, provided accompanied by official health certificate and brucellosis test conducted 30 days prior to entry;
- d. calves under eight (8) months of age accompanied by official health certificate;
- e. Official vaccinates under 30 months of age accompanied by official health certificate and permit;
- f. steers and spayed heifers.

2. Cattle moved into areas not Certified as Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas shall be negative to brucellosis test within 30 days prior to entry; EXCEPT:

- a. cattle from Certified Brucellosis Free Herds, provided accompanied by official health certificate showing herd certification number;
- b. cattle of beef breeds only from non-quarantined herds in Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas, provided accompanied by official health certificate;

- c. calves under eight (8) months of age and official vaccinates under 30 months of age accompanied by official health certificate;
- d. steers and spayed heifers.

Calves of dairy breeds vaccinated between the ages of four through eight months and calves of beef breeds vaccinated between the ages of four through twelve months, properly identified, will be considered officially vaccinated.

Official vaccinates over 30 months of age tested within 30 days prior to entry and found to disclose a reaction exceeding a complete agglutination in the dilution of 1/50 are not eligible for entry.

3. Cattle of beef breeds only consigned to specifically approved quarantined feedlots must be accompanied by special permit and official health certificate issued by an Accredited Veterinarian.

4. Cattle of beef breeds only consigned to specifically approved livestock markets must be accompanied by waybill or health certificate.

ALL BRUCELLOSIS TESTS OF CATTLE SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY STATE OR FEDERAL LABORATORIES OR LABORATORIES APPROVED BY OFFICIAL OF STATE OF ORIGIN.

SECTION XI., SWINE

Slaughter

1. Swine consigned direct to stockyards or slaughtering establishments under Federal supervision may enter without restrictions, provided they are apparently healthy and do not originate in quarantined areas.

2. Permission may be granted for entry for immediate slaughter to other establishments.

Feeding and Breeding

1. All swine for feeding and breeding purposes must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by Federal, State or Approved Veterinarians certifying swine have not been fed raw garbage, have not been exposed to hog cholera and that each animal has been immunized by one of the following methods:

- a. Modified Live Virus Vaccine and Serum or antibody concentrate in not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months prior to entry;

- b. Modified Live Virus Vaccine alone not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months prior to entry.
- c. Killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine in not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months prior to entry.

2. Suckling pigs under eight (8) weeks of age nursing officially, vaccinated sows are not required to be so treated.

3. In addition to other requirements, health certificates must also show swine for feeding and breeding purposes originating in public stockyards, livestock markets or concentration points have been dipped or sprayed in two (2) per cent creosol solution and transported in clean cars and trucks.

4. Swine which have been officially vaccinated with Modified Live Virus vaccine and serum or antibody concentrate in less than 21 days may be imported into the state by obtaining a prior permit for movement; in which case, swine so imported will be held under quarantine for 21 days at destination after arrival.

SECTION XII, HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Official health certificate is required; EXCEPT that when originating in fever tick infested area, must also be accompanied by certificate issued by authorized inspector of State or Federal Government showing free of fever tick infestation or exposure and dipped in recognized dipping solution, under supervision, immediately prior to shipment, and transported in clean and disinfected trucks, railroad cars or other vehicles.

SECTION XIII., GOATS

1. Milch Goats - official health certificate showing negative tuberculin and brucellosis tests within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

2. Other Goats - official health certificate.

SECTION XIV., SHEEP

1. Permit must be obtained from Texas Animal Health Commission for entry of any sheep into Texas; EXCEPT when billed to Fort Worth Stockyards, Fort Worth, Texas; Port City Stockyards, Houston, Texas; Union Stockyards, San Antonio, Texas; Texarkana Stockyards, Texarkana, Texas; and Vann Cattle Company, Fort Worth, Texas; or to slaughtering establishments maintaining Federal inspection.

2. Sheep to be slaughtered at recognized slaughtering plants not Federally inspected are exempt from dipping requirements; however, a prior permit must be secured.

3. In addition to a permit, sheep for other than slaughter purposes from a Free Area or a Non-Quarantined Area must be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian certifying to the health of the animals and a certificate issued by a regularly or a duly appointed and acting sheep scabies inspector of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, certifying that the sheep shipped are free from scabies infection and exposure thereto; and they have been dipped one time in wettable .06 percent Lindane or in .5 percent solution of emulsifiable Toxaphene within 10 days of entry. Permits may be obtained from the Texas Animal Health Commission to import sheep subject to dipping upon arrival at official dipping station.

4. Noninfested and unexposed sheep from eradication and quarantined areas either State or Federal may enter for other than slaughter purposes provided the sheep shipped are accompanied by a prior permit and an official health certificate issued by an Accredited Veterinarian certifying to the health of the animals and a certificate issued by a regularly employed and duly authorized sheep scabies inspector of the state of origin or a duly appointed and acting sheep scabies inspector of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agriculture Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, certifying that the sheep shipped are free from scabies infestation and exposure thereto; and that they have been dipped twice in wettable .06 percent Lindane or in .5 percent solution of emulsifiable Toxaphene. Dippings must be conducted from 10 to 14 days apart with the last dipping conducted within 10 days prior to entry into the state, or sheep may enter on one dipping within 10 days of entry to be quarantined and re-dipped in Texas in 10 to 14 days from initial dipping at designated dipping stations. (Choice of procedure and Texas dipping point must be designated at the time permit is requested.) Sheep consigned for immediate slaughter must comply with Paragraph 1 and 2 above in addition to those regulations stated in Part 74, Sub-Chapter C, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

SECTION XV., DOGS

Health Certificate showing immunization against rabies within 6 months prior to entry.

SECTION XVI., POULTRY AND OTHER FOWLS

1. All poultry shipped into the state for slaughter purpose must be consigned to and slaughtered at slaughter establishments maintaining federal post-mortem inspection.

2. All other fowl subject to regulations of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The foregoing regulations were reviewed and approved on April 2, 1965, by Dr. S. B. Walker, Executive Director, Texas Animal Health Commission.

UTAH

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Section 1. No animal including poultry or birds of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any communicable disease, or that originates from a quarantined area shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Utah until written permission for such entry is first obtained from the Utah State Commissioner of Agriculture except those animals affected with such diseases which are approved for interstate shipment by the ADED, ARS, USDA*, for immediate slaughter.

A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately to the Utah State Commissioner of Agriculture, Room 412, State Capitol Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

DUTIES OF CARRIERS

A. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock, other animals or poultry into or within the State of Utah or through the State except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.

B. All railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances used in the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry shall be maintained in a clean, sanitary condition.

C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock, other animals or poultry infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

D. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry should assure themselves that each consignment is prepared for shipment in keeping with the requirements of the State of Utah, and that it is certified on an official health certificate or by a permit issued by the State of Utah. Such health certificates and/or permits should be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.

CATTLE

All cattle entering Utah shall be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by accredited or approved veterinarian subject to the following requirements:

TUBERCULOSIS

- I. Test is required: within 30 days prior to shipment:
 - A. Of all dairy cattle, purebred beef cattle and grade beef bulls used for breeding, that are not exempt by subsequent paragraphs.
 - B. Of all cattle of unknown status or origin.
- II. Test Not required:
 - A. If the cattle are from a herd not under quarantine in a modified accredited area and if the herd of origin is on a MCT Program.
 - B. If they are cattle originating from herd accredited T.B. free herds. The certificate number must be listed on the health certificate.
 - C. If they are cattle from herds not under quarantine when the individuals being shipped have been found negative to the test within the past 30 days.
 - D. If they are cattle consigned to a slaughtering establishment where recognized state or federal inspection is maintained.
- III. No cattle from herds under quarantine for tuberculosis will be allowed to enter except when consigned to a slaughtering establishment for slaughter where recognized state or federal meat inspection is maintained or by special permission granted by the Chief Livestock Sanitary Official of the State of Destination.

BRUCELLOSIS

- I. Negative test for Brucellosis is required:
 - A. All cattle from non-modified certified areas must have two negative tests for Brucellosis before being permitted to enter. The first negative test must be not more than six (6) months from date of entry, and from a negative herd. The second test from a negative herd must be made not sooner than 30 days after the first negative test and not more than 30 days from date of entry.

- B. Brucellosis tests must be made by a State-Federal laboratory, or a recognized laboratory.

II. Test for Brucellosis not required:

- A. Cattle from certified Brucellosis free herd, certificate number to be entered on health certificate.
- B. Cattle from non-quarantined herd in modified certified state or area. Health certificate must show that cattle are from a non-quarantined herd in a modified certified state or area, individually identified, and that the animals originate in a herd in which a screening program is being conducted (Market Cattle testing or Brucellosis Ring test).
- C. Identified official vaccinates under 20 months of age. Health certificates must show date of tattoo or vaccination tag number.
- D. Steers and spayed heifers.
- E. Calves under 6 months.
- F. Cattle entering for immediate slaughter consigned to federal or state-federal approved yard of recognized slaughtering establishment.

III. By permit - no test required, if animals are individually identified and quarantined at destination. Permit number must be recorded on Health Certificate.

- A. Beef cattle consigned to authorized feed yards.
- B. Beef cattle for winter holding or grazing.
- C. All cattle not in conformance with I or II above.

IV. No cattle from herds under quarantine for Brucellosis will be allowed to enter except when consigned to a slaughtering establishment where recognized state or federal meat inspection is maintained or by special permission granted by the Chief Livestock Sanitary Official of the State of Destination.

SCABIES

No cattle affected with, or exposed to, scabies shall be trailed, driven, shipped or otherwise transported and moved into Utah for any reason. Permit from Utah State Department of Agriculture required for entry of cattle from an area where scabies has been diagnosed during the past 12 months.

DOGS - CATS

All dogs and cats over four (4) months of age shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing vaccination against rabies within the period preceding date of expiration designated by the manufacturers of the rabies vaccine prepared under supervision of the Animal Inspection Quarantine Division, ARS, USDA.* Dogs and cats under four (4) months are required to have a health certificate.

GOATS

Milch Goats: Official health certificates showing negative tuberculin and brucellosis tests within 30 days prior to entry. Other Goats: Certificate of approved veterinarian, or authorized scabies inspector.

HORSES

Health certificate except when consigned to market centers approved by the ADED, ARS, USDA.*

SWINE

Health certificate certifying that all hogs are healthy and have not been exposed to communicable disease of swine; have been immunized against hog cholera and that Federal Regulations have been complied with.

Swine for exhibition purposes, stocking, breeding or feeding, may be shipped into the State of Utah if the following requirements are met:

A. Must have an approved health certificate.

B. Must have been officially vaccinated against: (1) Hog Cholera at least 21 days prior to shipment and not over one year with an approved modified live virus and serum or; (2) with an approved killed or inactivated Hog Cholera vaccine, not less than 21 days and not more than six months. Dosage given to comply with instructions listed on the product label issued by the licensed manufacturers.

C. Swine treated with anti-Hog Cholera serum alone are not permitted to enter the State of Utah.

D. Swine vaccinated with live Hog Cholera virus and anti-Hog Cholera serum are not permitted to enter the State of Utah.

All officially vaccinated swine must bear individual identification, viz., ear tags, tattoo, registration numbers, etc.

Health certificates must show individual identification of swine and vaccination status as given in A and B including the date of vaccination.

All Swine shipped into the State of Utah are subject to a 21 day quarantine from the day of arrival at destination. The commissioner of Agriculture shall be notified by the owner or consignee of such date of arrival, whereupon the commissioner

shall release quarantine when satisfied that health conditions are satisfactory.

EXCEPTIONS:

Swine shipped into the State of Utah for immediate slaughter are exempt from the vaccination requirements, but must be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying that the swine have not been fed raw garbage, are shipped in for immediate slaughter, and are free from any infectious or contagious disease.

Immunization against Hog Cholera is not required when hogs are shipped to market centers approved by ADED, ARS, USDA.*

BRUCELLOSIS:

All swine used for breeding shall have passed a negative blood test for brucellosis within 30 days prior to movement into the State of Utah and a copy of the test shall accompany the shipment.

BIOLOGICS

The shipment, distribution, sale or use of viable Anthrax vaccine or live hog cholera virus or vaccine is prohibited except by permit obtained from the Utah State Department of Agriculture for each shipment or use. The Department shall be furnished a copy of invoices on shipment of all biologics into the State of Utah, except those shipped directly to licensed veterinarians.

SHEEP

Health certificate certifying the sheep are free of communicable diseases or exposure thereto.

1. Shipment from the Dominion of Canada must be accompanied by a health certificate with attached permit issued by the Utah State Department of Agriculture.
2. Bluetongue vaccination required in states or areas where bluetongue has been diagnosed within the past 6 months.
3. If shipment originates in a state where sheep scabies has existed during the past 12 months must be accompanied by a permit issued by the Utah State Department of Agriculture and certificate certifying that the sheep had been dipped immediately prior to movement in a scaricide recognized by the ADED, ARS, USDA.*

GAME AND FUR BEARING
ANIMALS

No game or fur-bearing animals will be imported into Utah without prior permit being obtained from the Utah State Department of Agriculture.

Each shipment shall be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying they are free from all contagious and communicable diseases and exposure thereto.

All mink entering Utah shall originate on ranches or herds where virus enteritis has not been diagnosed within the past three years, or that the mink being shipped have not come from a ranch that has had virus enteritis within three years.

POULTRY

I. Chickens

- A. No poultry hatching eggs or baby chicks shall be brought, shipped or otherwise introduced into the State of Utah by a person, individual or corporation that does not originate from flocks or hatcheries that have a Pullorum-Thyphoid Clean rating given by the official state agency of the National Poultry Improvement Plan of the state or country of origin, and a statement to the effect shall be attached to the shipping container.
- B. Hatching eggs and chicks under 14 days of age may be imported without a permit if they originate from flocks as indicated in Paragraph (or Regulation) No. 1 above.
- C. No poultry 14 days of age or over shall be imported into the State of Utah until a permit for such importation is obtained from the Utah State Department of Agriculture, except birds for immediate slaughter consigned directly to a licensed slaughtering establishment.
- D. Poultry or chicken boxes, crates, and containers shall be new or disinfected before being used to move replacement birds into the State of Utah, except birds of the same and known health status as the previous shipment, and identified with a label cooperating in National Poultry Improvement Plan.
- E. No permit shall be issued for importation until the Utah State Department of Agriculture receives responsible and complete information from the consignor that the birds to be imported would not present a disease hazard to Utah flocks.

II. Turkeys:

Infectious Sinusitis Control

- A. On or after January 1, 1964, no turkey hatching eggs or poults will be produced for sale and/or for use in the State of Utah unless the owner shall have first obtained a written permit from the Utah State Board of Agriculture. The following procedures will be followed:
 1. The State Veterinarians shall be responsible for the clinical examination of all turkey breeding flocks within the State.
 2. The first clinical examination shall be after the breeders are selected and the first official pullorum disease and fowl typhoid disease has been conducted.
 3. There shall be at least a monthly examination during the current laying season.
 4. The following schedule in testing for PPLO (s6 strain) shall be followed:
 - a. Ten percent of those birds selected as prospective breeders.
 - b. Ten percent of those blood samples submitted for official pullorum disease and fowl typhoid disease.
 - c. Ten percent of the breeding flock at the beginning of egg production or at the time of first insemination.
 - d. Ten percent of the flock with a minimum of 100 birds should be tested.
- B. Request for a permit from hatcheries located outside the State of Utah shall be accompanied by a certificate from the State Department of Agriculture or the official state agency in charge of Poultry Improvement of the state of origin stating the hatchery has met the requirements outlined for hatcheries as set forth in paragraph No. 1.
- C. The certificate from the state agency should state the following:
 1. Breeding flocks have been clinically examined (date) and found to be free from any evidence of Infectious Sinusitis.

2. All breeding flocks are negative to an approved agglutination test for PPLO (s6 strain).
3. State of origin: The State Veterinarian or his deputy shall inspect breeder flocks monthly.

WHO MAY ISSUE HEALTH CERTIFICATES

Accredited veterinarians, veterinarians in the employ of ADED, ARS, USDA*, and approved by the State Veterinarian or the Veterinarian in Charge of the ADED, ARS, USDA, of the state of origin except when consigned to market centers approved by the ADED, ARS, USDA.*

Adopted by the Utah State Department of Agriculture, June 29, 1965.

*Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agriculture Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 29, 1965, by Dr. Hendrik Versluis, State Veterinarian, State of Utah, Department of Agriculture, Salt Lake City, Utah.

VERMONT

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

CATTLE

IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED PLUS OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

TUBERCULOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the State if:

They originate and are moved directly from an accredited tuberculosis-free herd, or a qualified negative herd in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area, the last herd test made within (12) months of shipment. Acceptable on negative test of individuals made within (30) days of shipment.

BRUCELLOSIS

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the State if:

(a) They originate and move directly from officially certified brucellosis-free herds - - no test required.

or

(b) They originate and move directly from a certified brucellosis-free State (counties excluded) - - no test required.

or

(c) Negative blood test within (30) days of shipment.

or

(d) They are officially calfhood vaccinated animals under (18) months of age and properly identified. Official vaccinates (18) months of age and over must be negative to blood test made within (30) days of shipment unless originating and shipped directly from above (a) or (b).

(e) Vaccinated Males - - not acceptable.

IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

In compliance with Federal Regulations.

SCABIES

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, driven, or otherwise transported or moved into this state for any purpose.

SWINE

Import Permit Required

A. General. All swine transported or moved into this State shall be accompanied by a Health Certificate showing that the premises of origin and the swine have been given a veterinary inspection prior to shipment and that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and are not infected or have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease and all swine shall be individually identified by ear tag, age, sex and breed.

B. Feeder Swine. Swine for feeding purposes may enter the State providing they are accompanied by a Health Certificate as required in paragraph A and in addition thereto indicate that such swine have not been vaccinated with a modified hog cholera vaccine.

C. Breeding Swine. Swine for breeding purposes may enter the State providing they comply with paragraph A and B and in addition thereto originated in a validated brucellosis-free herd otherwise, if four months of age and over must be negative to the brucellosis agglutination test within thirty (30) days of date of entry.

SHEEP

Import Permit Required

A. General. All sheep entering the State other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a Health Certificate, identifying each individual and indicating they are free from scabies, lice, foot rot, and any other infectious or contagious diseases and have not been exposed thereto. Sheep originating in states known to have scabies shall be accompanied by a Special Permit from the State of Vermont, which shall be attached to the Health Certificate, which Health Certificate shall also show the sheep to have been dipped in an approved dip within ten (10) days prior to date of importation. All dippings shall have been made under State or Federal supervision.

B. Feeder Lambs. Lambs may be shipped or moved into the state for feeding purposes, provided they are accompanied by a Health Certificate indicating they originated from a state free of scabies and are free from infectious diseases or recent exposure thereto.

GOATS

Import Permit Required

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the State provided they are accompanied by a Health Certificate identifying each animal and showing they originate from a brucellosis-free

herd or are negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis within (30) days of entry; are clinically free from any other infectious or contagious diseases.

Goats for immediate slaughter: Apparently healthy goats may be moved into the State if consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment that is approved and designated as such by the livestock sanitary official of the State of Vermont and the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, USDA.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Vermont Import Permit required plus official Health Certificate.

DOGS

All dogs to be transported or moved into the State for any purpose shall be admitted only when accompanied by a Health Certificate, issued by authorized personnel at point of origin, stating that the animal was vaccinated with modified live virus rabies vaccine within (12) months, did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies and is free from all contagious and/or infectious diseases.

POULTRY

Import Permit Required

Official certificate from state of origin required.

Chickens, turkeys, or other poultry over five (5) months of age intended for breeding purposes or exhibition shall not be shipped or in any manner moved into the State unless they have passed a negative agglutination test for pullorum-typhoid disease under the supervision of the Livestock Sanitary Official within (30) days preceding date of importation or have originated and transported directly from flocks maintaining an official pullorum-typhoid clean rating.

Hatching eggs and poultry under five (5) months of age, shall not be transported into the State unless they are shipped from a hatchery or a premise under the supervision of the poultry disease control authorities of the state of origin and their pullorum classification is "Pullorum Clean" or better.

Psittacine Birds - - Import Permit Required - - Regulations governing import of these birds forwarded with import permit.

EXHIBITION

The requirements for exhibition purposes shall be the same as the admission of livestock or poultry for breeding purposes except where specific exemptions may be made by the Director.

The foregoing summary was approved on June 21, 1965, by Dr. A. E. Janawicz, Director, Livestock Division, Vermont Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vermont.

VIRGINIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

GENERAL

1. No animal including poultry or birds of any species that is affected with or that has been exposed to any infection or contagious disease shall be imported into Virginia.
2. All livestock and poultry imported into Virginia shall be accompanied by an official health certificate approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.
3. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Virginia. It is an official form of the state of origin issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veterinarian, who is approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.
4. The health certificate shall contain the exact names and addresses of the consignors and consignees and exact destination of the livestock or poultry.
5. The requirements for exhibition purposes shall be the same as the admission of livestock or poultry for breeding purposes except where specific exemptions are made.

CATTLE

Cattle for dairy or breeding purposes may be imported into Virginia if they comply with the following:

Tuberculosis

1. Accredited herd, or
2. Negative 30 day test.

Brucellosis

1. Certified herd or negative herd test within twelve months and a negative thirty day test.
2. Official vaccinates under 24 months of age which originate directly from certified or negative herds need not be tested.
3. Commercial female cattle of strictly beef breeds may be imported into Virginia for feeding or grazing purposes by special permit. Such cattle must be negative to brucellosis

and tuberculosis tests within thirty days prior to entry and shall be quarantined upon entry into Virginia until they have passed two negative tests or are slaughtered.

Scabies

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be imported into Virginia for any purpose.

SWINE

For feeding or breeding purposes must be:

1. Vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum and virus not less than thirty days or
2. Vaccinated with anit-hog cholera serum and vaccine not more than thirty days.

SHEEP

For feeding or breeding purposes must be:

1. Officially inspected and found free of scabies and
2. Must be officially dipped within fifteen days.

Goats - No regulations

Horses - No regulations

POULTRY

1. Poultry over five months of age must originate in flocks which have a rating of pullorum passed or clean under the national poultry improvement plan.
2. Poultry under five months of age or hatching eggs must comply with one above, and also the shipper shall secure from the Virginia State Veterinarian an approved number. This number must appear on each label or package.
3. The above requirements do not apply to poultry imported into Virginia for exhibition purposes or for immediate slaughter.

DOGS

Dogs entering Virginia are to be accompanied by an official health certificate, issued upon examination within ten days prior to movement, stating that the animals are free of symptoms of infectious disease and did not originate in an area under quarantine for rabies or where rabies is known to exist. All dogs

over four months of age must be vaccinated against rabies within twelve months prior to shipment and identified by proper tag and vaccination certificate.

This section does not apply to: dogs passing through Virginia in interstate commerce; dogs brought into Virginia by a person who intends to establish residence in the State; dogs brought into the state temporarily for hunting purposes; or dogs consigned to a laboratory or institution authorized by law to conduct research, teaching, or clinical studies within the state.

CATS

Cats entering Virginia are to be accompanied by an official health certificate, issued upon examination within ten days prior to movement, stating that the animals are free of symptoms of infectious disease.

This section does not apply to: cats passing directly through Virginia in interstate commerce; cats brought into Virginia by a person who intends to establish residence in the state; or cats consigned to a laboratory or institution authorized by law to conduct research, teaching, or clinical studies within the state.

MONKEYS

Monkeys entering Virginia are to be accompanied by an official health certificate, issued upon examination within ten days prior to movement, stating that the animals are free of symptoms of infectious disease and that the oral mucosae of such animals reveal no disease lesions or inflammatory processes.

All monkeys transported or moved into Virginia shall have successfully passed a tuberculin test performed by an accredited veterinarian within thirty days of such movement. Monkeys that have been associated with or that originate in a monkey colony where there have been other monkeys showing a response to the tuberculin test shall not be eligible for entry into Virginia, unless and until all monkeys in such group or colony have passed two consecutive negative tuberculin tests not less than thirty days apart.

This section does not apply to monkeys consigned to a laboratory or institution authorized by law to conduct research, teaching, or clinical studies within the state.

PSITTACINE BIRDS

Psittacine birds entering Virginia are to originate directly from sources which have been approved by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Immigration and which have been issued an official approval number. Such official approval

number, along with the words "Virginia Department of Agriculture and Immigration Approved," or their equivalent, shall appear prominently on each container used for the transportation of such birds into the state.

Psittacine birds not originating directly from officially approved sources shall be confined, under supervision, for a period of not less than fifteen days following arrival in Virginia, on continuous and uninterrupted feeding with a ration containing or impregnated with 0.5 milligrams of chlortetracycline per gram of feed or seed.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 18, 1965, by Dr. W. L. Bendix, Director, State Veterinarian, Division of Animal and Dairy Industry of Virginia.

WASHINGTON

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

No livestock or poultry may enter Washington without first complying with minimum requirements of Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, plus any of the following regulations that may be more restrictive.

1. Official Health Certificates:

Official health certificate required for all domestic animals, signed by a licensed accredited veterinarian and approved by livestock official of state of origin. Certificate void after thirty (30) days from inspection and issuance. Description of each animal to include species, breed, age, sex, tag or tattoo number and, if registered, the registry name and number. No animals affected with infectious disease may enter without written permit from the State Veterinarian.

2. Immediate slaughter (cattle, sheep, swine, goats) may enter without test or health certificate provided:

- A. The waybills or certificates are marked stating the animals are for immediate slaughter, and
- B. The animals will be slaughtered within fourteen (14) days after arrival at destination, and
- C. The animals are consigned to a slaughter plant or stockyard specifically approved under Part 78, Title 9, CFR.

3. Cattle:

A. Tuberculosis

1. All dairy cattle, if not from a tuberculosis-free herd, or free area, must be negative to a tuberculosis test within thirty (30) days prior to entry provided that steers, spayed heifers, and calves under eight months of age need not be tested.
2. All cattle must originate in a tuberculosis-free accredited herd, area, or state, or a modified accredited area.

B. Brucellosis-All animals must be

1. Under eight (8) months of age and not from a quarantined herd or
2. From a certified brucellosis-free herd, area, or state; or

3. An official vaccinate under thirty (30) months of age neither springing nor fresh and originate in a modified certified brucellosis area; or be an official vaccinate under thirty (30) months of age neither springing nor fresh, plus permit, if not from a modified certified brucellosis area, or
4. Negative to an official brucellosis test within thirty (30) days if from a modified certified brucellosis area; or negative to an official brucellosis test, plus permit, if not originating from a modified certified brucellosis area.
5. All cattle entering the state on permit in accordance with paragraph 3 and 4 above must enter under quarantine and be subject to additional tests as determined by the state veterinarian.
6. Steers, spayed heifers and calves under eight (8) months, if not from a quarantined herd, are exempt from brucellosis requirements.
7. All animals, except steers, originating in lots or consignments at salesyards in which reactors to a brucellosis test have been found, may enter the state only if a permit to import has been secured from the State Veterinarian. Animals imported under such permit shall be placed under quarantine at destination and shall be held in isolation until released by the State Veterinarian.
8. Feeder steers shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that they are clinically free from infectious and communicable disease, but are exempt from the brucellosis requirements.
9. Feeder cattle other than steers shall be accompanied by a health certificate stating that they are free from infectious and communicable disease, but may be exempt from the brucellosis requirements only if a written or telegraphic permit is obtained from the State Veterinarian. Such permits will be granted only for cattle consigned to a quarantined registered feedlot as defined by existing regulations.
10. Entry of cattle for grazing purposes: Bulls and female cattle of the beef breeds may be moved into Washington, on permit, for winter holding or for grazing purposes; provided herds or origin are qualified under the area plan; or originate in a modified certified brucellosis area; or are under testing program of Uniform Methods and Rules adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Director shall place such herds under quarantine or require

segregation as deemed necessary to prevent the spread of brucellosis or other infectious or contagious disease.

4. Goats:

A. Brucellosis

1. Negative test within thirty (30) days or under eight (8) months of age.

5. Sheep:

A. Blue Tongue, Scabies, or Scrapie

1. Originate from a state where no blue tongue, Scabies or Scrapie was reported in the past year, or
2. Permit from State Veterinarian.

6. Swine:

A. Hog Cholera

1. Originate from an area in which hog cholera does not exist or enter by permit, and
2. Be identified by permanent individual identification as an official vaccinate, and
3. Be officially vaccinated by one of the following methods:
 - (a) With killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine no less than 21 days nor more than 6 months previous to entry. The dosage of the vaccine to be that recommended on the product label of the licensed manufacturer.
 - (b) With modified live virus vaccine no less than 21 days nor more than one year previous to date of entry, the dosage to be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer.
 - (c) Vaccinated with modified live virus vaccine and a minimum of 15 cc of serum no less than 21 days nor more than 1 year previous to sale or movement, or
 - (d) With modified live virus vaccine and serum simultaneously within 21 days of date of entry, the dosage to be in accordance with that recommended in Paragraph 76.9, (b), (1), Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations as in effect April 1, 1963, and be segregated at destination under quarantine for at least 21 days.

4. Swine vaccinated with virulent hog cholera virus will not be accepted.
5. Feeder and breeding swine may enter the State of Washington moving directly to destination at farm or registered quarantine feed lot without vaccination, under special permit from the Director of Agriculture and be vaccinated at destination, held separate and apart from other swine, under quarantine for at least 21 days as provided in Paragraph 76.10, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations as in effect on April 1, 1963. Such swine must meet the health certificate and permanent identification requirements of this Order previous to entry and must originate from a farm on which all swine have been kept for no less than 21 days previous to shipment.

B. Vesicular Exanthema

1. Originate in a state where no vesicular exanthema exists, or
2. By permit from the State Veterinarian.

C. Brucellosis

All purebred sows and boars over six months of age entering the state for breeding purposes must be tested and found negative to brucellosis within thirty (30) days previous to entry or originate in a Validated Brucellosis-Free Herd.

7. Dogs and Cats:

All dogs over three (3) months of age must be vaccinated against rabies not less than fourteen (14) days nor more than twelve (12) months prior to date of entry if killed virus vaccine is used; or not less than fourteen (14) days nor more than two (2) years prior to date of entry if modified live virus vaccine is used. Health certificates must be signed by an accredited veterinarian who must verify in writing that the animal has not originated from a rabies quarantined area, and that the animal, to the best of his knowledge, has not been exposed to rabies within the last six (6) months, and must accompany both dogs and cats.

8. Poultry

A. Pullorum

1. Poultry over five (5) months of age must be negative to pullorum test within thirty (30) days, or

2. Originate in a flock under the National Poultry Improvement Plan.
3. Eggs, day-old chicks, and poults may enter if originating from flocks classified as pullorum "passed" or better as in the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

B. Ornithosis:

1. Poultry and eggs from flocks or areas where ornithosis is diagnosed may enter by permit only.

9. Psittacine Birds (Parrots, parakeets, etc.)

All persons who intend to ship or bring psittacine birds into the state must obtain prior approval from the Washington State Department of Health, Smith Tower, Seattle 4, Washington.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 22, 1965, by Dr. D. A. McGill, Supervisor, Animal Industry Division of Washington State, Olympia, Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SECTION I General

- A. No animal, including poultry of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or originates from a quarantined area, shall be imported into the state.
- B. A copy of the approved official health certificate shall be forwarded to the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia before the arrival of the livestock.
- C. All livestock imported into the state shall be accompanied by an official health certificate which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of livestock.
- D. Requirements for the exhibition of livestock may be secured by contacting the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia.
- E. All animals covered by these regulations originating from public stock yards or which may be assembled at public stock yards from any sources of unknown origin shall be required to meet regulations of the State of West Virginia before being released.
- F. Livestock entering the state without a proper health certificate shall be held in quarantine at the owner's expense until released by the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia.
- G. WHO MAY INSPECT: Accredited, licensed graduate veterinarians who are approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and veterinarians in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture.
- H. WHO MAY APPROVE: All health certificates shall be approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

SECTION II Official Health Certificate

- A. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the state of destination, accomplished on an official form from the state of origin and approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin

and issued by a licensed, graduate, accredited veterinarian who is approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

- B. The health certificate shall contain the names and the addresses of the consignor and the consignee, with an accurate description or identification of the livestock and shall also indicate the health status of the animals involved including results of required tests as well as dates and vaccination, if any. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after issuance.
- C. All agglutination tests for brucellosis which are intended for interstate movement shall be made in the state or federal laboratory.

SECTION III Special Permits

- A. Requests for special permits must be directed to the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia giving such information as number and kind of animals, origin of shipment and the proposed destination.
- B. All animals entering the State of West Virginia under special permit shall be consigned to a definite legal resident.
- C. Cattle entering the State of West Virginia under a special permit will be quarantined for a period of not less than ninety (90) days and required at that time to be retested for tuberculosis and brucellosis at the owner's expense.
- D. All special permits are void fifteen (15) days after date of issue.

SECTION IV Owners and Operators

- A. Owners and operators of common carriers, trucks and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock into or within the state or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.
- B. All railway cars, trucks, and other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock and poultry shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.
- C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks and other conveyances that have been used for the movement of any livestock infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision, before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.

LIVESTOCK

(General Rules under Sections I, II, III, and IV apply to all subsequent sections)

SECTION V Cattle

Tuberculosis

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes located in a Tuberculosis Modified Accredited Area may enter the State of West Virginia if they originate directly from

1. Tuberculosis accredited herds, or
2. Tuberculosis negative herds tested within the previous twelve (12) months provided however, that cattle from a herd in which infection has been disclosed are not eligible for entering until the herd has passed two consecutive negative retests. Such animals must be retested after arrival.
3. Cattle not meeting requirements outlined in paragraphs 1, and 2, are required to be tested negative within thirty (30) days prior to entry.

Brucellosis

Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes may enter West Virginia if they originate directly from:

- A. Herds officially certified brucellosis-free (accredited), and the animals for entry were negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry; or
- B. Qualified negative herds in which all animals in the herd over six (6) months of age, except official vaccinates under 30 months of age, were negative to an official blood test for brucellosis within twelve (12) months of entry and the animals for entry were negative to an official blood test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry.

Note: Qualified Brucellosis Negative Herd--A herd under official supervision for control of brucellosis under Plan A in which all animals over 6 months of age except official calfhood vaccinates under 30 months of age, were blood tested negative within the year with a record of not less than two complete negative herd tests over a period of not less than 90 days following the removal of last disclosed reactors.

- C. Cattle under twenty-four (24) months of age vaccinated under Federal-State supervision with *Brucella-abortus* vaccine between four (4) and eight (8) months of age, which originate in herds in accordance with paragraphs A and B may be imported into the state if not negative. Transcript copy of the vaccination record required.

D. Unvaccinated calves under six (6) months of age will not be required to be blood tested prior to entry provided they are identified as the progeny of and come directly from negative or brucellosis-free herds.

Feeder Steers

Tuberculin test not required.

Scabies

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise imported into West Virginia for any purpose.

Immediate Slaughter

Cattle for immediate slaughter, consigned to a recognized slaughtering center or public stock yard where state or federal inspection is maintained, may enter the state without a health certificate.

SECTION VI Dogs

All dogs imported into the State of West Virginia except for exhibition shall be accompanied by a certificate of health stating that the animal is free from all infectious diseases and did not originate within an area under quarantine for rabies and has not been exposed to such disease; also, that the dog has been immunized against rabies not more than twelve months prior to shipment.

SECTION VII Goats

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter the state provided they are accompanied by a certificate of health showing a negative test for tuberculosis and come from a brucellosis-free herd and are negative to the agglutination test within thirty (30) days of the date of entry. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal giving age, color and markings.

Immediate Slaughter

Apparently healthy goats may be imported into the state of West Virginia when consigned directly to a recognized public stock yard or a slaughtering establishment where state or federal inspection is maintained.

SECTION VIII Horses, Mules and Asses

These animals may be imported into the State of West Virginia when accompanied by an official health certificate.

SECTION IX Poultry
See General Rules

SECTION X Sheep

- A. All sheep and lambs entering the State for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be
1. Officially dipped within ten (10) days prior to entry;
 2. Accompanied by a certificate of health indicating that the flock of origin was carefully examined not more than thirty days prior to entry, and that such examination revealed no scabies, contagious ecthyma (sore mouth), foot rot, or any other contagious, communicable disease.
- B. Immediate Slaughter: Apparently healthy sheep may be imported into the State when consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or a slaughtering establishment approved and designated by the United States Department of Agriculture and the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia.

SECTION XI Swine

- A. All swine imported into the State of West Virginia for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by an official health certificate indicating that they are free from any symptoms of any infectious or contagious disease, and that each animal has been treated with serum and attenuated hog cholera virus not less than twenty-one (21) days prior to date of entry.

The certificate of health must indicate the date of vaccination, the amount of serum and attenuated virus administered, and must adequately identify the animal by ear tag or registration ear notches. One copy of the approved health certificate shall be forwarded to the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia before arrival of the swine at destination.

- B. Purebred Swine for breeding purposes shall comply with paragraph A and shall originate from certified brucellosis-free herds.
- C. Immediate Slaughter: Swine may be imported for immediate slaughter without a health certificate provided they are consigned directly to a recognized public stockyard or to a slaughtering establishment that is approved and designated by the United States Department of Agriculture, or the livestock sanitary official of the State of West Virginia.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on July 12, 1965 by Dr. T. P. Siburt, Director, Division of Animal Disease Control, Department of Agriculture, Charleston, West Virginia.

WISCONSIN

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION
OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

CATTLE

Dairy and Breeding Purposes:

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Accredited Herd or
2. Negative herd tested within 12 months or
3. Negative 30 day test

Exceptions:

1. Animals shipped directly to slaughtering establishment or public stockyards inspected by the federal bureau.
2. Steers
3. Calves under 8 months of age.
4. Feeder cattle entering in compliance with the requirements outlined below.

BRUCELLOSIS

1. Certified brucellosis free and modified certified areas:
 - a. Cattle originating from certified herds - no further test required.
 - b. Cattle originating from herds not under quarantine - negative 30 day test.
2. Non-modified certified areas:
 - a. Cattle originating from certified herds - no further test required.
 - b. Cattle originating from herds not under quarantine:
 1. Permit required plus,
 2. negative, 30 day test plus,
 3. quarantine in this state until negative to another brucellosis test conducted not less than 30 days after previous test nor more than 45 days after the date of shipment.

3. All brucellosis tests shall be by the tube test method conducted at a State or Federal Laboratory.

Exceptions:

1. Cattle vaccinated between 4 and 8 months of age by an approved veterinarian if such animals are not more than 30 months of age and the health certificate discloses the date of vaccination and age of each animal.
2. Animals shipped directly to slaughtering establishments or public stockyards inspected by the Federal bureau.
3. Steers
4. Calves under 8 months of age.
5. Feeder cattle entering in compliance with the requirements outlined below.

Feeder Purposes:

1. The above shall not apply to feeder cattle if the importer secures from the department a written annual permit which designates the premises where the animals will be received. Each lot or load of such animals shall be accompanied by an interstate health certificate or other certificate conforming to the federal regulations (title 9, section 78.12 of the code of Federal Regulations).
2. Every person importing animals pursuant to this section shall:
 - (a) Receive and retain such animals at the designated premises and unless the animals originate from a herd in a certified brucellosis free or a modified certified area, they shall be tested for brucellosis within 10 days after receipt.
 - (b) Prior to their shipment to slaughter no feeder cattle shall be removed from the designated premises except in accordance with the brucellosis test requirement of section 95.49 Wisconsin Statutes.
3. "Feeder Cattle" means bovine animals of the female sex of the Hereford, Angus, Shorthorn or other recognized beef breeds or mixture of such breeds, kept for the sole purpose of feeding prior to slaughter. There are no requirements on the importation of steers into Wisconsin.

SWINE

1. Health certificate. No person shall import any swine into this state unless such swine are identified by ear tag, or

other means of permanent identification approved by the department, and are accompanied by an interstate health certificate including thereon a report of official vaccination showing the kind of treatment and the date of vaccination. Swine not officially vaccinated as prescribed in subsection (2) may be admitted only if consigned and moved directly to a livestock market, dealer's premises or public stockyards approved under title 9, part 76, Code of Federal Regulations. Swine fed on raw garbage or vaccinated with virulent virus or with anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate only may not be imported into this state.

2. Official vaccination. Swine may be admitted as official vaccinates on an interstate health certificate only if:

- (a) Vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than one year prior to shipment by means of a modified live virus vaccine.
- (b) Vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than 6 months prior to shipment by means of a killed or inactivated vaccine.
- (c) Vaccinated not more than one year prior to shipment by the simultaneous inoculation of a modified live virus vaccine and anti-hog cholera serum or antibody concentrate.

3. Quarantine. Officially vaccinated swine shall be held in isolation and quarantine separate and apart from other animals for a period of 21 days following arrival at any destination in Wisconsin except:

- (a) Swine moved directly from farms in other states to farms in Wisconsin shall be held in isolation and quarantine on the farm to which moved for 21 days following date of vaccination.
- (b) Swine imported through federally approved markets, public stockyards, or dealers' premises in Wisconsin may be moved directly to a farm premises to be held in isolation and quarantine for 21 days following arrival on such farm.

4. Exceptions. This section shall not apply to healthy swine not infected with or exposed to hog cholera if imported for immediate slaughter and shipped directly to a slaughtering establishment, or a federally approved livestock market or dealer's premises, or a public stockyards inspected by the federal bureau for sale to a slaughtering establishment, except that swine treated with virulent virus may not be admitted for slaughter until 30 days after such treatment.

5. In addition to the foregoing requirements breeding swine shall

- (a) Originate from a Brucellosis-free certified herd or
- (b) Negative to brucellosis test within 30 days of entry. For the purpose of this section, when the swine brucellosis test discloses no agglutination in a dilution of 1-50 the animal shall be classified negative.

SHEEP

1. All sheep must be accompanied by a health certificate certified to by a veterinarian that such sheep and their flock of origin were inspected within 10 days of the date of shipment and were free of foot rot and all other contagious and infectious diseases; provided that in the case of feeder lambs no flock inspection shall be required.

All sheep must be dipped within 10 days before entry in an approved solution under the supervision of a veterinarian or a State or Federal livestock inspector.

(a) Dipping shall not be required for the following:

1. Sheep shipped for immediate slaughter to a slaughtering establishment.
2. Sheep shipped to a public stockyards inspected by the ADE Division.
3. Sheep originating from a state or area which has been designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as a scabies free state or area.

GOATS

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Accredited herd or
2. Negative 30 day test.

BRUCELLOSIS

1. Certified herd or
2. Negative 30 day test.

DOGS

No person shall import any dog over 6 months of age unless it is accompanied by a health certificate including thereon a report of vaccination for rabies. Vaccination shall be conducted not more than 12 months prior to entry; provided, that when chick embryo vaccine is used vaccination shall be conducted not more than 36 months prior to entry.

CIRCUS RODEO AND MENAGERIE ANIMALS

No interstate health certificate shall be required to import these animals provided a permit is secured from the department. Cattle requiring a brucellosis test for importation into this state shall have been negative to a brucellosis test conducted within 12 months of the date of entry. Animals shall be isolated

from other cattle in this state and facilities and vehicles used shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to use for other cattle. Persons importing such animals shall furnish the department a list of places and dates of exhibition. Permits shall be issued for a calendar year.

POULTRY

1. No turkey eggs shall be imported into this state unless they originate from flocks which meet the requirements of paragraph 2.
2. No turkeys shall be imported into this state unless they originate from flocks that:
 - (a) Are classified as "U. S. pullorum-typhoid clean" as provided in the National Turkey Improvement Plan (9 CFR 146).
 - (b) Are classified as "Salmonella typhimurium tested and no reactors found." This classification shall apply to flocks that have been tested and are negative to the serological test and to flocks having birds with titers of 1-25 or more which are negative to a bacteriological test.
 - (c) Have been subjected to a test of the entire flock for Mycoplasma gallisepticum and have no birds with titers of 1-40 or above when tested by the Hemagglutination Inhibition test.
3. Turkey poults less than 2 weeks of age may be imported into this state if they originate directly from hatcheries which hatch no other eggs than turkey eggs that comply with paragraph 2 of this subsection. Such hatcheries shall carry on sanitation practices approved by the chief livestock official of the state of origin.
4. All turkeys, turkey poults and turkey eggs imported into this state shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the chief livestock official of the state of origin certifying that such turkeys, turkey poults or turkey eggs originate from flocks or hatcheries which comply with this regulation or an equivalent mandatory or voluntary program of the state of origin; provided the department may enter into reciprocal agreements with other states having equivalent voluntary or mandatory turkey disease control programs providing for other methods of certification of turkeys and turkey eggs imported into this state.

5. This subsection shall not apply to turkeys imported into this state which are consigned directly to a slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on March 23, 1965, by Dr. A. A. Erdmann, Chief Veterinarian, State-Federal Cooperative Program for the State of Wisconsin.

WYOMING

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING ADMISSION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

For the protection of livestock within the State of Wyoming and upon recommendation of the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board, under the authority of Chapter 20, Section 11-290, Wyoming Statutes 1957, I hereby proclaim the following regulations for the importation into Wyoming of any livestock, virulent blood, live virus or infectious agents of diseases affecting livestock:

Section I - General

- A. No animal, including poultry of any species, that is affected with or that has recently been exposed to any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or that originates from a quarantine area, shall be shipped or in any manner transported or moved into the State of Wyoming. Diseased animals which are approved for interstate shipment under specified restrictions by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture may be transported into Wyoming only if accompanied by a written permit issued by the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board.
- B. A copy of the official health certificate shall be forwarded immediately by the most rapid means available to the livestock sanitary official of the State of origin for his approval and transmittal.
- C. All livestock shipped or in any manner transported or otherwise moved into Wyoming shall be accompanied by an official health certificate or permit or both which must be attached to the waybill or shall be in the possession of the driver of the vehicle or person in charge of the livestock.
- D. Requirements for the exhibition of livestock may be obtained by contacting the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
- E. All animals covered by these regulations originating from public stockyards or which may be assembled at public stockyards or any concentration point from sources of unknown origin shall be required to meet the Wyoming regulations before being released.
- F. Livestock entering Wyoming without a proper health certificate or a permit or both when required, may be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by a representative of the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board.

- G. WHO MAY INSPECT: Accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarians or inspectors who are approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin and veterinarians or inspectors in the employ of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
- H. WHO MAY APPROVE: All health certificates shall bear the approval of the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin or of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

SECTION II - OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

- A. An official health certificate is a legible record covering the requirements of the State of Wyoming accomplished on an official form of a standard size from the state of origin and approved by the live stock sanitary official of the state of origin, or an equivalent form from the United States Department of Agriculture, and issued by an approved, accredited, licensed, graduate veterinarian or an approved inspector.
- B. The health certificate shall contain the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the origin of the animals, their final destination, and an accurate description or identification of the livestock. It shall indicate the health status of the animals involved, including dates and results of required tests and dates of vaccination, if any. All animals shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of Wyoming or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state. Health certificates shall be void thirty (30) days after date of inspection and issuance. No health certificate shall be issued unless it can be issued to comply in all respects with requirements of the State of Wyoming, unless specifically otherwise authorized in writing.
- C. All brucellosis agglutination tests of animals which are intended for interstate movement shall be made in (1) state or federal laboratories. (2) laboratories approved by the proper livestock sanitary official of the state of origin, or (3) commercial laboratories operated under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture, and approved by the state of origin.

SECTION III - PERMITS

- A. Request for permits shall be directed to the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board, Cheyenne, Wyoming, and shall set forth the following information: The names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, number and kind of animals, origin of shipment, proposed date of shipment, proposed

destination, approximate date of arrival, intended purpose of shipment, and method of transportation.

- B. All animals entering Wyoming under permit shall be consigned to an individual who is a resident of the state or to a legal entity authorized by law to do business within the state. When required, livestock shall be held in quarantine at owner's risk and expense until released by a representative of the Board.
- C. All permits shall be void fifteen (15) days after date of issuance.

SECTION IV - DUTIES OF CARRIERS

- A. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances are forbidden to move any livestock, other animals or poultry into or within Wyoming or through the state except in compliance with the provisions set forth in these regulations.
- B. All railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances used in the transportation of livestock other animals or poultry shall be maintained in a clean, sanitary condition.
- C. Owners and operators of railway cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances that have been used for movement of any livestock, other animals or poultry infected with or exposed to any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease shall be required to have such cars, trucks, airplanes, and other conveyances thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before further use is permissible for the transportation of livestock.
- D. Owners and operators of railroads, trucks, airplanes, or other conveyances used for the transportation of livestock, other animals or poultry shall assure themselves that each consignment is prepared for shipment in keeping with the requirements of the State of Wyoming, and that it is certified on an official health certificate or by a permit issued by the State of Wyoming. Such health certificates and/or permits shall be attached to the waybill accompanying the shipment or be in the possession of the attendant in charge of the animals.

LIVESTOCK

(General Rules under Section I, II, III, and IV apply to all subsequent sections)

SECTION V - CATTLE

All cattle moving interstate must be accompanied by an official health certificate certifying the cattle are free from symptoms of an infectious, contagious or communicable disease, and so far as is known, exposure thereto, or by a permit, or both when required.

SCABIES

No cattle affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, traileed, driven or otherwise transported or moved into Wyoming for any purpose.

TUBERCULOSIS

A. Dairy cattle may enter Wyoming, provided:

1. They originate in an accredited tuberculosis-free herd or
2. They have been tested with negative results within 30 days of shipment and originate from unquarantined herds in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area.
3. Steers and calves under 6 weeks of age of the dairy breeds are not required to be tested for tuberculosis provided they originate in non-quarantined herds in a modified accredited tuberculosis area.

B. Range, semi-range and feeder cattle. Cattle of beef breeds.

1. Range, semi-range and feeder cattle, or purebred cattle of the beef breeds are not required to be tested for tuberculosis provided they originate in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area from a herd or herds not under quarantine.
2. Must be accompanied by health certificate stating that the cattle originated in a modified accredited tuberculosis-free area from a herd or herds not under quarantine.
Health certificated to be approved by a livestock sanitary official or the state of origin.

BRUCELLOSIS

(Same as Federal requirements for interstate movement)

Cattle may enter Wyoming providing their classification is clearly and positively stated, and depending on that classification must meet the brucellosis requirements of A, B, C or D immediately following:

A. Not testing required but waybill or health certificate necessary for the following classes:

1. Cattle going direct for immediate slaughter to an approved plant.

2. Cattle going direct to an approved yard.
- B. No testing required for the following classes, but must be accompanied by a health certificate:
1. Steers, spayed heifers, calves under 8 months of age.
 2. Cattle from certified brucellosis herds.
 3. Cattle from unquarantined herds in modified certified brucellosis areas.
 4. Official (brucella) vaccinates under 30 months of age.
 5. Cattle going to registered quarantined feed lots.
- C. No testing required for the following classes, but permit and health certificate required:
1. Beef type bulls and females for feeding only, if cattle are consigned to a registered quarantined feed lot.
- D. (If A, B or C above are not applicable) All other cattle must meet the requirements or either (1), (2), or (3) below:
1. Breeding animals moving into certified areas must have a negative blood test within 30 days of shipment in addition to a permit and a health certificate and must be held in quarantine at destination and retested in not less than 30 days nor more than 120 days following entry into Wyoming and found negative or sent to slaughter--all at owners expense.
- OR
2. A complete negative herd test for brucellosis conducted within 90 days of shipment and providing each animal shipped is negative to another test not less than 30 days from the previous test and within 30 days prior to shipment.
- OR
3. Breeding animals moving into non-certified areas; negative blood test within 30 days of shipment in addition to official health certificate.

SECTION VI - DOGS

All dogs transported or moved into Wyoming for any purpose must meet the following requirements:

1. Accompanied by health certificate stating the animals are symptom free of infectious or contagious diseases.
2. Do not originate in an area quarantined for rabies.

3. Have not been exposed to rabies in the past 100 days if they originate from an area where rabies is known to exist even though the area is not under quarantine.
4. All dogs 4 months of age and over must be accompanied by a vaccination certificate stating that the animal has been vaccinated against rabies with 12 months with a tissue vaccine or within 24 months with an avianized vaccine.

SECTION VII - GOATS

Goats for dairy and breeding purposes may enter Wyoming provided they are accompanied by a permit obtained from the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board, Cheyenne, Wyoming and an official health certification issued at point of origin showing a negative test for tuberculosis and come from a certified brucellosis-free herd or negative to the agglutination test for brucellosis at a 1:25 dilution within thirty (30) days of date of entry and are clinically free from all other infectious and communicable disease. The health certificate shall contain a full description of each animal giving age, color and markings.

GOATS FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER -- Permit required from the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

SECTION VIII - HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

These animals may be transported or moved into the State of Wyoming when accompanied by an official health certificate.

SECTION IX - POULTRY

The term "poultry" means live chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and game birds. The term "baby poultry" means any young bird under ten weeks of age.

Poultry may be imported into the State of Wyoming provided they are free from any evidence of infectious or transmissible disease or exposure thereto.

Each container of poultry, baby poultry, hatching eggs or breeding stock shall bear an official label or certificate giving the name and address of the shipper and showing--for:

- A. BREEDING STOCK. The number, breed and variety, sex, pullorum classification, date of last test, and the agency under the supervision of which the testing for pullorum disease was done.
- B. BABY POULTRY. The number, breed and variety, sex, date of hatch, name of hatchery or person producing, agency under

which supervision of pullorum disease was done and the pullorum classification.

- C. HATCHING EGGS. The number, breed and variety, pullorum classification of the flocks and agency under the supervision of which testing for pullorum disease was done.

No person shall import into the State of Wyoming any poultry, baby poultry, hatching eggs or breeding stock which is not labelled as herein provided, except poultry for immediate slaughter.

SECTION X - SHEEP

- A. For the protection of sheep within the State of Wyoming, the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board, under the authority of Chapter 26, Section 11-454, Wyoming Statutes 1957, hereby adopts the following rules and regulations:

1. PERMIT MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE WYOMING LIVE STOCK AND SANITARY BOARD BEFORE ANY SHEEP ARE IMPORTED INTO THE STATE.
2. No sheep affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven or otherwise transported or moved into Wyoming for any purpose.
3. All sheep entering Wyoming must be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by an approved veterinarian or official inspector certifying they are apparently free from scabies and all other infectious and transmissible disease and have not been exposed to scabbies for a period of at least six (6) months immediately prior to date of importation.
4. All sheep originating in states in which scabies exists or has existed within the past six months must be dipped under State or Federal supervision: ONCE in lindane, consisting of not less than 0.06 percent Gamma Isomer, within 10 days before entering the State of Wyoming, or TWICE 10 -14 days apart in lime and sulphur dip or with any acaricide recognized by the Federal Government, the last dipping to be within 10 days prior to date of importation. Sheep must then be moved in clean and disinfected cars or trucks.
5. All sheep shipped, trailed, or otherwise imported into the State of Wyoming must be moved into quarantine for a period of not less than ninety (90) days, and until released by the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board. Imported, quarantined sheep, may be sold to a new Wyoming owner during the ninety (90) day quarantine period provided they are inspected and a new health

certificate is issued by a licensed, accredited veterinarian or an approved inspector.

- B. IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER -- Sheep for immediate slaughter may be imported into Wyoming when accompanied by PERMIT obtained from the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board for each shipment. Said sheep are to be slaughtered within ten (10) days after arrival at destination unless additional time is granted on special permit. Sheep are to remain in quarantine until slaughter and are subject to inspection at any time by a representative of the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board.

SECTION XI - SWINE

- A. GENERAL -- All swine shipped or in any manner transported or moved into Wyoming shall be accompanied by a health certificate showing that the swine have been given a veterinary inspection just prior to shipment, and that the swine have not been fed raw garbage and have not been affected with or exposed to vesicular exanthema or other contagious or communicable diseases.
- B. FEEDER SWINE -- Swine for feeding purposes may enter Wyoming provided they are accompanied by the health certificate as required in paragraph A and also show that such swine have been officially vaccinated with a modified hog cholera virus and anti-hog cholera serum, as recommended by the biological manufacturer not less than fifteen (15) days prior to date of entry.
- C. BREEDING SWINE -- Swine for breeding purposes may enter Wyoming provided they comply with paragraphs A and B and in addition thereto originated directly from a brucellosis-free herd or are negative to the brucellosis agglutination test at a 1:25 dilution within thirty (30) days prior to date of entry.
- D. SWINE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER -- When consigned to a recognized slaughtering center where where federal, state or municipal meat inspection is maintained may be imported when they comply with paragraph A.

SECTION XII - GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Game and fur-bearing animals under domestication or in custody may be imported into Wyoming provided a report by the consignee is made of the kind and number of animals, to the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board, Cheyenne, Wyoming, immediately upon arrival so that opportunity for examination is afforded a representative of the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board to determine the health status of such animals.

SECTION XIII - BIOLOGICS

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby prohibited from shipping viable, virulent hog cholera virus, and viable, virulent erysipelas cultures into the State of Wyoming.

SECTION XIV - AUTHORIZATION AND PENALTY

- A. These regulations are adopted by authority of Chapter 30, Section 11-290, Wyoming Statutes 1957, which states in part:

"After any such proclamation is issued by the Governor it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, association or corporation to import into the State of Wyoming from any other state or states, or locality therein: Any livestock; any virulent blood or live virus of diseases affecting livestock; any product or thing suspected of being infected with livestock disease germs, except under such conditions as may be imposed by said proclamation. Any person or persons, firm, association or corporation found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this Act upon conviction shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than Twenty Five Dollars (\$25.00) nor more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) or sentenced to six (6) months in jail or be subjected to both such fine and imprisonment and shall further become civilly liable for all damages and loss that may be sustained by any person or persons by reason of violation of such proclamation."

- B. INQUIRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS -- All communications and inquiries shall be addressed to the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

EFFECTIVE DATES

This proclamation shall take effect and be in force from and after the fifteenth day of January, A. D., 1963 to and including the fifteenth day of January, A. D., 1966 unless sooner revoked.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wyoming to be affixed at Cheyenne, Wyoming, this 8th day of January, A. D., 1963
By the Governor:

SEAL

ATTEST:

/s/ Clifford P. Hansen
Governor of the State of Wyoming

/s/ Thyra Thomson
Secretary of State for Wyoming

Submitted by R. I. Port, D.V.M., State Veterinarian, April 19, 1965.

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SECTION II

Federal Regulations Administered
by the
Animal Disease Eradication Division
Agricultural Research Service

REPRINTS OF SUBCHAPTERS B, C, AND D OF TITLE 9, CHAPTER 1,
CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, PERTAINING TO COOPERA-
TIVE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF ANIMAL DISEASES --
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY --
AND IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

REVISED AS OF JANUARY 1, 1965

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REPRINTS OF SUBCHAPTERS B, C, AND D OF TITLE 9, CHAPTER 1, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, PERTAINING TO COOPERATIVE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF ANIMAL DISEASES - INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY -- and IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

REVISED AS OF JANUARY 1, 1965

NOTE: Effective August 2, 1965, the Animal Disease Eradication Division and that portion of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division of the Agricultural Research Service dealing with import-export animals, animal semen, poultry, hatching eggs, and certification of purebred animals, and import-export animal products, hay, straw and related materials, and organisms and vectors have been consolidated into one Division known as the Animal Health Division.

SUBCHAPTER B—COOPERATIVE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF ANIMAL DISEASES

PART 51—CATTLE DESTROYED BECAUSE OF BRUCELLOSIS (BANG'S DISEASE), TUBERCULOSIS, OR PARATUBERCULOSIS

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AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 51 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 114, 111, 114a, except as otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 51 appear at 28 F.R. 5933, June 13, 1963, except as otherwise noted.

§ 51.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "Department": The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Division": Animal Disease Eradication Division of the Department.

(c) "Director of Division": The Director of the Division or any other officer or employee of the division to whom authority has heretofore lawfully been delegated, or may hereafter lawfully be delegated, to act in his stead.

(d) "Veterinarian in Charge": The veterinary inspector who is assigned by the Director of Division to supervise and

perform official work at an official station and who reports directly to the Director of Division, and in whose jurisdiction particular cattle are tested and appraised.

(e) "Division Representative": Any inspector or other person employed by the Division who is authorized by the Director of Division to do any work or perform any duty in connection with the control and eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis, and paratuberculosis of animals.

(f) "State": A State, the District of Columbia, or a Territory or possession of the United States; or a political subdivision thereof; which has executed a cooperative agreement with the Division for the control and eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis.

(g) "Accredited veterinarian": A veterinarian recommended by a State, approved by a Veterinarian in Charge, and accredited by the Division.

(h) "Mortgage": Any mortgage, lien or other security or beneficial interest held by any person other than the one claiming indemnity.

(i) "Person": Any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company, or any organized group of any of the foregoing.

(j) "Owner": Any person who has a beneficial interest in cattle whether or not they are subject to a mortgage.

(k) "Brucellosis": The disease commonly known as "Bang's Disease."

(l) "Destroyed": Condemned under State authority and destroyed by slaughter or by death otherwise.

(m) *Official vaccinate*. A bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 through 8 months of age, on or before June 30, 1957, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 to 12 months of age, on or before June 30, 1957, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, with a vaccine approved by the Division; or a bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 through 8 months of age, subcutaneously, on or after July 1, 1957, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 to 12 months of age, subcutaneously, on or after July 1, 1957, under the supervision of a Federal or State veteri-

nary official, with 5 cc. of a vaccine approved by the Division; permanently identified as such a vaccinee; and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State or Federal agency cooperating in the eradication of brucellosis.

§ 51.2 Payment to owners for cattle destroyed.

Owners of cattle which are destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis may be paid an indemnity by the Department for each animal so destroyed not to exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of the animal and the salvage value thereof, ascertained in accordance with the provisions of §§ 51.4 and 51.7: *Provided, however*, That no such payment for cattle destroyed shall exceed \$25 for any grade animal or \$50 for any purebred animal except in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands where no payment for any animal destroyed shall exceed \$50: *And provided further*, That in the case of tuberculosis or paratuberculosis reactors no such payment shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State where the animal was condemned.

(Secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 112, 113, 120, 125)

§ 51.3 Record of tests.

When any cattle in a herd are classified by a Division or State representative as reactors to a test for brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis, a complete test record shall be made by such representative for such herd, including the reactor tag number of each reacting animal and the registration name and number of each reacting purebred animal. In the case of any herd having any reactor to a brucellosis test, the record shall be shown on TE Form 33-A or acceptable form furnished by the State. TE Form 20-B or acceptable form furnished by the State shall be used for the record of any herd having any reactor to a tuberculosis or paratuberculosis test. A copy of the applicable test record shall be given to the owner of any such herd, and one copy of each such record shall be furnished to the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge.

§ 51.4 Appraisals.

Cattle to be destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis

shall be appraised by a Division or State representative or by any accredited veterinarian specifically authorized to make appraisals. When thus appraised, due consideration shall be given to their breeding value as well as to their dairy or meat value. Cattle presented for appraisal as purebred shall be accompanied by their registration papers at the time of the appraisal or they shall be appraised as grade cattle: *Provided, however,* That if registration papers are temporarily not available, or if the cattle are less than three years old and unregistered, the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge may grant a reasonable time for the presentation of their registration papers to the appraiser or to the Veterinarian in Charge. The one receiving the papers shall be responsible for their verification. The Division may decline to accept any appraisal that appears to it to be unreasonable or out of proportion to the market value of cattle of a like quality.

(Sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, 21 U.S.C. 112, 113, 120, 125)

§ 51.5 Report of appraisals.

Appraisals made in accordance with § 51.4 shall be recorded by the appraiser on TE Form 23 which shall also show the reactor tag number of each reacting animal and whether the animal is purebred or grade. At the time of appraisal, the TE Form 23 shall be signed by the appraiser, and by the owner certifying his acceptance of the appraisal. The original of the TE Form 23 and as many copies thereof as may be required for the Division, the State, and the owner of the cattle, shall be sent to the appropriate veterinarian in charge.

§ 51.6 Time limit for slaughter.

Payment of indemnity will be made under this part for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis only if the animals are slaughtered or die otherwise within 15 days after the date of appraisal, except that the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend the period to 30 days and the Director of Division, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend it beyond 30 days.

§ 51.7 Report of salvage proceeds.

A report of the salvage derived from the sale of each animal on which a claim

for indemnity may be made under the provisions of this part shall be made on TE Form 24, or acceptable form furnished by the purchaser or selling agent, which shall be signed by the purchaser or his agent or by the selling agent handling the cattle. If the cattle are sold by the pound, the TE Form 24 shall show the weight, price per pound, gross receipts, expenses if any, and net proceeds. If the cattle are not sold on a per pound basis, the net purchase price of each animal must be stated on the TE Form 24 and an explanation showing how the amount was arrived at must be submitted. In the event the cattle are not disposed of through regular slaughterers or through selling agents, the owner shall furnish, in lieu of TE Form 24, an affidavit showing the amount of salvage obtained by him and shall certify that such amount is all that he has received or will receive as salvage for said cattle. In an emergency, a certificate executed by the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge will be acceptable in lieu of the owner's affidavit. The salvage shall be considered to be the net amount received for an animal after deducting freight, truckage, yardage, commissions, slaughtering charges, and similar costs. No charges for holding cattle on the farm pending slaughter or for trucking by the owner shall be so deducted or otherwise paid by the Department. The original of TE Form 24 or acceptable form furnished by the purchaser or selling agent, or the affidavit of the owner or certificate of the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge, furnished in lieu thereof, shall be furnished to the Veterinarian in Charge if it is not already in his possession. Additional copies may be furnished to the State officials, if required.

§ 51.8 Claims for indemnity.

Claims for indemnity for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis, shall be presented on ADE Form 1-23 on which the owner of the cattle shall certify that the animals covered thereby, are, or are not, subject to any mortgage as defined in this part. If the owner states there is a mortgage, ADE Form 1-25 shall be signed by the owner and by each person holding a mortgage on the animals, consenting to the payment of any indemnity allowed to the person specified thereon. Payment will be made only if the ADE Form 1-23 has been approved by a proper State

official and if payment of the claim has been recommended by the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge or an official designated by him. The Veterinarian in Charge or official designated by him shall record on the ADE Form 1-23 the salvage value of the cattle destroyed and the amount of Federal and State indemnity payments that appears to be due to the owner of the cattle, and shall furnish a copy of the form to the owner. The Veterinarian in Charge or official designated by him shall then forward ADE Form 1-23 to the appropriate official for further action on the claim.

§ 51.9 Claims not allowed.

Claims for compensation for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis, tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis shall not be allowed if any of the following circumstances exist:

(a) If the claimant has failed to comply with any of the requirements of this part.

(b) If the cattle are classified as affected with tuberculosis or paratuberculosis on the basis of a test, unless the existence of the disease in the cattle was determined as the result of a tuberculosis or johnin test applied by a Division, State, or Accredited veterinarian; or if the cattle are classified as affected with brucellosis, unless the existence of the disease in the cattle was determined as the result of an agglutination or other test approved by the Director of Division applied by such a veterinarian, or by a non-veterinary technician under the supervision of a Division or State veterinarian.

(c) If the existence of any such disease in the cattle was determined as the result of a tuberculin, johnin, or agglutination test applied by an accredited veterinarian and specific instructions for the administration of such test had not previously been issued to such veterinarian in writing by the proper Division and State authorities.

(d) If the cattle are classified as tuberculous or paratuberculous unless (1) they reacted to the tuberculin or johnin test or (2) revealed lesions of either disease upon autopsy or (3) are found to be exposed, are a part of a known infected herd and it has been determined by the Director of the Division that destruction of the cattle will contribute to

the tuberculosis or paratuberculosis eradication program.

(e) If, at the time of test or condemnation, the cattle belonged to or were upon the premises of any person to whom they had been sold, shipped, or delivered for slaughter.

(f) If, at the time of the condemnation of the cattle for brucellosis, tuberculosis or paratuberculosis, the cattle were not in a State in which cooperative eradication work was being conducted with respect to such disease.

(g) If the cattle were destroyed after being classified as tuberculous or paratuberculous as provided in paragraph (d) of this section unless the claim is to be paid in cooperation with, and supplementary to, payments to be made by the State in which said cattle were condemned.

(h) If any part of the claimant's herd has not been tested under Division and State supervision for the eradication of the particular disease for which the animals covered by the indemnity claim were condemned. For the purpose of this paragraph, a herd means a group of animals required to be tested in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Methods of Rules for the Establishment and Maintenance of Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds of Cattle and Modified Accredited Areas, which rules and methods were adopted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association and approved by the Animal Disease Eradication Division.

(i) If all structures, holding facilities or materials on premises occupied by or used by cattle that were destroyed or which have been infected or exposed have not been properly cleaned and disinfected, with a disinfectant permitted by the Division in accordance with recommendations of the proper State and Division official, within 15 days from date reactors were removed from premises, except that the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend the period to 30 days and the Director, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend it beyond 30 days, and except that premises may be exempted from such cleaning and disinfecting requirements when the appropriate Veterinarian in Charge determines that there are no buildings, holding facilities or other materials on the

premises that would require such disinfection.

(j) If the cattle were steers, unless they were work oxen, or if they were bulls and were not purebred.

(k) If the cattle were destroyed after being classified as tuberculous or paratuberculous as provided in paragraph (d) of this section unless they were marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw, not less than two nor more than three inches high, and unless a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U.S. Reactor," or a similar State reactor tag, was suitably attached to the left ear of each animal.

(l) If the cattle were destroyed because of brucellosis, unless they were marked for identification by branding the letter "B" on the left jaw, not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and unless a metal tag bearing a serial number and inscription "U.S. Reactor," or a similar State reactor tag, was suitably attached to the left ear of each animal.

(m) If the cattle were "official vaccinates" and reacted positively to the blood agglutination test for brucellosis, unless such animals were at least 30 months of age; or if the reactors were vaccinated animals, and properly verified but not "official vaccinates" as defined, unless there is also a record of a negative blood agglutination test made not less than 30 days following the date of vaccination; or unless other Division approved tests show the vaccinates are affected with virulent *Brucellae*.

(n) If the cattle were calves under 6 months of age which reacted only to the agglutination blood test for brucellosis.

(o) If there is substantial evidence that the owner or his agent has in any way been responsible for any attempt unlawfully or improperly to obtain indemnity funds for such cattle.

(Sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, 21 U.S.C. 112, 113, 120, 125) [28 F.R. 5933, June 13, 1963, as amended, 28 F.R. 7508, July 24, 1963]

§ 51.10 Part 53 of this chapter not applicable.

No claim for indemnity for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis tuberculosis, or paratuberculosis shall hereafter be paid or allowed under the regulations contained in Part 53 of this chapter, but all such claims shall be

presented and paid pursuant to and in compliance with the regulations contained in this part.

PART 52—DOURINE IN HORSES AND ASSES

§ 52.1 Appraisal of and compensation for animals; conditions under which Department may cooperate with States to prevent spread and to aid in extermination of dourine.

(a) *Infection; how determined.* The fact of infection with this disease shall be determined by the complement-fixation test applied in the laboratory of the Division.

(b) *Appraisal; by whom to be made.* The animal shall be appraised at its actual value by a Division inspector and the State veterinarian or an assistant State veterinarian of the State in which the animal is located, or, when provided by State law, assessed value as shown by the assessor's books will be accepted in lieu of appraisal.

(c) *Department payment to be one-half appraised or assessed value not exceeding \$100.* The department will pay one-half of the appraised or assessed value, provided such share shall in no case exceed \$100, and the owner signs an agreement to accept such sum as compensation in full for the discharge of all claims he may have against the department on account of the destruction of the animal in question.

(d) As used in this part, the term "Division" means the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(Sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 114, 111, 114a) [28 F.R. 5935, June 13, 1963]

PART 53—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, PLEUROPNEUMONIA, RINDERPEST, AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES WHICH CONSTITUTE AN EMERGENCY AND THREATEN THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY

- Sec.
53.1 Definitions.
53.2 Determination of existence of disease; agreements with States.

Sec.

- 53.3 Appraisal of animals or materials.
- 53.4 Destruction of animals.
- 53.5 Disinfection or destruction of materials.
- 53.6 Disinfection of animals.
- 53.7 Disinfection of premises, conveyances, and materials.
- 53.8 Presentation of claims.
- 53.9 Mortgage against animals or materials.
- 53.10 Claims not allowed.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 53 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 114, 111, 114a.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 53 appear at 28 F.R. 5935, June 13, 1963.

CROSS REFERENCE: For non-applicability of Part 53 with respect to certain claims for indemnity, see § 51.10 of this chapter.

§ 53.1 Definitions.

Words used in this part in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. Unless otherwise clearly indicated by the context, whenever the following words, names, or terms are used in the regulations in this part, they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "Department" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority has heretofore been delegated, or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(c) "Division" means the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(d) "Division employee" means any inspector or other individual employed in the division who is authorized by the Director of Division to do any work or perform any duty in connection with the control and eradication of disease.

(e) "Inspector in charge" means an inspector of the division who is designated by the Director of Division to take charge of work in connection with the control and eradication of disease as defined in this section.

(f) "Disease" means foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or any other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals (including poultry), which in the opinion of the Secretary constitutes an emergency and threatens the livestock industry of the country.

(g) "Materials" means parts of barns or other structures, straw, hay, and other feed for animals, farm products or equipment, clothing, and articles stored or contained in or adjacent to barns or other structures.

(h) "Person" means natural person, firm, partnership, corporation, company, society, and association, and every officer, agent, or employee thereof.

(i) "State" means each and every one of the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of the United States.

(j) "Mortgage" means any mortgage, lien or other security or beneficial interest held by any person other than the one claiming indemnity.

§ 53.2 Determination of existence of disease; agreements with States.

(a) Upon declaration by the Secretary of Agriculture of the existence of any disease which in his opinion threatens the livestock industry of the country, the Director of Division is hereby authorized to invite the proper State authorities to cooperate with the Department in the control and eradication of such disease.

(b) Upon agreement of the authorities of the State to enforce quarantine restrictions and orders and directives properly issued in the control and eradication of such a disease, the Director of Division is hereby authorized to agree, on the part of the Department, to cooperate with the State in the control and eradication of the disease, and to pay not more than 50 percent of the expenses of purchase, destruction and disposition of animals and materials required to be destroyed because of being contaminated by or exposed to such disease: *Provided*, That the Secretary may authorize other arrangements for the payment of such expenses upon finding that an extraordinary emergency exists.

§ 53.3 Appraisal of animals or materials.

(a) Animals affected by or exposed to disease, and materials required to be destroyed because of being contaminated by or exposed to disease shall be appraised by a Division employee and a representative of the State jointly, or, if the State authorities approve, by a Division employee alone.

(b) The appraisal of animals shall be based on the meat, egg production, dairy or breeding value, but in the case of appraisal based on breeding value, no appraisal of any animal shall exceed

three times its meat, egg production, or dairy value. Animals and poultry may be appraised in groups providing they are the same species and type and providing that where appraisal is by the head each animal or bird in the group is the same value per head or where appraisal is by the pound each animal or bird in the group is the same value per pound.

(c) Appraisals of animals shall be reported on forms furnished by the Division. Reports of appraisals shall show the number of animals of each species and the value per head or the weight and value by pound.

(d) Appraisals of materials shall be reported on forms furnished by the Division. Reports of appraisals of materials shall, when practicable, show the number, size or quantity, unit price, and total value of each kind of material appraised.

§ 53.4 Destruction of animals.

(a) Animals affected by or exposed to disease shall be killed promptly after appraisal and disposed of by burial or burning, unless otherwise specifically provided by the Director of Division in extraordinary circumstances.

(b) The killing of animals and the burial, burning, or other disposal of carcasses of animals pursuant to the regulations in this part shall be supervised by a Division employee who shall prepare and transmit to the Director of Division a report identifying the animals and showing the disposition thereof.

§ 53.5 Disinfection or destruction of materials.

(a) In order to prevent the spread of disease, materials contaminated by or exposed to disease shall be disinfected: *Provided, however,* That in all cases in which the cost of disinfection would exceed the value of the materials or disinfection would be impracticable for any reason, the materials shall be destroyed, after appraisal as provided in § 53.3.

(b) The disinfection or destruction of materials under this section shall be under the supervision of a Division employee who shall prepare and transmit to the Director of Division a certificate identifying all materials which are destroyed, showing the disposition thereof.

§ 53.6 Disinfection of animals.

Animals of species not susceptible to the disease for which a quarantine has

been established, but which have been exposed to the disease, shall be disinfected when necessary by such methods as the Director of Division shall prescribe from time to time.

§ 53.7 Disinfection of premises, conveyances, and materials.

All premises, including barns, corrals, stockyards and pens, and all cars, vessels, aircraft, and other conveyances, and the materials thereon, shall be cleaned and disinfected under supervision of a Division employee whenever necessary for the control and eradication of disease. Expenses incurred in connection with such cleaning and disinfection shall be shared according to the agreement reached under § 53.2 with the State in which the work is done.

§ 53.8 Presentation of claims.

Claims for (a) compensation for the value of animals, (b) cost of burial, burning or other disposition of animals, (c) the value of material destroyed, and (d) the expenses of destruction, shall each be presented, through the inspector in charge, to the Division on separate vouchers in form approved by the Director of Division.

§ 53.9 Mortgage against animals or materials.

When animals or materials have been destroyed pursuant to the requirements contained in this part, any claim for indemnity shall be presented on forms furnished by the Division on which the owner of the animals or materials shall certify that the animals or materials covered thereby, are, or are not, subject to any mortgage as defined in this part. If the owner states there is a mortgage, forms furnished by the Division shall be signed by the owner and by each person holding a mortgage on the animals or materials, consenting to the payment of any indemnity allowed to the person specified thereon.

§ 53.10 Claims not allowed.

(a) The Department will not allow claims arising under the terms of this part if the payee has not complied with all quarantine requirements.

(b) Expenses for the care and feeding of animals held for destruction will not be paid by the Department, unless the payment of such expense is specifically authorized or approved by the Director of Division.

(c) The Department will not allow claims arising out of the destruction of animals or materials unless they shall have been appraised as prescribed in this part and the owners thereof shall have executed a written agreement to the appraisals.

PART 54—ANIMALS DESTROYED BECAUSE OF SCRAPIE

Sec.

- 54.1 Definitions.
- 54.2 Cooperation with States.
- 54.3 Appraisal of animals.
- 54.4 Time limit for slaughter.
- 54.5 Care and feeding of animals under quarantine; disposal of animals after slaughter.
- 54.6 Mortgage against animals.
- 54.7 Destruction of animals.
- 54.8 Payments to owners for animals destroyed.
- 54.9 Claims not allowed.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 54 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 114, 111, 114a.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 54 appear at 28 F.R. 5936, June 13, 1963.

§ 54.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part, the following words, names and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "The Department" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Division" means the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) "Destroyed" means destroyed by slaughter or by such other means as may be authorized by the Director of Division.

(d) "Animals" include sheep and/or goats.

(e) "Mortgage" means any mortgage, lien or other security or beneficial interest held by any person other than the one claiming indemnity.

§ 54.2 Cooperation with States.

Upon determination by the Director of Division of the existence of scrapie, he shall solicit the cooperation of the proper State or Territory authorities in the eradication of such disease.

§ 54.3 Appraisal of animals.

(a) Affected and exposed animals shall be appraised at their actual value at the place and time of appraisal by a repre-

sentative of the Division and a representative of the State jointly, except that, if the owner and State authorities approve, such animals may be appraised by a representative of the Division alone. Animals may be appraised in groups providing they are the same species and type and providing that where appraisal is by the head each animal in the group is the same value per head or where appraisal is by the pound each animal in the group is the same value per pound.

(b) The Division may decline to accept any appraisal that appears to it to be unreasonable or out of proportion to the value of similar animals of a like quality. Appraisals shall not exceed any limit set by the laws of the State or other agency which is cooperating with the Division in the payment of indemnity because of scrapie.

§ 54.4 Time limit for slaughter.

Animals slaughtered under this part shall be slaughtered within 15 days after the date of appraisal unless such time is specifically extended by the Director of Division.

§ 54.5 Care and feeding of animals under quarantine; disposal of animals after slaughter.

Expenses for the care and feeding of animals held for destruction and the expense of destruction, burial, incineration, etc., and/or transportation and other expenses incidental to their slaughter will not be paid by the Department.

§ 54.6 Mortgage against animals.

When animals have been destroyed pursuant to the requirements contained in this part, any claim for indemnity shall be presented on forms furnished by the Division on which the owner of the animals shall certify that the animals covered thereby, are, or are not, subject to any mortgage as defined in this part. If the owner states there is a mortgage, forms furnished by the Division shall be signed by the owner and by each person holding a mortgage on the animals, consenting to the payment of any indemnity allowed to the person specified thereon.

§ 54.7 Destruction of animals.

(a) Animals affected with or exposed to scrapie shall be destroyed under this part only after obtaining the written agreement of the owner to accept, as compensation in full from the United States, 50 percent of the difference be-

tween the appraisal value and the salvage value not to exceed \$25 per head for grade animals and \$75 per head for purebred animals.

(b) Animals which are exposed to but which do not show visible symptoms of scrapie and whose flesh can be saved for food without risk of spreading the disease may be slaughtered in an establishment approved by the Director of Division.

§ 54.8 Payments to owners for animals destroyed.

(a) Owners of animals destroyed in accordance with this part because such animals are affected with or exposed to scrapie shall be paid an indemnity not to exceed 50 percent of the difference between the appraised value of each animal so destroyed and the net salvage received by the owner thereof.

(b) The Federal indemnity shall be limited to \$25 per head for grade animals and \$75 per head for purebred animals.

(c) The Division may indemnify owners up to the limitations specified in this part whether or not the State participates in indemnity payment.

(d) Animals presented for appraisal as purebred shall be accompanied by their certificate of registry at the time of appraisal, or they shall be appraised as grades: *Provided, however,* That in the absence of such proof of purebreeding the Director of Division may grant a reasonable time for the presentation of their certificate of registration to the appraiser.

§ 54.9 Claims not allowed.

(a) The Department will not allow claims arising out of the destruction of animals unless they have been previously appraised, and the owners thereof shall have executed agreements, in compliance with this part.

(b) The Department will not allow claims if the claimant has failed to comply with any of the Department regulations pertaining to scrapie including the necessary cleaning and disinfection of his premises and conveyances.

PART 55—CATTLE DESTROYED BECAUSE OF ANAPLASMOSIS

Sec.

55.1 Cooperation in eradication of anaplasmosis.

55.2 Appraisal of animals.

55.3 Payments of indemnity; claims not allowed.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 55 issued under sec. 3, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 114, 111, 114a.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 55 appear at 28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963.

§ 55.1 Cooperation in eradication of anaplasmosis.

Upon agreement of the authorities of the Territory of Hawaii to enforce quarantine restrictions and orders and directives properly issued in the control and eradication of anaplasmosis of cattle and to pay 50 percent of the expenses of the purchase and disposition of cattle affected by the disease, the Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the Agricultural Research Service is hereby authorized to agree on the part of the Department to cooperate with the Territory in the control and eradication of the subject disease and to pay not more than 50 percent of such expenses.

§ 55.2 Appraisal of animals.

Animals required to be destroyed because of being infected with anaplasmosis shall be appraised by an officially designated representative of the Animal Disease Eradication Division or the Territory of Hawaii and shall be destroyed within a period of time acceptable to the Director of the Division. Such appraisal shall be based on the actual value of the cattle at the time and place of appraisal.

§ 55.3 Payments of indemnity; claims not allowed.

(a) Owners of affected cattle destroyed in accordance with this part shall be paid an indemnity not to exceed one-half the difference between the appraised value and the salvage value but the payment shall not exceed the amount paid by the Territory of Hawaii.

(b) In the discretion of the Division Director claims will not be allowed under the terms of this part if the payee has not complied with all quarantine requirements.

(c) Claims will not be allowed for expenses for the care and feeding of animals held for destruction.

(d) In the discretion of the Division Director claims will not be allowed arising out of the destruction of animals unless they shall have been appraised as described in this part and the owner thereof shall execute a written agreement to the appraisal.

PART 56—SWINE DESTROYED BECAUSE OF HOG CHOLERA

- Sec.
- 56.1 Definitions.
- 56.2 Cooperation with States.
- 56.3 Appraisal of swine.
- 56.4 Care and feeding of swine under quarantine; disposal after slaughter.
- 56.5 Mortgages against swine.
- 56.6 Destruction of swine.
- 56.7 Payments to owners for swine destroyed.
- 56.8 Claims not allowed.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 56 issued under sec. 3-5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 111, 112, 113, 114, 114a, 120, 125.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 56 appear at 28 F.R. 9915, Sept. 12, 1963.

§ 56.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part, the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "The Department" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) "Division" means the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) "Destroyed" means condemned under State or Federal authority and destroyed by slaughter or by death otherwise.

(d) "Hog Cholera" means the contagious, infectious, and communicable disease of swine commonly known as hog cholera.

(e) "Mortgage" means any mortgage, lien, or other security or beneficial interest held by any person other than the one claiming indemnity.

(f) "State" means any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

§ 56.2 Cooperation with States.

Upon determination by the Director of the Division of the existence of hog cholera, and upon agreement of the authorities of the State to enforce quarantine restrictions and orders and directives properly issued in the control and eradication of hog cholera, he is authorized to cooperate with the proper State authorities in the eradication of such disease.

§ 56.3 Appraisal of swine.

Swine affected with or exposed to hog cholera which are to be destroyed and

indemnities paid therefor under this part shall be appraised at their actual value for meat, feeding or breeding purposes at the place and time of appraisal, except that in the case of grade animals only females shall be eligible for appraisal based on breeding value and that no such appraisal shall exceed three times the animals' meat or feeding value. Appraisal shall be made by a representative of the Division and a representative of the State jointly, or, if the State authorities approve, by a Division employee alone. The record of appraisal shall be signed by the appraiser, or appraisers, and by the owner certifying his acceptance of the appraisal. Swine may be appraised in groups providing they are the same type and providing that where appraisal is by the head each animal in the group is the same value per head or where appraisal is by the pound each animal in the group is the same value per pound. Swine presented for appraisal as purebred shall be accompanied by their certificate of registry at the time of appraisal, or they shall be appraised as grades: *Provided, however,* That in the absence of such proof of purebreeding the Director of Division may grant a reasonable time for the presentation of their certificate of registration to the appraiser.

§ 56.4 Care and feeding of swine under quarantine; disposal after slaughter.

Expenses for the care and feeding of swine held for destruction and the expense of destruction, burial, incineration, etc., and/or transportation and other expenses incidental to their slaughter will not be paid by the Department, unless the payment of such expense is specifically authorized or approved by the Director of Division.

§ 56.5 Mortgages against swine.

Any indemnity claim for swine destroyed pursuant to the requirements contained in this part shall be presented on forms furnished by the Division on which the owner of the swine shall certify that the swine covered thereby, are, or are not, subject to any mortgage as defined in this part. If the owner states there is a mortgage, forms furnished by the Division shall be signed by the owner and by each person holding a mortgage on the swine, consenting to the payment of any indemnity allowed to the person specified thereon.

§ 56.6 Destruction of swine.

(a) Swine affected with or exposed to hog cholera which are to be destroyed and indemnities paid therefor under this part shall be destroyed promptly after appraisal and disposed of through a method of salvage approved by Director of Division or by burial or burning.

(b) The destruction of swine and the burial, burning, or other disposal of carcasses of swine pursuant to the regulations in this part shall be supervised by a Department or State employee who shall prepare and transmit to the Director of Division a report identifying the swine and showing the disposition thereof.

§ 56.7 Payments to owners for swine destroyed.

(a) Owners of swine destroyed in accordance with this part may be paid an indemnity by the United States not to exceed 50 percent of the difference between the appraised value of each swine

so destroyed and the net salvage received by the owner thereof.

(b) Federal indemnity shall not exceed \$40 per head for grade swine or \$50 per head for purebred swine.

§ 56.8 Claims not allowed.

(a) The Department will not allow claims arising out of the destruction of swine unless they have been previously appraised in compliance with this part.

(b) The Department will not allow claims if the claimant has failed to comply with any of the Department regulations or quarantine regulations of the cooperating State pertaining to hog cholera, and the cleaning and disinfection of his premises or conveyances as deemed necessary by Director of Division to destroy hog cholera virus.

(c) The Department will not allow claims if there is substantial evidence that the owner or his agent has in any way been responsible for any attempt unlawfully or improperly to obtain indemnity funds for such swine.

SUBCHAPTER C—INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY

PART 71—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Sec.
71.1 Definitions.
71.2 Secretary to issue rule governing quarantine and interstate movement of diseased livestock.
71.3 Interstate movement of diseased animals and poultry generally prohibited.
71.4 Carrier responsible for cleaning and disinfection of cars, boats, other vehicles, yards and premises.
71.5 Cars, boats, and other vehicles; cleaning and disinfection required for interstate movement.
71.6 Infected car; after notice of infection interstate movement prohibited until cleaned and disinfected.
71.7 Cars and boats; to be cleaned and disinfected before removal from final destination.
71.8 Disinfection of yards and premises having contained infected animals required.
71.9 Cars, boats, yards, pens, chutes, and alleys; method of cleaning and disinfecting.
71.10 Substances or materials allowed as permitted disinfectants.
71.11 Cresylic disinfectant as permitted disinfectant; specifications.
71.12 Sodium orthophenylphenate as permitted disinfectant for premises infected with tuberculosis.

- Sec.
71.13 Inspection of shipments in transit by Division inspector.
71.14 Slaughter of animals to prevent spread of disease; ascertainment of value and compensation.
71.15 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; conditions under which permitted.
71.16 Inspection and certification of animals for interstate movement.
71.17 Interstate movement of dead animals prohibited in same car with live animals.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 71 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, 41 Stat. 699, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended, sec. 13, 65 Stat. 693; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 114a, 114a-1, 116, 120, 121, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 115, 117, 123, 124, 126.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 71 appear at 28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963, except as otherwise noted.

§ 71.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this subchapter the following words, phrases, names, and

terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Division.* The Animal Disease Eradication Division.

(c) *Division inspector.* An inspector of the Division.

(d) *Tick infested.* Infested with the ticks *Boophilus annulatus* (*Margaropus annulatus*), *Boophilus microplus*, or *Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi*.

(e) *Quarantined area.* The States, Territories, or the District of Columbia or portions thereof quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for the specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal disease mentioned in each part.

(f) *Free area.* The States, Territories, or the District of Columbia or portions thereof not quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for the specific contagious, infectious, or communicable animal disease mentioned in each part.

(g) *Stockers and feeders.* Animals intended for stock or feeding purposes.

(h) *Public stockyards.* Stockyards where trading in livestock is carried on; where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyards, transportation, or similar company; and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases.

(i) *Recognized slaughtering center.* Any point where slaughtering facilities are provided and to which animals are regularly shipped and slaughtered.

(j) *Accredited herd.* One officially declared by the Division and the State as free from tuberculosis and for which a certificate has been issued evidencing that fact.

(k) *Designated dipping station.* A point mutually agreed upon by the Division and the State livestock sanitary authorities, where proper dipping and yarding facilities are provided, at which cattle of the area of that State quarantined for splenic, southern, or Texas fever in cattle may be dipped, inspected, and certified for interstate movement.

(l) *State.* Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(m) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State.

[28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 14489, Oct. 22, 1964]

§ 71.2 Secretary to issue rule governing quarantine and interstate movement of diseased livestock.

When the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine the fact that cattle or other livestock in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease for which, in his opinion, a quarantine should be established, notice will be given of that fact. A rule will be issued placing in quarantine any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any portion thereof, in which the disease exists; and this rule will either absolutely forbid the interstate movement of livestock from the quarantined area or will indicate the regulations under which interstate movements may be made.

§ 71.3 Interstate movement of diseased animals and poultry generally prohibited.

(a) Animals or poultry affected with any of the following diseases, which are endemic to the United States: Equine piroplasmosis, bovine piroplasmosis or splenic fever, scabies, hog cholera, acute swine erysipelas, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, brucellosis, scrapie, blue tongue in sheep, anthrax, screwworms, psittacosis or ornithosis, and Newcastle disease, or any other communicable disease which is endemic to the United States, or which are cattle fever tick infested, shall not be moved interstate.

(b) Animals or poultry affected with any of the following diseases, not known to exist in the United States: foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, African swine fever, Teschen disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, European fowl pest, dourine, vesicular exanthema, and glanders, or any other communicable foreign disease not known to exist in the United States, shall not be moved interstate.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section: (1) Domestic animals which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, or paratuberculosis, which are not affected with any other disease referred to in this section and are not tick infested, may be moved interstate in accordance with the provisions of Subpart B of Part 78 of this subchapter in the case of brucellosis reactors and with the provisions of Part 80 of this subchapter in the case of

paratuberculosis reactors; and (2) cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test, which are not affected with any other disease referred to in this section and are not tick infested, may be moved interstate in accordance with the provisions of § 77.8 of this subchapter.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, livestock which is found to be diseased while in transit or upon arrival at a feed lot, stockyard or marketing center, may be moved interstate in accordance with subparagraphs (1) through (6) of this paragraph: *Provided*, That such livestock is not tick infested or affected with any disease referred to in this section other than the diseases named in this paragraph: *And Provided further*, That such livestock is accompanied by a certificate, issued by a Division Inspector, stating the destination of the animals; the purpose for which they are to be moved; the number of animals covered by the certificate; the point from which the animals are moved interstate; and the name and address of the owner or shipper.

(1) Livestock affected with one or more of the following diseases: Actinomycosis, actinobacillosis, atrophic rhinitis, contagious ecthyma, foot rot, infectious keratitis, ringworm, influenza, and arthritis (simple lesions only), may be moved interstate for immediate slaughter to a slaughtering establishment where State or Federal meat inspection is maintained.

(2) Cattle with slight unopened cases of actinomycosis or actinobacillosis (or both) may be moved interstate to a feed lot in the State of destination: *Provided*, That such cattle are not affected with any other disease named in this paragraph.

(3) Sheep affected with or exposed to contagious ecthyma may be moved interstate to a feed lot located in a State the laws, rules, or regulations of which require that such sheep be segregated or quarantined under a permit from an official of such State: *Provided*, That such sheep are not affected with any other disease named in this paragraph.

(4) Livestock affected with one or more of the following diseases may be moved interstate for any purpose to a State the laws, rules, or regulations of which require that such livestock be segregated or quarantined under a per-

mit from an official of such State: Actinomycosis, actinobacillosis, contagious ecthyma, foot rot, and influenza: *Provided*, That such livestock is not affected with any other disease named in this paragraph.

(5) Livestock affected with infectious keratitis or ringworm (or both) may be moved interstate for any purpose if treated under the supervision of a Division or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian prior to movement: *Provided*, That such livestock is not affected with any other disease named in this paragraph. Livestock affected with infectious keratitis or ringworm (or both) and also with another disease named in this paragraph, may be moved interstate only under the applicable provisions of subparagraphs (1) through (4) of this paragraph after being so treated for infectious keratitis or ringworm (or both). Such livestock will be subject to further treatment at destination, if required.

(6) Other Movements. The Director of the Division may provide for the movement, not otherwise provided for in this paragraph, of animals affected with the diseases named in subparagraph (1), under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of disease. The Director of the Division will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary officials of the States involved of any such action.

(e) Before offering cattle or other livestock or poultry for interstate transportation, transporting them interstate, or introducing them into any stockyards or upon routes of traffic for interstate transportation, all persons, companies, or corporations are required to exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain whether such animals or poultry are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or have been exposed to the contagion or infection of any such disease by contact with other animals or poultry so diseased or by location in pens, cars, or other vehicles, or upon premises that have contained animals or poultry so diseased.

[28 F.R. 5937, June 13, 1963, as amended, 28 F.R. 13929, Dec. 21, 1963]

§ 71.4 Carrier responsible for cleaning and disinfection of cars, boats, other vehicles, yards and premises.

Cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in the interstate trans-

portation of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision in accordance with the regulations in this subchapter, and the final carrier shall be responsible for such cleaning and disinfection. If a car in which such animals have been moved interstate is removed from destination or unloading point without being cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the regulations in this subchapter, the final carrier shall, upon receiving notice from a Division inspector that such car has contained such animals or animals carrying the infection of such disease, locate said car on its own or other lines, and have the same moved to a point where Division inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided for cleaning and disinfecting cars, and have such car cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision. Such final carrier shall keep the Division informed as to the location of said car until the same has been so cleaned and disinfected: *Provided*, That if said final carrier is what is known as a terminal railroad, and said car or cars shall have been delivered by such final carrier to the railroad from which it received said car or cars, such final carrier shall, upon receiving notice from a Division inspector that such car has contained such animals, inform the Division of the name of the railroad to which such car was delivered and said last-mentioned railroad shall, upon receiving notice from a Division inspector that such car has contained such animals, locate said car on its own or other lines and have the same moved to a point where Division inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided for cleaning and disinfecting cars, and have such car cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision. Such last-mentioned railroad shall keep the Division informed as to the location of said car until the same has been so cleaned and disinfected. Transportation companies which have received cars that have contained cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and which cars have been moved interstate from the point at which such animals were last unloaded therefrom without being cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the regulations in this sub-

chapter, shall furnish to the Division, when requested, the complete car-movement and interchange record of such cars.

§ 71.5 Cars, boats, and other vehicles; cleaning and disinfection required for interstate movement.

Except as provided in § 71.7 cars, boats, and other vehicles that have contained cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other livestock affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall not be moved interstate for any purpose until the said cars, boats, or other vehicles shall have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision in accordance with §§ 71.9-71.11.

§ 71.6 Infected car; after notice of infection interstate movement prohibited until cleaned and disinfected.

No transportation company which receives notice from the Division that a car has contained cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall thereafter move the said car in interstate commerce until it has been cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision in accordance with §§ 71.9-71.11.

§ 71.7 Cars and boats; to be cleaned and disinfected before removal from final destination.

Cars or boats required by the regulations in this subchapter to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the manner specified in §§ 71.9-71.11, under Division supervision by the final carrier at destination as soon as possible after unloading and before the same are moved from such final destination for any purpose: *Provided, however*, That if the animals contained therein are destined to points at which Division inspection is maintained but at which proper facilities can not be provided, the transportation company may, upon permission first secured from the Division, seal, bill, and forward the cars to a point at which Division inspection is maintained and proper facilities are provided, and there clean and disinfect the said cars under Division supervision.

§ 71.8 Disinfection of yards and premises having contained infected animals required.

Yards and premises which have contained interstate shipments of cattle,

sheep, swine, poultry, or other animals affected with, or carrying the infection of, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Division employee or an authorized State employee in accordance with §§ 71.9-71.11, and any animals unloaded into such yards or premises before they have been so cleaned and disinfected shall thereafter be classed as exposed animals and shall not be moved interstate except in compliance with the provisions of the regulations in this subchapter.

§ 71.9 Cars, boats, yards, pens, chutes, and alleys; method of cleaning and disinfecting.

(a) Cars required by the regulations in this subchapter to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure from all portions of the cars, including all the ledges and framework outside; clean the exterior and interior of the cars; and saturate the entire interior surface, including the inner surfaces of the car doors, with a permitted disinfectant.

(b) Boats required by the regulations in this subchapter to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure from the decks, stalls, and all other parts of the boat occupied or traversed by the diseased animals and from the portable chutes or other appliances or fixtures used in loading and unloading same, and saturate with a permitted disinfectant the entire surface of the deck, stalls, or other parts of the boat occupied or traversed by such animals or with which they may have come in contact or which have contained litter or manure.

(c) Yards, pens, chutes, and alleys required by the regulations in this subchapter to be disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Empty all troughs, racks, or other feeding or watering appliances; remove all litter and manure from the floors, posts, or other parts; and saturate the entire surface of the fencing, troughs, chutes, floors, walls, and other parts with a permitted disinfectant.

§ 71.10 Substances or materials allowed as permitted disinfectants.

(a) The substances permitted for use in disinfecting cars, boats, other vehicles, and premises are as follows:

(1) "Cresylic disinfectant" in the proportion of at least 4 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(2) Liquefied phenol (U. S. P. strength 87 percent phenol) in the proportion of at least 6 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water.

(3) Chlorinated lime (U. S. P. strength, 30 percent available chlorine) in the proportion of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water.

(b) The use of "cresylic disinfectant" is permitted subject to the following conditions:

(1) The manufacturer thereof shall have obtained specific permission from the Division for the use of his products in official disinfection. To obtain such permission manufacturers shall first submit a sample of at least 8 ounces for examination, together with a statement of the formula employed and a guaranty that the product will be maintained of a quality uniform with the sample submitted.

(2) To prevent confusion, the product of each manufacturer and distributor shall bear a distinctive trade name or brand, together with the name of the manufacturer or distributor.

(3) The product shall at all times conform to specifications for composition and performance issued by the Director of the Division.

§ 71.11 Cresylic disinfectant as permitted disinfectant; specifications.

The following specifications will be employed for determining the suitability of cresylic disinfectant for use under the provisions of § 71.10(b)(3):

(a) The product shall remain a uniform liquid when held at 0° C. (32° F.) for 3 hours (chill test).

(b) The product shall dissolve completely in 30 parts of distilled water at 25° C. (77° F.) within 2 minutes (solution-rate test), producing a solution entirely free from globules and not more than faintly opalescent (solubility-degree test).

(c) The product shall contain not more than 25 percent of inert ingredients (water and glycerin), not more excess alkali than the equivalent of 0.5 percent of sodium hydroxide, and not less than 21 percent of soap exclusive of water, glycerin, and excess alkali.

(d) The product shall contain not less than 50 percent and not more than 53 percent of total phenols. It shall contain less than 5 percent of benzophenol ($C_{12}H_{10}O$).

(e) The methods of determining compliance with the specifications in paragraphs (a) to (d) of this section will be those described in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1308, Chemical and Physical Methods for the Control of Saponified Cresol Solutions, so far as they are applicable.

(f) Any suitable glyceride, fat acid, or resin acid may be used in preparing the soap, but not all are suitable nor are all grades of a single product equally suitable. Also various grades of commercial cresylic acid differ in suitability. Therefore, manufacturers are cautioned to prepare a trial laboratory batch from every set of ingredients and to prove its conformity with paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, before proceeding with manufacture on a factory scale.

§ 71.12 Sodium orthophenylphenate as permitted disinfectant for premises infected with tuberculosis.

(a) A permitted brand of sodium orthophenylphenate in a proportion of at least one pound to 12 gallons of water is permitted in tuberculosis eradication work for disinfecting infected premises following the removal of cattle that reacted to the tuberculin test.

(b) It is absolutely necessary that the solution be applied at a temperature of 60° F. or over. Whenever the temperature of the building to be disinfected is below 60° F., as indicated by a wall thermometer, the solution shall be heated to 120° F. and higher in very cold weather, to insure effective disinfection.

§ 71.13 Inspection of shipments in transit by Division inspector.

All persons and corporations having control of the interstate transportation of livestock shall, when directed by a Division inspector so to do, stop the same in transit for inspection, and if any of such animals are found upon such inspection to be infected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease or to have been exposed to such infection, the person or corporation having control of the transportation of such animals shall, upon receipt of an order from a Division inspector so to do, cease the carriage, transportation, or moving of such animals unless such carriage, transportation, or moving can be accomplished in accordance with the regulations in this subchapter governing the interstate movement of animals infected with or which have been exposed to the

infection of such disease, and in all cases after the discovery of such infection or exposure thereto such animals shall be handled in accordance with such regulations.

§ 71.14 Slaughter of animals to prevent spread of disease; ascertainment of value and compensation.

When, in order to prevent the spread of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, it becomes necessary to slaughter any diseased or exposed livestock, and the purchase of such livestock by the United States is authorized by law and an appropriation is available therefor, the value of the livestock shall be ascertained and compensation made therefor in accordance with the orders or regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

§ 71.15 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; conditions under which permitted.

No livestock shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or hauled in private conveyance from the quarantined area in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to the free area in the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and subsequently delivered to a transportation company for shipment or moved to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia without complying with all Federal and State regulations pertaining to such movements.

§ 71.16 Inspection and certification of animals for interstate movement.

(a) *Assistance and facilities.* When animals are to be inspected and certified by a Division inspector, assistance and proper facilities for restraining them shall be provided in order that a careful inspection may be made, and the inspector while making the inspection shall not be interfered with in any manner; otherwise inspection will be immediately discontinued.

(b) *Certificates and other statements to accompany shipments.* Whenever inspection or treatment and the issuance of a certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing showing the performance of such inspection or treatment and the result thereof is required by any of the regulations in this subchapter as a condition precedent to the movement interstate of any animal or class of animals, or any animal or class of animals is so required to be accompanied in interstate movement by such certificate, statement.

test chart, or other writing, no such animal or animals shall be moved interstate unless and until the following requirements are also complied with:

(1) In the case of such movement by a common carrier issuing waybills or other form or forms of billing covering the movement, the said certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing shall be delivered to such carrier at the time the animal or animals are delivered for shipment, and shall become the property of the carrier, and be by such carrier attached to the billing covering the transportation of such animal or animals, and accompany such billing to destination, and be filed with such billing for future reference.

(2) In case of such movement otherwise than by common carrier issuing waybills or other form or forms of billing, the said certificate, statement, test chart, or other writing shall accompany the animal or animals to destination and be delivered to the consignees, or, in case the consignor and consignee is the same person, to the first purchaser purchasing during or after such movement in interstate commerce, or to the person to whom the animal or animals are delivered.

§ 71.17 Interstate movement of dead animals prohibited in same car with live animals.

No dead animal shall be offered or accepted for transportation or transported in the same car with live animals from the original point of shipment in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to or through any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

PART 72—TEXAS (SPLENETIC) FEVER IN CATTLE

Sec.

- 72.1 Ticks [*Boophilus annulatus* (*Margaropus annulatus*), *Boophilus microplus* or *Rhipicephalus evertsi evertsi*]; interstate movement of infested or exposed animals prohibited.
- 72.2 Splenetic or tick fever in cattle in Texas, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States; restrictions on movement of cattle.
- 72.3 Area quarantined in the Virgin Islands of the United States.
- 72.4 Area quarantined in Puerto Rico.
- 72.5 Area quarantined in Texas.
- 72.6 Cattle from quarantined areas not eradicating ticks; conditions permitting interstate movement.
- 72.7 Interstate movement upon one dipping; certification permitted from cooperating States.

Sec.

- 72.8 Interstate movement of cattle from free premises upon inspection and certification by Division inspector.
- 72.9 Interstate movements of cattle; inspection and certification by Division inspector required.
- 72.10 Inspected or dipped and certified cattle subject to restrictions of State of destination.
- 72.11 Quarantined area; cattle considered infested; requirements for placing in noninfectious pens or premises.
- 72.12 Cattle; exposure to tick infestation after treatment or inspection prohibited.
- 72.13 Dipping requirements; permitted dips; facilities; handling.
- 72.14 Arsenical cattle dips; requirements for determination of suitability.
- 72.15 Owners assume responsibility; must execute agreement prior to dipping or treatment waiving all claims against United States.
- 72.16 Designated dipping stations to be approved by Director of Division on recommendations of State authorities; facilities.
- 72.17 Unloading noninfested cattle for rest, feed, and water only, permitted in authorized pens for such purpose.
- 72.18 Movement interstate; specification by Division Director of treatment required when dipping facilities unavailable.
- 72.19 Interstate shipments and use of pine straw, grass, or litter from quarantined area; prohibited until disinfected.
- 72.20 Exhibition of noninfested cattle in the quarantined area; restrictions under which permitted.
- 72.21 Animals infested with or exposed to ticks subject to same restrictions as cattle.
- 72.22 Cars, vehicles, and premises; cleaning and disinfection after containing infested or exposed animals.
- 72.23 Cars or other vehicles having carried infested or exposed cattle in quarantined area shall be cleaned and disinfected.
- 72.24 Litter and manure from carriers and premises of tick-infested animals; destruction or disinfection required.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 72 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121, 123, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 115, 117, 124, 126.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 72 appear at 28 F.R. 5940, June 13, 1963, except as otherwise noted.

§ 72.1 Ticks [Boophilus annulatus (Margaropus annulatus), Boophilus microplus, or Rhipicephalus evertsi]; interstate movement of infested or exposed animals prohibited.

No animals infested with ticks [Boophilus annulatus (Margaropus annulatus), Boophilus microplus, or Rhipicephalus evertsi] or exposed to tick infestation shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose, except as provided in this part.

§ 72.2 Splenetic or tick fever in cattle in Texas, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States; restrictions on movement of cattle.

Notice is hereby given that the contagious, infectious, and communicable disease known as splenetic or tick fever exists in cattle in portions of the State of Texas and in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Therefore, portions of the State of Texas and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States are hereby quarantined as set forth in §§ 72.3, 72.4, and 72.5, and the movement of cattle therefrom into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia shall be made only in accordance with the provisions of this part and Part 71 of this chapter.

§ 72.3 Area quarantined in the Virgin Islands of the United States.

The entire Territory of the Virgin Islands of the United States is quarantined.

§ 72.4 Area quarantined in Puerto Rico.

The entire Territory is quarantined.

§ 72.5 Area quarantined in Texas.

The following portions of the specified counties in Texas are quarantined:

(a) That portion of Val Verde County lying south and west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point on the bank of the Rio Grande River known as the Hanging Rock of the Southern Pacific Railroad, approximately 12 miles northwest of Del Rio, Texas (there is a narrow shelf, railroad bed width, extending from Hanging Rock to Devil's River which is not passable to livestock) and following this railroad right-of-way in a southerly direction to where it intersects the present S.P. Railroad, approximately 5½ miles; thence, following the S.P. Railroad in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the east fence of the Burnell Parker Field No. 1, approximately 5¾ miles; thence, following the east fence of the Burnell Parker Field No. 1 in a southwesterly

direction to where it intersects Kite Road, approximately ½ mile; thence, following Kite Road in a southerly direction to where it intersects Garza Lane, approximately ¾ mile; thence, following Garza Lane in a westerly direction to a corner; thence, in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 277 Spur, approximately 1¼ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 277 Spur in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects Hudson Drive, approximately ½ mile; thence, following Hudson Drive in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the Silo Field Road, approximately ¾ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Silo Field Road in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the east double fence of the W. L. Moody Silo Vega, approximately ¾ mile; thence, following the W. L. Moody double fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Val Verde-Kinney County line at Sycamore Creek, approximately 10½ miles.

(b) That portion of Kinney County lying west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where the W. L. Moody Ranch double fence intersects the Val Verde-Kinney County line at Sycamore Creek and following this double fence in a southerly direction to where it joins the channel to the Maverick County Water District Headgates, approximately 4¾ miles; thence following said channel in a southerly direction past the Maverick County Water District Headgates to where it intersects the W. L. Moody double fence, approximately ¾ mile; thence, following the W. L. Moody double fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects Maverick County Water District main canal, approximately 3 miles; thence, following the Maverick County Water District main canal in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Kinney-Maverick County line, approximately 6½ miles.

(c) That portion of Maverick County lying west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where the Maverick County Water District main canal intersects the Kinney-Maverick County line and following this main canal in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the west right-of-way fence of U.S. Highway 277, approximately 5½ miles; thence, following the west right-of-way fence of U.S. Highway 277 in a southerly direction to where it intersects Maverick County Water District Lateral No. 2, approximately ½ mile; thence, following Maverick County Water District Lateral No. 2 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north double fence of the J. R. Jones west field, approximately 1¾ miles; thence, following the north double fence of the J. R. Jones west field in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately ¼ mile; thence, along the west double fence of the J. R. Jones west field in a southerly direc-

tion to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, along the south double fence of the J. R. Jones west field in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Maverick County Water District Lateral No. 2, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, along Maverick County Water District Lateral No. 2 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Calley property, approximately 3 miles; thence, east along the north fence of the Calley property to a corner, approximately 200 yards; thence, following the east fence of the Calley property in a southerly direction to the northeast corner of the Hal Bowles ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Hal Bowles Ranch in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Lehman Brothers Ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, in a southerly direction along the Maverick County quarantine fence which is the east fence of the C. O. Myers Lehman River Pasture to where it intersects the north fence of the Las Vegas Ranch, approximately $\frac{7}{8}$ mile; thence, along the north fence of the Las Vegas Ranch in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, along the east fence of the Las Vegas Ranch in a southerly direction to where it intersects the northwest corner of the Shoftner property, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile;

Thence, along the west fence of the Shoftner property in a southeasterly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, along the south fence of the Shoftner property in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Maverick County quarantine fence or the east fence of the Las Vegas Ranch, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the east fence of the Las Vegas Ranch in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Alex Ritchie Farm, approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, along the north fence of the Alex Ritchie Farm in an easterly direction to where it intersects Maverick County Water District main canal, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Maverick County Water District main canal in a southerly direction to where it intersects the C. P. & L. Power Plant Road, approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the C. P. & L. Power Plant Road in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Beer Joint Trap, approximately $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following the west fence of the Beer Joint Trap in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Beer Joint Trap in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west right-of-way fence of U.S. Highway 277, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the U.S. Highway No. 277 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the DeBona Trap, approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the

south fence of the DeBona Trap in a westerly direction to where it intersects the east fence of the Meyers Vega, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, along the east fence of the Meyers Vega in a southerly direction to where it intersects the northwest corner of the Jack Spence premise, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the east fence of the Jack Spence premise in a southerly direction to the Southwest corner of the Spence premise where it intersects the Meyers Vega fence, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the Meyers Vega fence in a southerly direction to where it joins the Eagle Pass City Vega fence and continuing in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Tom Bowles Kifuri pasture, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the north fence of the Tom Bowles Kifuri pasture in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles;

Thence, following the east fence of the Tom Bowles Kifuri pasture in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the C. H. Lawless trap, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the C. H. Lawless trap in an easterly direction to where it intersects Edison Drive Road, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, across Eldson Drive Road to the northwest corner of the Eldson property; thence, following the north fence of the Eldson property in an easterly direction to the northwest corner of the Webster property, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Webster property in an easterly direction to where it intersects Farm Road No. 1021, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following Farm Road No. 1021 in a southeasterly direction to the southeast corner of the J. W. Weeks Ranch, approximately 16 miles; thence, following the south fence of the J. W. Weeks Ranch, which is known as the Maverick County quarantine fence, in a westerly direction to the northeast corner of Klesling Rio Lado Pasture, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the Maverick County quarantine fence in a southerly direction to the northwest corner of the Klesling Lake Pasture, approximately $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, along the Klesling Lake Pasture double fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the R. C. Cage Mansfield pasture, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the north fence of the R. C. Cage Mansfield Pasture in a northeasterly direction to a corner, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, east along the north fence of the R. C. Cage Mansfield Pasture to a corner, approximately $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, northeast along the north fence of the R. C. Cage Mansfield Pasture to where it intersects the Eagle Pass-Laredo River Road, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the Eagle Pass-Laredo River Road in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Maverick-Webb County line, approximately 17 miles.

(d) That portion of Webb County lying south and west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where the Maverick-Webb County line intersects the Eagle Pass-Laredo River Road and following this road in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north double fence of the Las Minas Ranch, approximately $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the north double fence of the Las Minas Ranch in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the west double fence of the Las Minas Ranch in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the south double fence of the Las Minas Ranch in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Eagle Pass-Laredo River Road which will be called "Mines Road" from this point south, approximately $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the Mines Road in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the northwest corner of the Laredo Municipal Airport, approximately $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the north fence of the Laredo Municipal Airport in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, south along the east fence of the Laredo Municipal Airport to where it intersects the north fence of the Farias Farm, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Farias farm in an easterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Flores Trap, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, northeast along the north fence of the Flores Trap to the west fence of the Kuykendal Quilote Pasture, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the west fence of the Kuykendal Quilote Pasture in a southeasterly direction to a corner, approximately $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, northeast along the south fence of the Kuykendal Quilote Pasture to a corner, approximately 1 mile; thence, southeast along the Kuykendal Quilote Pasture south fence to the Test Site Road, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile;

Thence, southwest along the Test Site Road to the west fence of the Alexander property, approximately $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles; thence, following the west fence of the Alexander property in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{7}{8}$ mile; thence, following the Alexander south fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects the J. Jacaman north fence, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the J. Jacaman north fence in a southwesterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the J. Jacaman west fence in a southerly direction to where it intersects the northwest corner of the Rash Trap, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Rash Trap in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Laredo Air Force Base north fence, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, fol-

lowing the Laredo Air Force Base north fence in an easterly direction around the Laredo Air Force Base to where it intersects the north fence of the Casa Blanca Recreation area, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the Casa Blanca Recreation area north fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects Casa Blanca Lake, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, crossing the Casa Blanca Lake with about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile offset to the south and following the Lower Lake Trap north fence in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the Lower Lake Trap, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the east fence of the Lower Lake Trap in a southerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 59, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 59 in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Guerra property, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Guerra property in a southerly direction to where it intersects the northwest corner of the Killam Ranch, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the Killam Ranch west fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, continuing along same fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Tex-Mex Railroad, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile;

Thence, following the Tex-Mex Railroad in a westerly direction to where it intersects the northwest corner of the Chavana property, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Chavana property in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Chavana Road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the Chavan Road in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the Chavana Road in a southerly direction to where it intersects State Highway No. 359, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, south across State Highway No. 359 and Loop 20 at the intersection and to the north fence of the Bruni-Sommer-Dickenson property, approximately 100 yards; thence, following the north fence of the Bruni-Sommer-Dickenson property in a southwesterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, south along the west fence of the Bruni-Sommer-Dickenson property to where it intersects the north fence of the S. Vasquez ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, east along the north fence of the S. Vasquez ranch to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the S. Vasquez ranch in a southerly direction to the north fence of the Dr. Wright ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Dr. Wright ranch in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction across Wormser Road to a corner approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, west along the same fence to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, fol-

lowing same fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, south along same fence to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, continuing along same fence in a westerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north double fence of the A. W. Gates Santa Rita farm approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the north double fence of the A. W. Gates Santa Rita farm in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles;

Thence, following the west double fence of the A. W. Gates Santa Rita farm in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the south double fence of the A. W. Gates Santa Rita farm in an easterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately 1 mile; thence, south along U.S. Highway 83 to the northeast corner of San Andres Dairy, approximately $\frac{5}{16}$ mile; thence, following the north double fence of the San Andres Dairy in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following same double fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following same double fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following same double fence in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following same double fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects the U.S. Highway 83, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 83, in a southerly direction to the northeast corner of the T. J. Yancey San Rafael farm, approximately $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following the north double fence of the T. J. Yancey San Rafael farm in a westerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately 1 mile; thence, southwest along the west double fence of the T. J. Yancey San Rafael farm to the north single fence of the Wm. McKendrick & Sons Santa Rosa Farm, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, continuing southwest along the Wm. McKendrick & Sons Santa Rosa Farm's double fence to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south double fence of the Wm. McKendrick & Sons Santa Rosa Farm in an easterly direction to U.S. Highway 83, approximately $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 83, in a southerly direction to where it intersects the H. B. Zachary Ranch north double fence, approximately 4 miles; thence, west along H. B. Zachary's north double fence to the Clark Feed Lot, approximately $3\frac{5}{8}$ miles; thence, north along the east double fence of the Clark Feed Lot to a corner, approximately 175 yards; thence, west along the north double fence of Clark Feed Lot to a corner, approximately 175 yards; thence, south along Clark Feed Lot west double fence to the H. B. Zachary north double fence, approximately 175 yards;

thence, west along the H. B. Zachary Ranch north double fence to the northwest corner of same, approximately $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the H. B. Zachary west double fence in a southeasterly direction to a corner, approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following same fence in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the H. B. Zachary Ranch south double fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83 at the Webb-Zapata County line, approximately $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles.

(e) That portion of Zapata County lying west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 83 intersects the Webb-Zapata County line; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Vidaurri ranch north fence, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, east along the north fence of the Vidaurri ranch to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the east fence of the Vidaurri ranch in a southerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the Dye Farm, approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the north fence of the Dye Farm in a westerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $\frac{7}{8}$ mile; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Zapata City limits fence, approximately 25 miles; thence, following the Zapata City limits fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Zapata City limits fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $3\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Zapata-Starr County line, approximately $23\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

(f) That portion of Starr County lying west and south of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 83 intersects the Zapata-Starr County line and following a fence along the Zapata-Starr County line in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects the east fence of old U.S. Highway 83, approximately $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following the east fence of old U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following same fence in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road No. 2098, approximately $\frac{7}{8}$ mile; thence, following F. M. Road No. 2098 in a southwesterly direction to where it intersects the Falcon Heights townsite east fence, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the Falcon Heights townsite east fence in a southeasterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile;

thence, following same fence in a southwesterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road 2098, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following F. M. Road No. 2098 in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north fence of the C. Gonzales Ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the C. Gonzales Ranch in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in a southerly direction to the south fence of the L. Martinez Ranch, approximately $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the south fence of the L. Martinez Ranch in a northeasterly direction to the north east corner of the G. Madrigal Ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the east fence of the G. Madrigal Ranch in a southerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Arturo Trevino Ranch, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the Arturo Trevino south fence in an easterly direction crossing the Los Saenz Road and continuing to where it intersects the southwest corner of Jose Garza property, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile;

Thence, following the meanderings of the south and east fence of the Jose Garza property in a northerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of J. Munoz Ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the J. Munoz Ranch in an easterly direction to the southeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the J. Munoz Ranch in a northerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Mateo Herrera pasture, approximately $\frac{5}{16}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Mateo Herrera pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of B. Sosa & Bros. Pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the B. Sosa & Bros. Pasture in a northerly direction to where it intersects the north fence of B. Sosa & Bros. Pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of B. Sosa & Bros. Pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the De Los Santos property, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the De Los Santos property west fence in a southerly direction to where it intersects the De Los Santos property south fence, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the De Los Santos property south fence in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects the F. Perez property west fence, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the F. Perez property in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the F. Perez property in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Escobares Road, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, crossing the Escobares Road at a cattle guard at the southwest corner of the Francisco Escobar

Ranch, approximately 60 feet; thence, following the south fence of the Francisco Escobar Ranch in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the F. Escobar field, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the F. Escobar field in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the F. Escobar field in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Cipriano Garza pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile;

Thence, following the west fence of the Cipriano Garza pasture in a southerly direction to where it intersects the south fence of the Cipriano Garza pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the south fence of the Cipriano Garza pasture in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the T. Munoz Ranch, approximately $\frac{9}{16}$ mile; thence, south along the T. Munoz west fence to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the T. Munoz west fence in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the T. Munoz pasture in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road No. 649, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following F.M. Road No. 649 in a northerly direction to the southwest corner of the T. Munoz field, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the T. Munoz field in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Vidal Garza pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Vidal Garza pasture in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Vidal Garza pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects a county road, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, across the county road to the Juan Garza pasture west fence; thence, following the Juan Garza pasture west fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Juan Garza pasture south fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects Guadalupe Alvarez' pasture west fence, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Guadalupe Alvarez pasture in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Guadalupe Alvarez pasture in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{5}{16}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of same fence in an easterly direction to where it intersects the

Agua Verde road, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the Agua Verde road in a northerly direction to a cattle guard, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, across the Agua Verde road at a cattle guard at the Sun-Tex Farms northwest corner; thence, following the Sun-Tex Farm north fence in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the Sun-Tex Farm, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles;

Thence, following the east fence of the Sun-Tex Farm in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a westerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following same fence in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a southerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the same fence in an easterly direction to the northwest corner of the Jose Hernandez property, approximately $\frac{7}{16}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Jose Hernandez property in an easterly direction to the southwest corner of the Kruger Bros. Laguna Ranch, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following Kruger Bros. Laguna Ranch south fence in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Fordyce Gravel Company west fence, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the west fence of the Fordyce Gravel Co., in a southerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 83, approximately 75 yards; thence, following U.S. Highway 83 in an easterly direction to the southeast corner of the Fordyce Gravel Company fence, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the meanderings of the Fordyce Gravel Company east fence in a northerly direction to where it intersects the Rio Grande City west city limits road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the Rio Grande City west city limits road in a northerly direction to the southwest corner of the Oscar Olivarez field, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Oscar Olivarez field in a westerly direction to the southwest corner of same field, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Oscar Olivarez field in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of same field, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Oscar Olivarez field in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following same fence in a northerly direction to the southwest corner of the Gonzalo Tijerina pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile;

Thence, following the south fence of the Gonzalo Tijerina pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Rio Grande City west city limits road, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Gonzalo Tijerina pasture along the Rio Grande City west city limits road in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Gonzalo Tijerina pasture along the Rio

Grande City west city limits road in an easterly direction to the southeast corner of the Gonzalo Tijerina pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Gonzalo Tijerina pasture along the Rio Grande City west city limits road in a northerly direction to where it intersects the El Sauz Road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the El Sauz Road in a northwesterly direction to a cattle guard, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, across the El Sauz Road at said cattle guard to the east fence of the El Sauz Road; thence, following the east fence of the El Sauz Road in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the Jose Casas pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Jose Casas pasture in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Jose Casas pasture in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the meanderings of the east fence of the Jose Casas pasture in a southerly direction to the northwest corner of the J. Casas east pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence following the north fence of the J. Casas east pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the C. Laurel pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the C. Laurel pasture in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile;

Thence, following the south fence of the C. Laurel pasture in an easterly direction to the northwest corner of the Jose Hinojosa pasture, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Jose Hinojosa pasture in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Jose Hinojosa pasture in an easterly direction to the southeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Jose Hinojosa pasture in a northeasterly direction crossing a county road at a cattle guard and continuing along same fence to the southwest corner of the A. Salinas pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the A. Salinas pasture in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Santana Carrera Ranch, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Santana Carrera Ranch in a southerly direction to the northwest corner of the S. Carrera slaughter house pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Santana Carrera slaughter house pasture in an easterly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in a northerly direction to a corner, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the same fence in an easterly direction to the northeast corner of the S. Carrera slaughter house pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the S. Carrera slaughter house pasture in a southerly direction to the southwest corner

of the Lito Garcia trap, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Lito Garcia trap in an easterly direction to where it intersects the west fence of the Doyno trap, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ mile; thence, following the west fence of the Doyno trap in a southwesterly direction to the southwest corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile;

Thence, following the south fence of the Doyno trap in a southeasterly direction to the southwest corner of the G. Tijerina pasture, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the G. Tijerina pasture in a southeasterly direction to the southeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ mile; thence, following the south fence of the Lito Garcia pasture in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the north right of way fence of F. M. Road No. 755 and continuing along this fence in an easterly direction crossing to the east side of Los Olmos Creek, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence, following a fence that crosses under F. M. Road No. 755 at the Los Olmos Creek bridge to the south right of way fence of F. M. Road No. 755; thence, following the south right of way fence of the F. M. Road No. 755 in an easterly direction to the northwest corner of the Benito Gomez pasture, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, south along the west fence of the Benito Gomez pasture to the north fence of the Rio Grande City air strip, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the north fence of the Rio Grande City air strip in a southeasterly direction to the northeast corner of the same, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ mile; thence, following the east fence of the Rio Grande City air strip in a southerly direction to the M. P. Railroad right of way, approximately $\frac{5}{16}$ mile; thence, following the M. P. Railroad in a southeasterly direction to a point where it crosses U.S. Highway 83, approximately $4\frac{1}{16}$ miles; thence, following the north side of the U.S. Highway 83 right-of-way in an easterly direction to where said right-of-way intersects the Starr-Hidalgo County line, approximately $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles;

(g) That portion of Hidalgo County lying south and west of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where U.S. Highway 83 intersects the Starr-Hidalgo County line and following the north side of U.S. Highway 83 right-of-way in an easterly direction to the east fence of the Sam Fordyce Ranch, approximately 4 miles; thence, crossing U.S. Highway 83, following the east fence of the Sam Fordyce Ranch in a southerly direction to the Old Military Road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the Old Military Road in an easterly direction to where it intersects the IBWC levee, approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the IBWC levee in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects the Old Military Road, approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the Old Military Road in an easterly direction to where it joins F. M. Road No. 1016, at Madero, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$

miles; thence, following F. M. Road No. 1016 in a southeasterly direction to where it joins the Old Military Road, approximately 1 mile; thence, following the Old Military Road in a southeasterly direction to the North Granjeno Road, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the North Granjeno Road in an easterly direction to where it intersects Shary Road, approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ mile; thence, south on Shary Road to where it intersects the Old Military Road, approximately 50 yards; thence, following the Old Military Road in an easterly direction to where it joins the M. P. Railroad, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following the M. P. Railroad in a southerly direction to where it crosses F. M. Road No. 1926 and continuing along the M. P. Railroad in an easterly direction to the end of the same at F. M. Road No. 336, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following F. M. Road No. 336 in a southerly direction to where it intersects U.S. Highway 281, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ miles; thence, following U.S. Highway 281 in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Hidalgo-Cameron County line, approximately $24\frac{1}{4}$ miles;

(h) That portion of Cameron County lying south of the following described line:

Beginning at a point where the Hidalgo-Cameron County line intersects U.S. Highway 281, following U.S. Highway 281 in an easterly direction to where it intersects the Willacy County Canal, approximately 200 yards; thence, following the Willacy County Canal in a northerly direction to the C. P. & L. Company double pole power line, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the C. P. & L. Company double pole power line in an easterly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road 1479, approximately $7\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, south on F. M. Road No. 1479 to where it intersects a county road, approximately 50 yards; thence, following said county road in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects Ohio Station Road, approximately $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles; thence, southwest on Ohio Station Road to where it intersects the Cameron County Water District drain ditch, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; thence, following the Cameron County Water District drain ditch around the San Benito Water District Reservoir in a northeasterly direction to the northeast corner of the San Benito Water District Reservoir, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, continuing along the Cameron County Water District drain ditch in a northeasterly direction to where it joins the Resaca Rancho Viejo, approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Resaca Rancho Viejo in a southeasterly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road No. 1421, approximately 6 miles; thence, following F. M. Road No. 1421 in a southerly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road No. 1732, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ mile; thence, following F. M. Road No. 1732 in an easterly direction to where it intersects Carmen Avenue, approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following

Carmen Avenue in a southerly direction to where it intersects the Resaca Rancho Viejo, approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles; thence, following the meanderings of the Resaca Rancho Viejo in an easterly direction to where it intersects the M. P. Railroad, approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following the M. P. Railroad in a southerly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road No. 802, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, following F. M. Road No. 802 in an easterly direction to where it intersects F. M. Road No. 511, approximately $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence, following F. M. Road No. 511 in a northerly direction to where it intersects Turning Basin Road, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following Turning Basin Road in a northeasterly direction to the Turning Basin of the Brownsville ship channel, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence, following the Brownsville ship channel in a northeasterly direction to where it intersects the Gulf of Mexico, approximately $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles;

[29 F.R. 12454, Sept. 1, 1964]

§ 72.6 Cattle from quarantined areas not eradicating ticks; conditions permitting interstate movement.

Cattle of the quarantined area where tick eradication is not being conducted, which, with an interval of 7 to 12 days between dippings immediately preceding shipment, have been properly dipped twice in a permitted arsenical solution or Delnav emulsion at a public stockyards or designated dipping station located within the State of their origin, or which have been otherwise treated under the supervision of a Division inspector in a manner approved by the Secretary of Agriculture at such public stockyards or designated dipping station and which just prior to final dipping are inspected by a Division inspector and found to be apparently free from ticks, may, upon certification by said inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose upon compliance with the requirements set forth in §§ 72.9-72.15.

§ 72.7 Interstate movement upon one dipping; certification permitted from cooperating States.

Cattle in areas where tick eradication is being conducted in cooperation with State authorities, which on inspection by a Division inspector are found to be apparently free from ticks, may, after one dipping in a permitted arsenical solution or Delnav emulsion under the supervision of a Division inspector and certification by the said inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose upon compliance with the requirements set forth in §§ 72.9-72.15.

§ 72.8 Interstate movement of cattle from free premises upon inspection and certification by Division inspector.

Cattle located in areas where tick eradication is being conducted in cooperation with the State authorities, and which are on premises shown by the official records of tick eradication to be free from ticks, may, upon inspection and certification by a Division inspector, be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose without dipping upon compliance with the requirements set forth under §§ 72.9, 72.10, 72.12.

§ 72.9 Interstate movements of cattle; inspection and certification by Division inspector required.

All interstate movements of inspected and certified and dipped and certified cattle shall be accompanied to final destination by a certificate of a Division inspector (which certificate shall show that the cattle so being moved have been dipped as required by § 72.6 or by § 72.7 and are free of ticks, or have been inspected as required by § 72.8, and are free of ticks); all such certificates shall be handled, delivered, kept, and preserved in accordance with the provisions of § 72.16; and all such cattle shall be handled through noninfectious pens, alleys, and chutes, and when shipped shall be loaded into clean and disinfected cars or trucks, and shall not be unloaded in the quarantined area except at such points reserved for noninfested cattle as may from time to time be authorized by the division.

§ 72.10 Inspected or dipped and certified cattle subject to restrictions of State of destination.

All such interstate movements of inspected or dipped and certified cattle are subject to such restrictions, which are not inconsistent with the regulations in this subchapter, as may be imposed at destination by the officials of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

§ 72.11 Quarantined area; cattle considered infested; requirements for placing in noninfectious pens or premises.

Cattle of the quarantined area shall be considered infested and shall not be placed in noninfectious pens or premises until after the final inspection or dipping.

§ 72.12 Cattle; exposure to tick infestation after treatment or inspection prohibited.

The cattle shall not be exposed to tick infestation after treatment and/or inspection.

§ 72.13 Dipping requirements; permitted dips; facilities; handling.

The dipping of cattle for interstate movement shall be done only in a permitted dip and at places where proper facilities are provided for dipping and for handling the cattle in a manner to prevent exposure to infection after the final dipping. Cattle which are to be dipped shall be given an opportunity to drink sufficient water to quench their thirst prior to dipping, be carefully handled, and not dipped while they are in a heated or exhausted condition. Dipped cattle shall not be loaded for shipment until dry. The dips at present permitted by the Department for interstate movement are (a) an arsenical solution which shall at all times show a minimum of twenty-two hundredths percent of arsenious oxide in solution, as indicated by the Division field test for the arsenical dipping bath,¹ and (b) a Delnav emulsifiable concentrate which must contain sufficient Delnav so that when diluted at the rate of 1 part to 200 parts water the resulting emulsion will contain 0.15 percent Delnav, as indicated by the vat-side test for the Delnav dipping bath,¹ which must be discarded and the vat recharged 60 days after it is charged with Delnav or when 3,000 animals have been dipped or earlier if too fouled for satisfactory use. A proprietary brand of arsenical solution or Delnav concentrate may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been issued by the Division. It has been determined under actual field conditions that in the case of a Delnav emulsion the dipping of cattle in a bath of definite strength will kill all ticks on an infested animal without injury to the animal and Delnav is approved only as an immediate kill agent for the purpose of interstate movement of animals. No dip will hereafter be given Department permission for official use in the dipping of cattle for ticks unless it has been shown to the satisfaction of the Division (1) that the strength of the bath prepared therefrom may be satisfactorily determined in the

field by a practical, portable testing outfit; (2) that under actual field conditions the dipping of cattle in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate ticks without injury to the animals dipped.

§ 72.14 Arsenical cattle dips; requirements for determination of suitability.

The following specifications will be employed for determining the suitability of arsenical cattle dips for use under the provisions of this part.

(a) The product must remain a uniform liquid when held at the temperature of 0° C. (32° F.) for 3 hours (chill test).

(b) The product must be readily and completely miscible with water when added thereto in the proportion and in the manner employed for the preparation of dipping baths (solubility test).

(c) The product must contain arsenious oxide within the limits of 28.2 and 30.7 grams per 100 cubic centimeters measured at 25° C. (77° F.).

(d) The product must contain soap, derived from an appropriate soap base, in quantity not less than one-half the quantity of arsenious oxide present. The soap is to be reckoned as potassium soap, exclusive of glycerin and unsaponified matter.

(e) The product must contain tar acids derived from commercial cresylic acid in such proportion that equivalent potassium cresylate, when added to the soap content, shall yield a combined content of soap and cresylate not less than the content of arsenious oxide.

(f) The product must not contain an unnecessary excess of alkali.

§ 72.15 Owners assume responsibility; must execute agreement prior to dipping or treatment waiving all claims against United States.

When the cattle are to be dipped under Division supervision the owner of the cattle, offered for shipment, or his agent duly authorized thereto, shall first execute and deliver to a Division inspector an application for inspection and supervised dipping wherein he shall agree to waive all claims against the United States for any loss or damage to said cattle occasioned by or resulting from dipping or other treatment under this part, or resulting from any subsequent treatment prior to their interstate shipment, or resulting from the fact that they are later found to be still tick in-

¹ Description available on application to the Department.

fested, and also for all subsequent loss or damage to any other cattle in the possession or control of such owner which may come into contact with the cattle so dipped or treated.

§ 72.16 Designated dipping stations to be approved by Director of Division on recommendation of State authorities; facilities.

When deemed advisable and upon recommendation by the proper livestock sanitary authorities, designated dipping stations may be approved by the Director of Division as points at which cattle of the quarantined area of the State in which said station is located may be inspected, dipped, and certified for interstate movement. The facilities furnished shall include a properly equipped dipping vat, noninfectious pens constructed in accordance with § 72.17 and a roofed or covered section of pens of sufficient size to protect all dipped animals from exposure to rain or hot sun. All alleys, chutes, and pens shall be paved or properly floored.

§ 72.17 Unloading noninfected cattle for rest, feed, and water only, permitted in authorized pens for such purpose.

(a) *Specifications for construction and maintenance.* Cattle of the free area, and cattle of the quarantined area when properly dipped, inspected, and certified in accordance with this part, which are transported interstate by rail through the quarantined area shall not be unloaded therein for rest, feed, and water unless they are unloaded into properly equipped, noninfectious pens set apart for such cattle at such points as may from time to time be authorized by the Division. Such noninfectious pens and the platforms, chutes, and alleys leading thereto shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the specifications set out in subparagraphs (1) to (6) of this paragraph.

(1) The outside fences inclosing such pens, and the fences on either side of the alleys, chutes, and platforms leading thereto, shall be tight board fences not less than 6 feet high on the inside.

(2) If such pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms are adjacent to pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms used by cattle of the quarantined area, there shall be between them a space not less than 10 feet wide, which shall be inaccessible to livestock. This space shall be limited on each side by the 6-foot fence required by

subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. The remaining space around such yards shall be limited as in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) If such pens, alleys, chutes, and platforms are isolated from other pens, alleys, chutes, or platforms, there shall be built and maintained outside thereof on all sides to which cattle of the vicinity might otherwise approach a cattle-proof fence not less than 5 feet high and not less than 15 feet from the 6-foot fence required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(4) The only means of egress from such pens shall be by way of the alleys, chutes, and platforms inclosed by 6-foot fences as required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, to cars for reforwarding; and under no circumstances shall there exist any connection between such pens and other adjacent premises.

(5) Such noninfectious premises shall be so located, or such drainage facilities shall be provided therefor, that water from the surrounding area will not flow on to or through them.

(6) Such pens shall be marked by a conspicuous sign bearing the words "Noninfectious Pens" in letters not less than 10 inches in height.

(b) *Materials for use in noninfectious pens; source, shipment, handling.* The hay, straw, or similar materials required for feed and bedding in such noninfectious pens shall be shipped in noninfectious cars from points outside of the quarantined area so handled that they may not become infectious.

§ 72.18 Movement interstate; specification by Division Director of treatment required when dipping facilities unavailable.

(a) *Tick-infested cattle.* Cattle of the free area which are tick-infested may be moved interstate for any purpose after they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.6: *Provided, however,* That when dipping facilities are not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Director of Division.

(b) *Tick-exposed cattle.* Cattle of the free area which have been exposed to tick infestation may be moved interstate for any purpose after they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.7: *Provided, however,* That when dipping facilities are not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment

shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Director of Division.

(c) *Cattle moved contrary to regulations.* Cattle which have been moved from the quarantined area to the free area without first having been treated in the manner provided in either § 72.6 or § 72.7 or inspected in the manner provided in § 72.8 shall not be shipped or moved interstate until they have been treated in the same manner as cattle under § 72.6: *Provided, however,* That when dipping facilities are not available at the place where the cattle are, said treatment shall be given at a place and in the manner specified by the Director of Division.

§ 72.19 Interstate shipments and use of pine straw, grass, litter from quarantined area; prohibited until disinfected.

Pine straw, grass, or similar litter collected from tick-infested pastures, ranges, or premises may disseminate the contagion of splenetic, southern, or Texas fever; therefore pine straw, grass, or similar litter originating in the quarantined area shall not be transported or moved interstate therefrom or used as packing material or car bedding for commodities or livestock to be transported or moved from the quarantined area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to or through the free area of any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, unless such material is first disinfected in accordance with the provisions of § 72.24.

§ 72.20 Exhibition of noninfected cattle in the quarantined area; restrictions under which permitted.

The exhibition of noninfected cattle at fairs or exhibitions in the quarantined area and their reshipment to the free area without dipping may, by written order of the Director of Division, be permitted: *Provided,* That the cattle shall be handled under such conditions as may be prescribed in each case to preclude any danger of the spread of infection.

§ 72.21 Animals infested with or exposed to ticks subject to same restrictions as cattle.

Animals other than cattle which are infested with ticks [*Boophilus annulatus* (*Margaropus annulatus*), *Boophilus microplus*, or *Rhipicephalus evertsi*] or exposed to tick infestation shall not be moved interstate unless they are treated, handled, and moved in accord-

ance with the requirements specified in §§ 72.9-72.15 and § 72.18 of this part governing the interstate movement of cattle.

§ 72.22 Cars, vehicles, and premises; cleaning and disinfection after containing infested or exposed animals.

Cars and other vehicles, and yards, pens, chutes, or other premises, which have contained interstate shipments of animals infested with or exposed to ticks, shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4-71.11.

§ 72.23 Cars or other vehicles having carried infested or exposed cattle in quarantined area shall be cleaned and disinfected.

Cars or other vehicles which have carried cattle exposed to or infested with ticks within the quarantined area of any State shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with §§ 71.4-71.11 before being moved interstate.

§ 72.24 Litter and manure from carriers and premises of tick-infested animals; destruction or disinfection required.

The litter and manure removed from cars, boats, or other vehicles and from pens, chutes, alleys, or other premises or inclosures which have contained interstate shipments of tick-infested animals, shall be destroyed or disinfected by the transportation or yard company, or other owner thereof, under Division supervision, by saturating it with any permitted disinfectant (see §§ 71.10, 71.11 of this subchapter), or otherwise disposed of under permission from the Director of Division.

PART 73—SCABIES IN CATTLE

Sec.

73.1 Interstate movement prohibited.

73.2 Interstate shipment for immediate slaughter.

73.3 Shipment for purposes other than slaughter; conditions under which permitted.

73.4 Interstate shipment of cattle exposed but not visibly diseased; conditions under which permitted on one dipping.

73.5 Interstate shipment of undiseased cattle from quarantined area; when permitted.

73.6 Placarding cars and marking billing of shipments of dipped scabby cattle or cattle exposed to scabies.

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- Sec.
73.7 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; restrictions under which permitted.
73.8 Cattle infected or exposed during transit.
73.9 Shipments from public stockyards; conditions and requirements.
73.10 Permitted dips; substances allowed.
73.11 Disinfection of cars, vehicles and premises having contained scabby cattle.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 73 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121, 123, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117, 124, 126.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 73 appear at 28 F.R. 5945, June 13, 1963.

§ 73.1 Interstate movement prohibited.

(a) *Cattle affected with scabies.* No cattle affected with scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose.

(b) *Cattle affected with or exposed to scabies.* No cattle which, just prior to movement, were affected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose except as provided in this part.

(c) *Cattle from area quarantined for scabies.* No cattle shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from the area quarantined for the disease of scabies in cattle except as provided in this part.

§ 73.2 Interstate shipment for immediate slaughter.

(a) *Conditions under which permitted after one dipping.* Cattle which, just prior to shipment, were affected with scabies but have been dipped once in a permitted dip (other than a toxaphene dip), under the supervision of a Division inspector, within 10 days prior to the date of shipment may be shipped or transported interstate for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center, upon compliance with the following conditions:

(1) They shall not be diverted en route.

(2) The cars shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Dipped Scabby Cattle," in accordance with § 73.6.

(b) *After one dipping; to be slaughtered within 14 days or redipped by owner.* Cattle shipped interstate subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section shall be slaughtered within 14 days from the date of the dipping or shall be again dipped by the owner.

(c) *When part of diseased herd not visibly affected.* Cattle of the free area not visibly diseased with scabies, but which may be part of a diseased herd, may be shipped or transported interstate for immediate slaughter to any recognized slaughtering center where separate pens are provided for yarding exposed cattle: *Provided*, That the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(1) The cars in which the cattle are transported shall be placarded and the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," in accordance with § 73.6.

(2) Upon arrival at a public stockyard the cattle shall not be permitted to mingle with other cattle until such time as they are disposed of for slaughter or are again dipped and certified for further interstate movement.

(d) *Undiseased herds in quarantined area; conditions under which permitted.* Cattle of herds of the quarantined area which are not diseased with scabies may be shipped, transported, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter, upon inspection by a Division inspector and when accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing the cattle to be free from disease.

§ 73.3 Shipment for purposes other than slaughter; conditions under which permitted.

Cattle affected with scabies may be shipped interstate for any purpose if dipped twice in a permitted dip, 10 to 14 days apart, under the supervision of a Division inspector, and so certified by such inspector, or such cattle may be so shipped if dipped once in a permitted dip under Division supervision at the point of origin, provided arrangements have been made for the second dipping, under Division supervision, en route or at destination within 10 to 14 days after the first dipping. If shipped in the latter manner the cars containing the cattle shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Dipped Scabby Cattle," in accordance with § 73.6.

§ 73.4 Interstate shipment of cattle exposed but not visibly diseased; conditions under which permitted on one dipping.

Cattle not visibly diseased with scabies, but which are known to be part of a diseased herd or to have come in contact with diseased cattle or infectious cars or premises, may be shipped interstate for any purpose if dipped once at the point of origin, under the supervision of a Division inspector, in a permitted dip, or the cattle may be dipped en route by special permission first had and obtained from the Director of the Division; but in such event the cars shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," in accordance with § 73.6, and the cattle shall not be permitted to mingle with other cattle until disposed of in accordance with the regulations in this part.

§ 73.5 Interstate shipment of undiseased cattle from quarantined area; when permitted.

Cattle of herds of the quarantined area which are not diseased with scabies may be shipped or transported interstate for any purpose upon inspection by a Division inspector and when accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing the cattle to be free from disease or exposure thereto.

§ 73.6 Placarding cars and marking billing of shipments of dipped scabby cattle or cattle exposed to scabies.

When cattle are shipped as "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," the transportation companies shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of each car carrying such cattle a durable, conspicuous placard, not less than 5½ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in boldfaced letters, not less than 1½ inches in height, the words, "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be. These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond to the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. The carrier issuing the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of

each such paper the words, "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be. If for any reason the placards required by this part have not been affixed to the car as aforesaid, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, or the cattle are rebilled or are transferred to other cars or boats, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced by the carrier, and the new waybills shall be marked as aforesaid by the carrier issuing them, the intention being that the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked and the car containing the cattle shall be placarded "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be, from the time of shipment until the cattle arrive at destination or point of dipping and the disposition of the cars is indicated by a Division inspector.

§ 73.7 Movement from quarantined to free area and shipment therefrom; restrictions under which permitted.

No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver for transportation, transport, drive on foot, or otherwise move interstate from the free area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia any cattle which have been moved from the quarantined area of the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into such free area: *Provided, however*, That such cattle may be delivered for transportation, transported, driven on foot, or otherwise moved interstate for the purposes for which the shipment, transportation, or other movement interstate of cattle of the quarantined area is permitted by this part, *Provided*, That in such shipment and transportation or other movement the requirements of this part governing the shipment and transportation or other movement of cattle of the quarantined area are strictly complied with: *And provided further*, That this section shall not apply to cattle of the quarantined area which, before being moved into the free area, are certified by a Division inspector as free from disease and are accompanied by such certificate in their shipment and transportation or other movement interstate.

§ 73.8 Cattle infected or exposed during transit.

(a) *Healthy cattle from unquarantined State exposed en route.* Should healthy cattle in transit from a State not quarantined by the Secretary of

Agriculture for scabies in cattle be unloaded en route and placed in infectious premises, they shall be treated as exposed cattle, and their further movement shall be subject to the provisions of this part with respect to the movement of exposed cattle.

(b) *Interstate shipments of cattle under Division certificate found affected or exposed en route.* Cattle shipped interstate under a certificate from a Division inspector, or other cattle which are found en route to be affected with scabies or to have been exposed thereto, shall thereafter be handled in the same manner as diseased or exposed cattle are required by this part to be handled, and the cars or other vehicles and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by diseased animals shall be cleaned and disinfected as provided in §§ 71.4–71.11 of this subchapter.

§ 73.9 Shipments from public stockyards; conditions and requirements.

No cattle shall be shipped or moved interstate from any public stockyards without a certificate issued by a Division inspector showing that the cattle are free from scabies or have been dipped for scabies: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to shipments of cattle unloaded in transit for feed, water, and rest, and not offered for sale. If cattle affected with scabies are introduced into the noninfectious yards or portions thereof, the chutes, alleys, and pens used by them shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision.

§ 73.10 Permitted dips; substances allowed.

(a) The dips at present permitted by the Department for the treatment, under Division supervision, of cattle affected with or exposed to scabies are as follows:

(1) Lime-sulphur dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, made in the proportion of 12 pounds of unslaked lime (or 16 pounds of commercial hydrated lime, not airslaked lime) and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur or sulphur flour to 100 gallons of water.

(2) Nicotine dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, containing not less than five one-hundredths of 1 percent of nicotine.

(3) [Reserved]

(4) Dips made from toxaphene emulsions (specifically permitted proprietary

brands)¹ and maintained at a concentration of 0.5 percent. Animals treated by such dips should not be slaughtered for food purposes until the expiration of such period as may be required under the Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.). The length of this required period shall be specified on each certificate issued by the Division inspector who supervises the dipping with such dips.

(b) A proprietary brand of lime-sulphur dip or nicotine dip may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been issued by the Division.

(c) The dipping bath for the lime-sulphur and nicotine dips must be used at a temperature of 95° to 105° F., and must be maintained at all times at a strength of not less than 2 percent of "sulphide sulphur" in the case of the lime-sulphur dip, and not less than five one-hundredths of 1 percent of nicotine in the case of the nicotine dip, as indicated by the field tests for such baths approved by the Division.² The dipping bath for toxaphene emulsions must be kept within a temperature range of 40°–80° F., and at a concentration of 0.5 percent during dipping operations.³

(d) Before a dip, other than those specified in this section, is approved as a permitted dip for the eradication of scabies in cattle, the Division will consider, among other things, whether the strength of the bath prepared therefrom may be satisfactorily determined in the field by a practical portable testing outfit, and whether, under actual field conditions, the dipping of cattle in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate scabies infection without injury to the animals dipped.

¹ Names of such dips may be obtained from the Division or a Division inspector.

² The field test for lime-sulphur dipping baths is described in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 163, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at 5 cents a copy. A field test outfit at present approved by the Division for nicotine-dipping baths is that designated for the purpose of identification as "field test outfit N-2." (Description available on application to the Department.)

³ Care must be exercised in dipping animals and in maintaining the bath at the standard concentration. Detailed instructions will be issued for the guidance of employees who may be called upon to use them in the scabies eradication program.

§ 73.11 Disinfection of cars, vehicles and premises having contained scabby cattle.

Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, or other premises which have contained cattle of a consignment in which scabies is found shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4-71.11 of this subchapter.

PART 74—SCABIES IN SHEEP

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

- Sec.
74.1 Interstate movement of infected sheep prohibited.
74.2 Designation of free and infected areas.
74.3 Designation of eradication areas.
74.4 Certificates or other documents to be presented with animals at destination.
74.5 Director of Division may provide for movements, under certain conditions, not otherwise authorized under the regulations.
74.5a Specifically approved stockyards.
74.6 Sheep infected with or exposed to scabies prohibited except as provided.
74.7 Other movements prohibited except as provided.
74.8 When scabies present whole flock classed as infected; not to be shipped until dipped; "picking" a flock prohibited.

SHIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS

- 74.9** Conditions under which permitted after one dipping.
74.10 To be slaughtered within 14 days or redipped.
74.12 Interstate movement of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area for purpose of immediate slaughter either to a public stockyard to a specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center on inspection and/or certification.
74.13 Interstate movement of scabies exposed, not infected, sheep from any area; conditions under which permitted.
74.14 Exposed but uninfected sheep to recognized slaughtering center on Division or State inspection or certification.
74.15 Placarding of vehicles and marking of documents.

SHIPMENT FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN SLAUGHTER

- 74.16** Infected sheep permitted movement for any purpose on two dippings.

Sec.

- 74.17** Uninfected but exposed sheep permitted movement for any purpose on one dipping.
74.18 Sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area, for purpose other than immediate slaughter.

MOVEMENT FROM ERADICATION, INFECTED, OR QUARANTINED AREA TO FREE AREA AND SHIPMENT THEREFROM

- 74.19** Prohibited except in compliance with regulations regarding movement of sheep from eradication, infected, or quarantined areas.

SHEEP INFECTED OR EXPOSED IN TRANSIT

- 74.20** Infected and unexposed sheep exposed in transit to be treated, moved, and handled as exposed.
74.21 Sheep infected or exposed en route handled as infected or exposed.

SHIPMENTS TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS AND FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS

- 74.22** Interstate movement: conditions under which permitted.
74.23 Interstate movement without dipping prohibited unless for slaughter.

PERMITTED DIPS

- 74.24** Permitted dips; substances allowed.

DISINFECTION OF CARS, VEHICLES, AND PREMISES

- 74.25** Required if contained diseased sheep.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 74 issued under secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended, secs. 1-4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126; 19 F.R. 74, as amended.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 74 appear at 28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963; 28 F.R. 9773, Sept. 6, 1963, except as otherwise noted.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

- § 74.1** Interstate movement of infected sheep prohibited.

No sheep infected with the contagious, infectious, and communicable disease commonly known as scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose.

- § 74.2** Designation of free and infected areas.

(a) Notice is hereby given that sheep in the following States, Territories, and District, or parts thereof as specified, are not known to be infected with scabies, and such States, Territories, District, and parts thereof, are hereby designated as free areas:

(1) Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Virgin Islands of the United States, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming;

(2) All Counties in Kansas except Barber, Harper, Kingman, and Marion;

(3) The following Counties in Missouri: Cole, Cooper, Franklin, Gasconade, Jackson, Lafayette, Moniteau, Osage, St. Louis, and Saline; and all Counties in the State of Missouri lying south thereof;

(4) The following Counties in Nebraska: Arthur, Blaine, Brown, Chase, Cherry, Cheyenne, Deuel, Dundy, Garden, Grant, Hooker, Keith, Keya Paha, Kimball, Loup, Perkins, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, and Thomas.

(5) All counties in Ohio except Logan.

(b) Notice is hereby given also that sheep scabies exists in all States and Territories and parts of States not designated as free areas in paragraph (a) of this section, and they are hereby designated as infected areas.

[29 F.R. 14053, Oct. 13, 1964, as amended, 29 F.R. 15077, Nov. 7, 1964]

§ 74.3 Designation of eradication areas.

(a) Notice is hereby given that sheep in the following States, or parts thereof as specified, are being handled systematically to eradicate scabies in sheep, and such States, and parts thereof, are hereby designated as eradication areas:

(1) Indiana, Iowa, Tennessee, and West Virginia;

(2) The following Counties in Kansas: Barber, Harper, Kingman, and Marion;

(3) All Counties in Missouri except Cole, Cooper, Franklin, Gasconade, Jackson, Lafayette, Moniteau, Osage, St. Louis, and Saline; and all Counties in the State of Missouri lying south thereof;

(4) All Counties in Nebraska except Arthur, Blaine, Brown, Chase, Cherry, Cheyenne, Deuel, Dundy, Garden, Grant, Hooker, Keith, Keya Paha, Kimball, Loup, Perkins, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, and Thomas.

(5) The following county in Ohio: Logan.

[29 F.R. 14053, Oct. 13, 1964, as amended, 29 F.R. 15077, Nov. 7, 1964; 29 F.R. 15944, Dec. 1, 1964]

§ 74.4 Certificates or other documents to be presented with animals at destination.

All certificates, waybills, statements, or other documents required under this part shall accompany the shipment en route and shall be presented to the person authorized to receive the shipment at destination.

§ 74.5 Director of Division may provide for movements, under certain conditions, not otherwise authorized under the regulations.

The Director of the Division in specific cases in which, in his opinion, no risk of the spread of scabies exists may provide for the movement, not otherwise authorized under this part, of sheep not known to be infected with scabies, under such conditions as he may prescribe to carry out the purposes of this part. The Director of the Division will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary officials of the States involved of any such action.

§ 74.5a Specifically approved stockyards.

(a) The Director of the Division is hereby authorized to approve stockyards for the purposes of the regulations in this part when he determines that (1) the inspection and dipping and handling of sheep at such stockyards are adequate to effectuate the purposes of the regulations in this part and (2) the Division and the State in which such stockyards are located have entered into a memorandum of agreement setting forth certain standards for such stockyards. Such stockyards shall be designated as "specifically approved stockyards." The Director of the Division may withdraw approval of a specifically approved stockyard when he determines that (1) there is not full compliance with all provisions of the standards involved, or (2) when the inspectional services are withdrawn by the State, or (3) when it is in the best interests of the Sheep Scabies Eradication Program to do so.

(b) Notices containing lists of stockyards specifically approved for the purposes of the regulations in this part will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Information with respect to specifically

approved stockyards may also be obtained from the Division or a Division representative.

[28 F.R. 9772, Sept. 6, 1963]

§ 74.6 Sheep infected with or exposed to scabies prohibited except as provided.

No sheep which, just prior to movement, were infected with or exposed to scabies shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose except as provided in this part.

§ 74.7 Other movements prohibited except as provided.

No sheep shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from the areas quarantined because of scabies in sheep or from the area designated as the infected or eradication areas because of said disease, except as provided in this part.

§ 74.8 When scabies present whole flock classed as infected; not to be shipped until dipped; "picking" a flock prohibited.

All the sheep in a certain flock or shipment in which the disease of scabies is present shall be classed as infected sheep, and none of them shall be offered for interstate shipment until dipped as provided in this part. The practice of "picking" a flock—that is, removing any sheep which are visibly diseased and then offering any portion of the remaining sheep for either inspection or interstate shipment or both—is prohibited.

SHIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS

§ 74.9 Conditions under which permitted after one dipping.

Sheep which, just prior to shipment or movement interstate, were infected with scabies but have been dipped once in a permitted dip (other than a toxaphene dip) under the supervision of a Division or State inspector within 10 days prior to the date of shipment and so certified by him, may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate, for immediate slaughter, directly to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(a) The sheep shall not be diverted en route.

(b) The trucks, cars, or boats containing the sheep shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" in accordance with § 74.15.

(c) Upon arrival at a public stockyard or a specifically approved stockyard the sheep shall be placed in a portion of the stockyard set aside for the receipt of such sheep and not permitted to mingle with other animals until such time as they are disposed of for slaughter or are again dipped and certified for further interstate movement for purposes other than slaughter.

[28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended, 28 F.R. 9773, Sept. 6, 1963]

§ 74.10 To be slaughtered within 14 days or redipped.

Sheep shipped interstate subject to the provisions of § 74.9 shall be slaughtered within 14 days from the date of dipping or shall be again dipped under the supervision of a Division or State Inspector.

§ 74.12 Interstate movement of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area for purpose of immediate slaughter either to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center on inspection and/or certification.

(a) Sheep not known to be infected with or exposed to scabies may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter directly to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center, provided they are not diverted en route, have been inspected by a Division or State inspector within 10 days prior to movement, found free from the disease and exposure thereto, and are accompanied by a certificate from said inspector to that effect; or if the sheep are inspected by an accredited veterinarian within 10 days prior to such movement, found free of scabies infection and exposure thereto, and if the shipment is accompanied by his certificate to that effect; or if the shipment is accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or a statement signed by the owner or shipper of the sheep, stating: (1) That the animals are not known to be infected with scabies or

exposed thereto; (2) the destination of the animals and the name and address of the consignee; (3) the purpose for which the animals are to be moved; (4) the number of sheep; (5) the point from which the animals are moved interstate; (6) that the sheep shall not be diverted en route; and (7) the name and address of the owner or shipper of the sheep: *Provided, however,* That when such sheep are moved interstate for immediate slaughter from any quarantined area, inspection and certification are required and must be made by a Division or State inspector.

(b) Sheep moved interstate under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section must be penned and handled separate and apart from sheep of other categories until they have been removed for slaughter purposes within 14 days of arrival, or dipped under Division supervision if not slaughtered within the same period.

(c) *No restrictions* are imposed under this section on the interstate shipment for immediate slaughter of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from a free area into any area or from an eradication area into an infected area. [28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended, 28 F.R. 9773, Sept. 6, 1963]

§ 74.13 Interstate movement of scabies exposed, not infected, sheep from any area; conditions under which permitted.

Sheep which have been exposed to scabies but are not infected therewith may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate, for immediate slaughter, directly to a public stockyard, or specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(a) The sheep shall be inspected within 10 days prior to such shipment or movement by a Division or State inspector and certified to be free from scabies.

(b) The sheep shall not be diverted en route and, if consigned to a public stockyard, or a specifically approved stockyard, shall upon arrival be handled as provided in § 74.9(c).

(c) The trucks, cars, or boats containing the sheep shall be placarded and the billing shall be marked "Scabies Exposed

Animals for Slaughter", in accordance with § 74.15.

[28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended, 28 F.R. 9773, Sept. 6, 1963]

§ 74.14 Exposed but uninfected sheep to recognized slaughtering center on Division or State inspection and certification.

Sheep shipped interstate subject to the provisions of § 74.13 shall be slaughtered within 14 days from the date of shipment or shall be dipped once in a permitted dip under Division or State supervision.

§ 74.15 Placarding of vehicles and marking of documents.

The person, firm, or corporation moving sheep interstate for slaughter in accordance with § 74.9 or § 74.13, shall securely affix to and maintain upon both sides of each truck, car, or boat carrying such sheep a durable and conspicuous placard, not less than 5½ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in bold-face letters, not less than 1½ inches in height, the words "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" or "Scabies Exposed Animals for Slaughter", as the case may be. These placards shall also show (a) the name of the shipper; (b) the name of the place from which the sheep were moved; (c) the date of the shipment (which must correspond to the date of the waybills and other papers); (d) the name of the truck owner or transportation agency; and (e) the name of the place of destination. Such person, firm, or corporation shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such movements the words "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" or "Scabies Exposed Animals for Slaughter", as the case may be. If for any reason the placards required by this section have not been affixed to the vehicle as aforesaid, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, or the sheep are rebilled or are transferred to other trucks, cars, or boats, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced and the new waybills or other documents shall be marked as aforesaid, the intention being that the documents accompanying the sheep shall be marked and the trucks, cars, and boats containing

the sheep shall be placarded "Dipped Scabby Animals for Slaughter" or "Scabies Exposed Animals for Slaughter", as the case may be, from the time of shipment until the sheep arrive at destination and the disposition of the vehicles is designated by a Division or State inspector.

SHIPMENT FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN SLAUGHTER

§ 74.16 Infected sheep permitted movement for any purpose on two dippings.

Sheep which, just prior to shipment or movement interstate, were infected with scabies, may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose after they have been dipped twice, 10 to 14 days apart, in a permitted dip under the supervision of a Division or State inspector, and are so certified by such inspector.

§ 74.17 Uninfected but exposed sheep permitted movement for any purpose on one dipping.

Sheep that are not infected with scabies but which have been exposed to the disease may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose after they have been dipped once in a permitted dip, within 10 days prior to date of shipment, under the supervision of a Division or State inspector and are certified by such inspector to be free from the disease.

§ 74.18 Sheep not known to be infected or exposed from any area, for purpose other than immediate slaughter.

(a) Sheep not known to be infected or exposed may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for any purpose, after they have been inspected by a Division or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, found to be free from the disease and exposure thereto, have been dipped once in a permitted dip within 10 days prior to date of shipment and are accompanied by a certificate from said inspector or veterinarian stating that such requirements have been fulfilled: *Provided, however, That* when such sheep are moved interstate for any purpose from any quarantined area, inspection, treatment, and certification are required and must be made by a Division

or State inspector. No restrictions are imposed under this section on the interstate shipment or movement of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from a free area into any other area or from an eradication area into an infected area.

(b) Sheep being moved interstate into a quarantined area are subject to the same requirements applicable to the interstate movement of such sheep into the infected, eradication, or free area in which the quarantined area is located.

(c) Sheep being moved directly to or from any public stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center are subject to the provisions of § 74.22, rather than this section.

MOVEMENT FROM ERADICATION, INFECTED, OR QUARANTINED AREA TO FREE AREA AND SHIPMENT THEREFROM

§ 74.19 Prohibited except in compliance with regulations regarding movement of sheep from eradication, infected, or quarantined areas.

No person, firm, or corporation shall deliver for transportation, transport, drive on foot, or otherwise move interstate from the free area of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia any sheep which have been moved from the eradication, infected, or quarantined areas of the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into such free area: *Provided, however, That* such sheep may be shipped or moved interstate in strict compliance with the requirements of this part governing the interstate movement of sheep of the eradication, infected or quarantined areas, as the case may be: *And provided further, That* this section shall not apply to sheep from an eradication, infected or quarantined area which, before being moved into the free area, are inspected, dipped and certified as required for interstate movement by § 74.18.

SHEEP INFECTED OR EXPOSED IN TRANSIT

§ 74.20 Infected and unexposed sheep exposed in transit to be treated, moved, and handled as exposed.

If sheep free from scabies and exposure thereto be unloaded while in the course of interstate transportation on infectious premises, they shall thereafter be treated as exposed sheep and their further movement shall be subject to the provisions of this part with respect to the movement of exposed sheep.

¹In each instance, the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before interstate shipments are made.

§ 74.21 Sheep infected or exposed en route handled as infected or exposed.

Sheep shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate under a certificate from a Division or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, or any other sheep, which are found en route to be infected with scabies or to have been exposed thereto, shall thereafter be handled in the same manner as infected or exposed sheep are required by this part to be handled, and the cars or other vehicles, and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by infected sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected, as provided in §§ 71.4–71.11 of this subchapter or shall be cleaned and treated with a permitted dip.

SHIPMENTS TO PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS AND RECOGNIZED SLAUGHTERING CENTERS AND FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS

§ 74.22 Interstate movement: conditions under which permitted.

(a) Sheep from any area which are not known to be infected with or exposed to scabies may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate directly to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard for any purpose, or to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter: *Provided*, That such movements conform to the requirements of § 74.12 of this part relating to inspection and certification or waybills or similar documents or statement by the owner or shipper of the sheep. No restrictions are imposed in this paragraph on the interstate shipment of sheep not known to be infected or exposed from (1) a free area to any public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard for any purpose or to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter or (2) from an eradication area to any public stockyard or recognized slaughtering center in an infected area.

(b) Sheep which, just prior to shipment or movement interstate, were infected with or exposed to scabies, may be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate to a public stockyard, or specifically approved stockyard or to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter subject to the restrictions detailed in this part.

(c) The movement of sheep, referred to in this section, from a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard to any other point within the State or

interstate must comply with the provisions of this part the same as if the sheep had been originally consigned direct from the point of origin to such destination.

(d) No sheep shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate from a public stockyard or a specifically approved stockyard without a certificate, showing that the sheep are free from scabies or have been dipped for scabies as required in this part, issued by a Division inspector with respect to movements from public stockyards and by a State inspector or a designated accredited veterinarian with respect to movements from specifically approved stockyards: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not require a new certificate to be issued when shipments of sheep which are unloaded in transit for feed, water, and rest, and not offered for sale, are reloaded.

[28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended, 28 F.R. 9772, Sept. 6, 1963]

§ 74.23 Interstate movement without dipping prohibited unless for slaughter.

No sheep shall be shipped, trailed, driven, or otherwise moved interstate for purposes other than slaughter, from a public stockyard without being dipped under Division supervision, or from a specifically approved stockyard without being dipped under State supervision; *Provided*, That sheep from the free areas which are not infected with or exposed to scabies may be shipped or moved interstate from a public stockyard for any purpose without dipping provided that their identity as uninfected and unexposed sheep of a free area is maintained at all times; they have not mingled with scabies infected or exposed animals, or sheep from other than the free areas in transit to or at the stockyard; they are placed in a portion of the stockyard reserved for the receipt of such sheep; and they are kept free from contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases: *And provided further*, That uninfected and unexposed sheep from an eradication or infected or quarantined area may be shipped or moved interstate from a public stockyard or a specifically approved stockyard upon compliance with the provisions of this part which would apply if the sheep had been originally consigned direct from point of origin to final destination.

[28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended, 28 F.R. 9773, Sept. 6, 1963]

PERMITTED DIPS

§ 74.24 Permitted dips; substances allowed.

(a) The dips at present permitted by the Department for use as required in this part are as follows:

(1) Lime-sulphur dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, made in the proportion of 8 pounds of unslaked lime (or 11 pounds of commercial hydrated lime, not airslaked lime) and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur or sulphur flour to 100 gallons of water.

(2) Nicotine dip, other than proprietary brands thereof, containing not less than five one-hundredths of 1 percent of nicotine.

(3) Dip made from specifically permitted proprietary brands of wettable powders containing 25 percent lindane (gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride) as the active ingredient and maintained throughout the dipping operation at a concentration between 0.05 and 0.06 percent. Animals treated with such dip should not be slaughtered for food purposes until the expiration of such period as may be required under the Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.). The length of this required period shall be specified on each certificate issued by the Division or State inspector or accredited veterinarian who supervises the dipping with such dip.

(4) Toxaphene dip, specifically permitted proprietary brand emulsions, made and maintained at a concentration of 0.5 percent. Animals treated with such dip should not be slaughtered for food purposes until the expiration of such period as may be required under the Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.). The length of this required period shall be specified on each certificate issued by the Division or State inspector or accredited veterinarian who supervises the dipping with such dip.

(b) Proprietary brands of toxaphene, lindane, lime-sulphur, or nicotine dips may be used in official dipping only after specific permission therefor has been issued by the Division.²

(c) The dipping bath for the lime-sulphur and nicotine dips must be used at a temperature of 95° to 105° F., and must be maintained at all times at a strength of not less than 1½ percent of "sulphide sulphur" in the case of the

lime-sulphur dip, and not less than five one-hundredths of 1 percent of nicotine in the case of the nicotine dip, as indicated by the field tests for such baths approved by the Division.³ The dipping bath for toxaphene emulsions must be kept within a temperature range of 40°–80° F., and at a concentration between 0.5 and 0.6 percent during dipping operations.⁴ The dipping bath for lindane wettable powders must be constantly agitated by means of compressed air injected along the bottom and sides of the vat from a suitable air compressor that delivers sufficient air volume to cause bubbling of the vat contents along the entire length of the vat. The air compressor shall be connected by means of a hose or other satisfactory plumbing connections to a 1¼-inch pipe containing two rows of holes directed downward and outward. The holes shall be ⅛ inch in diameter and be spaced on 5-inch centers, and the pipe shall be situated along the center of the vat floor extending the entire length of the lowermost portion of the vat.

(d) Before a dip, other than those specified in this section, is approved as a permitted dip for the eradication of scabies in sheep, the Division will consider, among other things whether the strength of the bath prepared therefrom may be satisfactorily determined in the field by a practical portable testing outfit, and whether, under actual field conditions, the dipping of sheep in a bath of definite strength will effectually eradicate scabies infection without injury to the animals dipped.

[28 F.R. 5946, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 14356, Oct. 17, 1964]

³ The field test for lime-sulphur dipping baths is described in U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 163, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at 5 cents a copy. A field test outfit at present approved by the Division for nicotine-dipping baths is that designated for the purpose of identification as "Field test outfit N-3." (Description available on application to the Department.)

⁴ Care must be exercised in dipping animals and in maintaining the bath at the standard concentration when using any permitted dip. Detailed instructions will be issued for the guidance of employees who may be called upon to use them in the scabies eradication program.

² Names of such brands may be obtained from the Division or a Division inspector.

DISINFECTION OF CARS, VEHICLES, AND PREMISES**§ 74.25 Required if contained diseased sheep.**

Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, and chutes which have contained diseased sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4–71.11 of this subchapter or shall be cleaned and treated with a permitted dip.

PART 75—DOURINE IN HORSES AND ASSES**Sec.**

- 75.1 Movement of animals from quarantined areas; Division inspection and certification required.
- 75.2 Breeding animals in quarantined areas; interstate movement within 18 months prohibited except on Division certification as having passed complement-fixation test.
- 75.3 Appraisal of and compensation for animals.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 75 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended, sec. 11, 58 Stat. 734, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 111–113, 114a, 120, 121, 123, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 115, 117, 124, 126.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 75 appear at 28 F.R. 5950, June 13, 1963.

§ 75.1 Movement of animals from quarantined areas; Division inspection and certification required.

No horses or asses shall be offered for interstate shipment, shipped, transported, driven, or trailed or otherwise moved interstate from an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for dourine, without Division inspection and certification of freedom from the disease for the purpose of the particular movement. Owners and custodians of horses or asses for whom inspection is made shall provide such reasonable facilities and render such assistance as may be required by the inspector.

§ 75.2 Breeding animals in quarantined areas; interstate movement within 18 months prohibited except on Division certification as having passed complement-fixation test.

If stallions or jacks shall be allowed to run at large in an area quarantined

by the Secretary of Agriculture for dourine, or if there shall be any breeding of horses or asses in a herd in the quarantined area in which there is a horse or an ass which has been exposed to the infection of dourine, within 18 months after the said exposure, the interstate movement of any horses or asses from the said area is absolutely prohibited unless and until such horses and asses have been certified by a Division inspector as having passed the complement-fixation test for such disease.

§ 75.3 Appraisal of and compensation for animals.

When it is necessary, in order to prevent the spread of dourine and to aid in its extermination, and an appropriation is available therefor, the Department will cooperate with State and Federal governmental agencies in the purchase of diseased animals in the following manner:

(a) The fact of infection with this disease shall be determined by the complement-fixation test applied in the laboratory of the Division.

(b) The animal shall be appraised at its actual value by a Division inspector and a representative of the cooperating agency, or, when provided by State law, assessed value as shown by the assessor's books will be accepted in lieu of appraisal.

(c) The Department will pay one-half of the appraised or assessed value, not to exceed \$100, if the owner signs an agreement to accept such sum as compensation in full for the discharge of all claims he may have against the Department on account of the destruction of the animal in question: *Provided*, That if the eradication work is carried on in cooperation with a Federal agency the Department may pay all of the appraised value, not to exceed \$100.

PART 76—HOG CHOLERA AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE SWINE DISEASES**GENERAL PROVISIONS****Sec.**

- 76.1 Definitions.
- 76.2 Notices relating to existence of hog cholera; prohibition of movement of virulent virus; spread of disease through raw garbage; regulations; quarantines; eradication States; and free States.
- 76.3 General restrictions.

Sec.

MOVEMENT OF VIRULENT VIRUS AND SWINE TREATED WITH VIRULENT VIRUS

- 76.4 Interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus prohibited, except as provided.
- 76.5 Interstate movement of swine treated with virulent virus prohibited, except as provided.

MOVEMENT OF SWINE AFFECTED WITH OR EXPOSED TO HOG CHOLERA

- 76.6 Interstate movement of swine affected with or exposed to hog cholera prohibited, except as provided.

MOVEMENT OF SWINE AND SWINE PRODUCTS

- 76.7 Movement to recognized slaughtering centers, licensed establishments, approved feed lots, public stockyards, or stockyards, or livestock markets.
- 76.8 Interstate movement of swine for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes prohibited, except as provided.
- 76.9 Movements from public stockyards, or approved stockyards or livestock markets.
- 76.10 Other movements for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes.
- 76.11 Movement of swine and swine products from a quarantined area.
- 76.12 Movement of swine and swine products through a quarantined area.
- 76.13 Movement of swine for slaughter and special processing.
- 76.14 Special processing of swine products.
- 76.15 Movement of specially processed swine products.
- 76.16 Approved stockyards and livestock markets.
- 76.17 Movement of swine fed raw garbage and products from swine fed raw garbage.
- 76.18 Other movements.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF VEHICLES AND FACILITIES

- 76.30 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles which have contained movements of diseased swine.
- 76.31 Cleaning and disinfecting other vehicles and facilities.
- 76.32 Cleaning and disinfecting public stockyards, and approved stockyards and livestock markets.
- 76.33 Disinfectants to be used.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 76 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, sec. 1, 75 Stat. 481, sec. 3, 76 Stat. 129; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 114g, 120, 125, 134c. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 115, 117.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 76 appear at 28 F.R. 5950, June 13, 1963, except as otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 76.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section.

(a) *Administrator.* The Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any other official of such Service to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(b) *Division.* The Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) *Director of Division.* The Director of the Division or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(d) *Hog cholera.* The contagious, infectious, and communicable disease of swine commonly known as hog cholera.

(e) *Exposed swine.* Swine that have been in contact with animals known to be or suspected of being affected with hog cholera.

(f) *Virulent hog cholera virus.* The living agent capable of causing hog cholera and found in the clear serum, plasma, defibrinated blood, whole blood, or other tissue derived from pigs sick of hog cholera; or in any material used as a vehicle for perpetuating such living agent.

(g) *Modified live virus vaccine.* A living hog cholera virus vaccine produced from a modified or attenuated strain of hog cholera virus and prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture, issued pursuant to Subchapter E of this chapter.

(h) *Killed or inactivated hog cholera virus vaccine.* A vaccine produced from killed or inactivated hog cholera virus and prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture, issued pursuant to Subchapter E of this chapter.

(i) *Garbage.* Waste consisting in whole or in part of animal waste resulting from handling, preparing, cooking, and consuming of food including the offal from animal carcasses or parts thereof, but excluding such waste from ordinary household operations which is fed directly to swine on the same premises.

(j) *Raw garbage.* Garbage that has not been heated throughout to boiling or equivalent temperature (usually 212° F.

at sea level) for 30 minutes, or heated according to a method specifically approved by the Director of Division.

(k) *Cooked garbage.* Garbage that has been heated throughout to boiling or equivalent temperature (usually 212° F. at sea level) for 30 minutes, or heated according to a method specifically approved by the Director of Division.

(l) *State.* Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(m) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State.

(n) *Quarantined area.* A State or area quarantined under this part because of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of swine.

(o) *Nonquarantined area.* Any State or area not quarantined under this part because of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of swine.

(p) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(q) *Moved or movement.* Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person, by land, water or air.

(r) *Public stockyard.* A stockyard where trading in livestock is carried on; where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyard, transportation, or similar company; and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable disease. Such stockyards are listed in § 78.14(a) of this chapter.

(s) *Approved stockyard or livestock market.* Any place where swine are assembled for public auction or private sale which is under State or Federal supervision, with an accredited veterinarian performing inspection and treatment of swine as prescribed in the regulations in this part, and which has been approved by the Director of Division under § 76.16.

(t) *Recognized slaughtering center.* Any point where slaughtering facilities are provided and to which animals are regularly shipped and slaughtered.

(u) *Swine product.* Any carcass, part or offal of swine.

(v) *Special processing.* Subjecting a swine product to heat treatment in accordance with the requirements contained in § 76.14.

(w) *Clean stockyard.* A public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market in a quarantined area which is found by the Director of Division to be free from hog cholera and other con-

tagious, infectious, or communicable diseases of swine.

(x) *Official vaccinates.* Swine vaccinated against hog cholera by one of the methods prescribed in § 76.9(b) or § 76.10(b) under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, permanently identified as such vaccinates as specified in this part, and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State or Federal agency.

(y) *Farm of origin.* A farm where the swine to be shipped interstate were born and which has not been used within the past six months to assemble, buy, or sell swine brought in from other sources.

[28 F.R. 5950, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 12108, Aug. 26, 1964]

§ 76.2 Notices relating to existence of hog cholera; prohibition of movement of virulent virus; spread of disease through raw garbage; regulations; quarantines; eradication States; and free States.

(a) Notice is hereby given that hog cholera exists in swine in each State except those designated in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section.

(b) Notice is hereby given that the Administrator has determined that the prohibition of the interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus, with the exceptions as specified in § 76.4, is necessary in order to effectuate the eradication of hog cholera.

(c) Notice is hereby given that there is reason to believe raw garbage is one of the primary media through which the contagion of hog cholera, swine erysipelas, trichinosis, tuberculosis, or other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases of swine is disseminated, and that one or more of such diseases exists in each State. Notice is hereby given that there is reason to believe that if certain foreign diseases, such as foot-and-mouth disease and African swine fever, gain entrance into the United States, the contagion of such diseases may be spread through the medium of raw garbage. Therefore, the regulations in this part are deemed necessary in order to more effectually prevent, suppress, and extirpate such diseases, to prevent the interstate spread thereof, and to guard against the dissemination of diseases from foreign countries.

(d) Notice is hereby given that in order to effectually suppress and extirpate hog cholera and other contagious,

infectious, and communicable diseases of swine, to prevent the spread and dissemination of the contagion thereof and to protect the livestock of the United States, the regulations in this part are promulgated to govern the interstate movement of swine and swine products.

(e) There are no areas presently quarantined under the regulations in this part because of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of swine.

(f) Notice is hereby given that there is no clinical evidence that the virus of hog cholera exists in swine in the following States, that systematic procedures are in effect to detect and eradicate the disease should it appear within any of such States, and that such States are hereby designated as hog cholera eradication States:

Montana, Nevada, Washington, and Wyoming.

(g) Notice is hereby given that a period of more than one year has passed since there has been clinical evidence that the virus of hog cholera exists in the following State, that more than one year has passed since systematic procedures were placed in effect to exclude the virus of hog cholera and to detect and eradicate the disease should it appear within such State, and that the virus of hog cholera has been eradicated from such State and such State is hereby designated as a hog cholera free State:

Vermont.

[28 F.R. 5950, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 12108, Aug. 26, 1964; 29 F.R. 13136, Sept. 22, 1964]

§ 76.3 General restrictions.

Swine or swine products referred to in this part may not be moved interstate except in accordance with the regulations in this part.

MOVEMENT OF VIRULENT VIRUS AND SWINE TREATED WITH VIRULENT VIRUS

§ 76.4 Interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus prohibited, except as provided.

On and after January 1, 1963, virulent hog cholera virus shall not be moved interstate except that:

(a) In specific cases and under such conditions as he may impose, the Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division may authorize the interstate movement of stated quantities of virulent hog cholera virus for particular purposes, if he determines that such movement will not endanger swine or impair the hog cholera eradication program. Such movements shall be accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination and a certificate issued by the Animal Disease Eradication Division specifying any such conditions imposed regarding the specific shipment.

(b) In specific cases and under such conditions as he may impose, the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division may authorize the interstate movement of stated quantities of virulent hog cholera virus for export, research, or biologics production, if he determines that such movement will not endanger swine or impair the hog cholera eradication program. Such interstate movements for purposes other than export shall be accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination and all such movements shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division specifying any such conditions imposed regarding the specific shipment.

(b) In specific cases and under such conditions as he may impose, the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division may authorize the interstate movement of stated quantities of virulent hog cholera virus for export, research, or biologics production, if he determines that such movement will not endanger swine or impair the hog cholera eradication program. Such interstate movements for purposes other than export shall be accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination and all such movements shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division specifying any such conditions imposed regarding the specific shipment.

§ 76.5 Interstate movement of swine treated with virulent virus prohibited, except as provided.

On and after July 1, 1963, swine treated with virulent hog cholera virus shall not be moved interstate, except as provided in this section.

(a) Swine treated with virulent virus, and not known to be affected with hog cholera, may be moved interstate if:

(1) Such swine have not been treated with virulent hog cholera virus within 30 days immediately prior to movement interstate and are consigned for immediate slaughter; or

(2) Such swine have not been treated with virulent hog cholera virus within 30 days immediately prior to movement interstate; are accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination; are moved interstate under such conditions as may be imposed by the Director of Division in order to prevent such swine from endangering other swine and impairing the hog cholera eradication program; and are accompanied interstate by a certificate issued by the Division specifying any such conditions imposed regarding the specific movement.

(b) Swine treated with virulent hog cholera virus for research and biologics

production, and not known to be affected with hog cholera, may be moved interstate if such swine are accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination; are moved interstate under such conditions as may be imposed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division in order to prevent such swine from endangering other swine and impairing the hog cholera eradication program; and are accompanied interstate by a certificate issued by the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division specifying any such conditions imposed regarding the specific movement.

MOVEMENT OF SWINE AFFECTED WITH OR EXPOSED TO HOG CHOLERA

§ 76.6 Interstate movement of swine affected with or exposed to hog cholera prohibited, except as provided.

(a) No swine which are affected with hog cholera shall be moved interstate for any purpose.

(b) No swine known to be, or suspected of being, exposed to hog cholera shall be moved interstate except as provided in paragraph (c) or (d) of this section or in § 76.11 or § 76.13.

(c) Swine known to be, or suspected of being, exposed to hog cholera and which were officially vaccinated prior to such exposure and remain healthy may be moved interstate under a certificate issued by a representative of the appropriate State or Federal agency for immediate slaughter at a recognized slaughtering center operating under Federal, State, or local meat inspection requirements; except that such movement may not be made into States designated in § 76.2 (f) or (g).

(d) Swine known to be, or suspected of being, exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate subject to other provisions of this part if a veterinarian employed by the appropriate State or Federal agency or an accredited veterinarian authorized for the purpose by the appropriate State or Federal agency examines all swine in the herd at least 60 days after the last contact with animals known to be or suspected of being affected with hog cholera, and finds no clinical evidence of hog cholera; except that such movement may not be made into States designated in § 76.2 (f) or (g).

[28 F.R. 5950, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 12108, Aug. 26, 1964]

MOVEMENT OF SWINE AND SWINE PRODUCTS

§ 76.7 Movement to recognized slaughtering centers, licensed establishment, approved feed lot, public stockyard, or approved stockyard or livestock market.

Swine not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate as indicated below and shall not be diverted en route for any other purpose:

(a) To a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter, or

(b) To a licensed establishment as defined in § 101.1(q) of this chapter or a feed lot approved by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division for biologics production, or

(c) To a public stockyard, or to an approved stockyard or livestock market; except that feeder or breeder swine moved interstate for feeding or breeding purposes from a public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market to another public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market shall be subject to the provisions of § 76.9(a): *Provided, however*, That on or after April 1, 1965, feeder or breeder swine not officially vaccinated prior to movement under the provisions of § 76.9(a) or § 76.10(b) may not be moved interstate to such a stockyard or livestock market except that such swine may be moved interstate from a farm of origin to a public stockyard or approved stockyard or livestock market located in a State adjacent to the State in which the farm of origin is located.

[29 F.R. 12108, Aug. 26, 1964]

§ 76.8 Interstate movement of swine for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes prohibited, except as provided.

No swine shall be moved interstate for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes, except as provided in §§ 76.7, 76.9, and 76.10.¹

[29 F.R. 12108, Aug. 26, 1964]

§ 76.9 Movements from public stockyards, or approved stockyards or livestock markets.

(a) Swine not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate for feeding or breeding purposes from public stockyards or ap-

¹ In each instance, the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before shipments are made.

proved stockyards or livestock markets, to States the laws, rules, or regulations of which provide for the segregation or quarantine of imported hogs for a period of not less than 21 days,¹ if:

(1) The swine have not been treated with anti-hog cholera serum alone or antibody concentrate alone; and

(2) The swine are inspected by a Division inspector or accredited veterinarian at such yard or market; and

(3) The swine, upon such inspection, are found to be free from the symptoms of hog cholera and in a healthy condition, and are treated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section in a public stockyard by a veterinarian under Division supervision, or in an approved stockyard or livestock market by an accredited veterinarian, in a portion of the yard or market set aside for that purpose: *Provided, however*, That swine officially vaccinated prior to inspection in accordance with the provisions of § 76.10(b) (1), (2), or (3), and so identified, and suckling pigs under eight weeks of age nursing officially vaccinated sows are not required to be so treated but are subject to the other provisions of paragraph (a) of this section; and

(4) The swine required to be so treated, are permanently identified as official vaccinates by individual eartag or other proper individual identification; and

(5) The swine are accompanied by a health certificate issued by a Division inspector at the public stockyard, or the accredited veterinarian at the approved stockyard or livestock market, showing place and date of issue, destination of shipment, record of official vaccination when applicable, the permanent identification of the swine, and that the swine are apparently free from hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases; with a copy of the certificate forwarded to the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination;² and

¹In each instance the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before shipments are made.

²In order to minimize possible stress associated with shipping and vaccination, feeder and breeder swine should be in transit as short a period of time as possible, with not more than 72 hours between shipment and arrival at destination.

(6) The swine are transported in a cleaned and disinfected vehicle: *Provided, however*, That if the vehicle is not regularly used to transport livestock disinfection is not required.

(b) *Simultaneous inoculation method.* Swine required under this section to be treated shall be given simultaneous inoculation with antihog cholera serum or antibody concentrate and modified live virus vaccine, prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture. The dosage of serum or antibody concentrate used with modified live virus vaccine shall be as follows:

(1) The dosage of serum or antibody concentrate for the treatment of swine shall in no instance be less than the respective dosage specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph. The dosage of modified live virus vaccine for the treatment of swine should be the respective dosage suggested in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(2) *Dosage of antihog cholera serum or antibody concentrate.* Except for swine under 20 pounds in weight, the dosage of serum should not exceed one cc. per pound body weight, or ½ cc. per pound body weight if antibody concentrate is used.

Weight of swine (pounds)	Minimum dose of serum (cubic centimeters)	Minimum dose of antibody concentrate (cubic centimeters)
Under 60.....	20	10
60-120.....	30	15
Over 120.....	40	20

(3) *Dosage of modified live virus vaccine.* The dosage of modified live virus vaccine should be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer for use with the amounts of antihog cholera serum or antibody concentrate given in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

[28 F.R. 5950, June 13, 1964, as amended, 29 F.R. 12108, Aug. 26, 1964]

§ 76.10 Other movements for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes.

Swine not known to be affected with or exposed to hog cholera may be moved interstate for feeding, breeding, or exhibition purposes if:

(a) The swine have not been treated with anti-hog cholera serum alone or antibody concentrate alone; and

(b) The swine are officially vaccinated in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (1), (2), or (3) of this paragraph, and are permanently identified as official vaccinates by individual eartag or other proper individual identification; or the swine meet the requirements of subparagraph (4) of this paragraph:

(1) The swine are officially vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than one year prior to shipment with modified live virus vaccine prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture and administered as recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer;

(2) The swine are officially vaccinated within 21 days prior to shipment with the simultaneous inoculation of modified live virus vaccine prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture and a minimum of 15 cc. of anti-hog cholera serum or 7.5 cc. of antibody concentrate, prepared under such a license, with the dosage of such vaccine to be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer: *Provided, however*, That on or after April 1, 1965, the swine so vaccinated are moved interstate only from the farm of origin;

(3) The swine are officially vaccinated not less than 21 days nor more than six months prior to shipment with killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine prepared under license from the Secretary of Agriculture³ with the dosage of such vaccine to be that recommended on the product label by the licensed manufacturer;

(4) The swine shipped are moved interstate from the farm of origin, and all swine on such farm at the time of the shipment have been located on such farm for not less than 21 days; and the swine shipped are moved without contact with other swine en route, to a farm of destination in a State, the laws, rules, and regulations⁴ of which provide for segregation or quarantine of the imported swine for a period of not less than 21 days; and the swine are accompanied by

a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination; and

(c) In any case under paragraph (b) of this section, the swine shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian specifying the permanent and individual identification of the swine, and showing the consignee and consignor, and a record of official vaccination when applicable, and that the swine are apparently free from and have not been exposed to hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases. For swine moved under subparagraph (b) (2) of this section, the certificate shall state that the swine were officially vaccinated within 21 days of shipment; *Provided*, That on or after April 1, 1965, such certificate shall also state that the swine are moved interstate from the farm where they were born and that such farm has not been used within the past six months to assemble, buy, or sell swine brought in from other sources. For swine shipped under subparagraph (b) (4) of this section, the certificate shall also state that the swine are moved interstate from the farm of origin where they were born; that such farm has not been used within the past six months to assemble, buy, or sell swine brought in from other sources; and that all swine on the farm at the time of such shipment had been located on such farm for not less than 21 days prior to shipment. A copy of the certificate shall be forwarded to the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination.

[29 F.R. 12109, Aug. 26, 1964]

§ 76.11 Movement of swine and swine products from a quarantined area.

(a) Movement of swine: Swine may be moved interstate under this part from a quarantined area to an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Director of Division for immediate slaughter and special processing at such establishment if accompanied by a certificate of a veterinarian of the Division or a veterinarian specifically approved for this purpose by the Director of Division, stating that veterinary inspection of such swine on the premises of origin just prior to movement therefrom disclosed no evidence of hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.

(b) Movement of swine products: (1) Swine products may be moved interstate

³ A period of at least 21 days is required for the development of immunity following the administration of killed or inactivated hog cholera vaccine; therefore, this product may be used only for swine that have not been exposed to hog cholera and will not be in contact with other herds, or in transit, for at least 21 days following administration.

⁴ In each instance, the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before shipments are made.

under this part from a quarantined area if such products are moved to an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Director of Division for special processing at such establishment and are accompanied by a permit obtained by the owner or shipper from an inspector of the Division.

(2) The following swine products may be moved interstate under this part from a quarantined area under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Director of Division to prevent the spread of hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases: (i) Swine products which have been processed in the course of normal establishment procedures in a manner approved by said Director as adequate to prevent the spread of hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases; (ii) swine products derived from swine, permitted interstate movement under this part which were moved from a nonquarantined area directly to a clean stockyard in a quarantined area and which were slaughtered immediately upon their removal from such stockyard, at an establishment specifically approved for the purpose by said Director in a manner approved by said Director as adequate to prevent the spread of hog cholera and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, and, if required by said Director, processed in a manner approved by him; (iii) swine products derived from swine, permitted interstate movement under this part, which were moved from a non-quarantined area directly to a slaughtering establishment in a quarantined area and there slaughtered immediately upon arrival, under conditions approved by said Director. The provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall not be applicable to such movements.

(c) Swine and swine products in transit between points in nonquarantined areas through any quarantined area shall not be deemed to be moved from the quarantined area under this section.

§ 76.12 Movement of swine and swine products through a quarantined area.

Swine or swine products which are moved interstate in transit between points in non-quarantined areas through any quarantined area shall not be unloaded in any quarantined area unless all facilities to be used therein in connection with the unloading have been

approved for such purpose by the Division and have been cleaned and disinfected before such use in a manner approved by the Division and under the supervision of a person authorized for the purpose by the Division.

§ 76.13 Movement of swine for slaughter and special processing.

Swine which have been exposed to hog cholera, or other contagious, infectious or communicable disease, may be moved interstate to an establishment for slaughter and special processing if moved under Division seals or accompanied by a representative of the Division or a person specifically authorized for the purpose by the Director of Division.

§ 76.14 Special processing of swine products.

All swine products required under the regulations in this part to be specially processed shall be heated to an internal temperature of at least 147° F. for 30 minutes or to an internal temperature of 156° F. momentarily.

§ 76.15 Movement of specially processed swine products.

Except as provided in §§ 76.11 and 76.17, swine products which have been specially processed may be moved interstate without restriction under this part.

§ 76.16 Approved stockyards and livestock markets.

(a) Notices containing lists of stockyards and livestock markets approved for the purposes of the regulations in this part will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Information with respect to those stockyards and livestock markets may also be obtained from the Division.

(b) The Director of Division is hereby authorized to approve stockyards and livestock markets for the purpose of the regulations in this part when he determines that the inspection and handling of swine are adequate to effectuate the purposes of the regulations in this part; and to remove any stockyard or market from the approved list when he finds that the inspection or handling of swine at such stockyard or market is no longer adequate to effectuate the purposes of such regulations.

§ 76.17 Movement of swine fed raw garbage and products from swine fed raw garbage.

(a) Movement of swine. Swine which have been fed any raw garbage may be

moved interstate under this part to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved for the purpose by the Director of Division for immediate slaughter and special processing at such establishment in a manner approved by the Director as adequate to prevent the spread of disease, if accompanied by a certificate of an inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, showing that the establishment to which the animals are consigned has been specifically approved by the Director, that the inspector has made an inspection of all swine on the premises of origin within 48 hours of the movement interstate, and that the inspection did not disclose any evidence of contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.

(b) *Movement of swine products.* (1) Swine products produced at an establishment operating under the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, as amended (21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), which handles products of swine fed any raw garbage, but specially processes all such products separate and apart from other swine products, keeps the products properly identified, and otherwise handles the products in a manner approved by the Director of Division as adequate to prevent the spread of disease, may be moved interstate without other restriction under this section.

(2) Swine products produced at an establishment operating under the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, as amended, which handles any products of swine fed any raw garbage and does not handle all such products as specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, may be moved interstate under this section if accompanied by a certificate signed by an inspector of the Agricultural Research Service (i) identifying the products to be moved interstate and stating that, insofar as he has been able to determine, the particular products were derived from swine which had not been fed any raw garbage, or (ii) identifying the products to be moved interstate and stating that the particular products have been handled as specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

§ 76.18 Other movements.

The Director of Division may authorize the interstate movement of swine or swine products, not otherwise authorized under this part, under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of hog cholera or other contagious, in-

fectious, or communicable diseases, if accompanied by a permit from the appropriate official of the State of destination and a certificate from the Animal Disease Eradication Division specifying any such conditions imposed regarding such movement.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF VEHICLES AND FACILITIES

§ 76.30 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles which have contained movements of diseased swine.

(a) Any railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, and its equipment, which has contained an interstate movement of swine affected with a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, in accordance with the provisions of this section, as soon as possible after the swine are unloaded and before further use.

(b) Any vehicle that has contained an interstate movement of swine destined to a place where Division inspection is maintained shall not be moved from such place until a Division inspector has ascertained the condition of the animals and the vehicle has been released or has been cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(c) The carrier shall be responsible for having all railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles, and their equipment, cleaned and disinfected as required under this section, and the cleaning and disinfecting shall be done without expense to the Division.

(d) The following prescribed method of cleaning and disinfecting railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles and their equipment shall be used: Remove all litter, feed, and manure from all portions of each car, boat, truck, or other vehicle including all ledges and framework outside, and handle such litter, feed, and manure in such manner as not to expose livestock to any disease contained therein; clean the interior and the exterior of each such vehicle and its equipment; saturate the entire interior surface including all doors, endgates, portable chutes, and similar equipment with disinfectants as prescribed in § 76.33.

§ 76.31 Cleaning and disinfecting other vehicles and facilities.

(a) Any railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, and its equipment, and all

other facilities, including facilities for receiving, shipping, loading, unloading, and delivering swine and for feeding, watering, and resting swine, which are used in connection with the interstate movement of swine shall be kept clean.

(b) The Director of Division may require the thorough cleaning and disinfecting, under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian in accordance with paragraph (d) of § 76.30 and paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, of any vehicle or facility which has been used in connection with the interstate movement of any swine which have been fed any raw garbage or swine products derived from such swine, or swine exposed to hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or which the Director has reason to believe may have been infected with or exposed to such a disease, when he determines that such cleaning and disinfecting is necessary to guard against the spread of disease.

(c) The carrier shall be responsible for having all railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles, and their equipment, cleaned and disinfected as required under this section, and the owner of other facilities shall be responsible for having such facilities cleaned and disinfected as required under this section, and the cleaning and disinfecting shall be done without expense to the Division.

(d) The following prescribed method of cleaning and disinfecting of facilities shall be used: Empty all troughs, racks, and other feeding and watering appliances; remove all litter, feed, and manure from the floors, posts, or other parts, and handle such litter, feed, and manure in such manner as not to expose livestock to any disease contained therein; saturate the entire surface of the fencing, troughs, chutes, floors, walls, and all other parts with disinfectants as prescribed in § 76.33.

(e) Vehicles and equipment required to be cleaned and disinfected under this section shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the method prescribed in § 76.30(d).

§ 76.32 Cleaning and disinfecting public stockyards, and approved stockyards and livestock markets.

(a) The Director of Division may require the thorough cleaning and disinfecting of any public stockyard, or any approved stockyard or livestock market,

or any portion thereof, which has been used in the handling of swine which have been fed any raw garbage, or of swine infected with or exposed to hog cholera or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or which the Director has reason to believe may have been so infected or exposed, when he determines that such cleaning and disinfecting are necessary to guard against the spread of disease. Any stockyard or market, or any portion thereof, so required to be cleaned and disinfected shall not be used in handling swine until after the cleaning and disinfecting have been completed. Such cleaning and disinfecting shall be done without expense to the Division, except as provided under the provisions of Part 53 of this chapter.

(b) The following prescribed method of cleaning and disinfecting shall be used: Empty all troughs, racks, and other feeding and watering appliances; remove all litter, feed, and manure from the floors, posts, and other parts, and handle such litter, feed, and manure in such manner as not to expose livestock to any disease contained therein; and saturate the entire surface of the fencing, troughs, chutes, floors, walls, and all other parts with one of the disinfectants prescribed in § 76.33.

§ 76.33 Disinfectants to be used.

The disinfections required under the regulations in this part shall be performed with one of the following:

(a) Lye (sodium hydroxide) used at the rate of 16 ounces to four gallons of water. (Due to the extreme caustic nature of sodium hydroxide solution, precautionary measures such as the wearing of rubber gloves and boots to protect the hands and feet, and goggles to protect the eyes, should be taken by those engaged on the disinfection job. It is also advisable to have an acid solution, such as vinegar, in readiness in case any of the sodium hydroxide solution should come in contact with any part of the body.)

(b) A permitted brand of sodium orthophenylphenate used in a proportion of at least one pound to 12 gallons of water. (It is absolutely necessary that the solution be applied at a temperature of 60° F. or over. Whenever the temperature of the building to be disinfected is below 60° F., as indicated by a wall thermometer, the solution shall be heated to 120° F. and higher in very cold

weather, to insure effective disinfection.)⁴

(c) Permitted cresylic disinfectant in the proportion of at least 4 fluid ounces to 1 gallon of water, as prescribed under §§ 71.10(b) and 71.11 of this chapter.

PART 77—TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

Sec.

77.1 Interstate movement permitted on compliance conditions and requirements.

MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

77.2 Interstate movement of certain classes of cattle permitted on compliance conditions.

77.3 What constitutes a modified accredited area.

77.3a Modified accredited areas.

NON-MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

77.4 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas prohibited.

77.5 What constitutes non-modified accredited area.

77.6 Conditions under which interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas permitted.

77.7 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas; when permitted.

SHIPMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER

77.8 Interstate shipments of tuberculous cattle for slaughter; when permitted.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 77 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, 41 Stat. 699; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 116, 120, 121. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 115, 117; 19 F.R. 74, as amended.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 77 appear at 28 F.R. 5954, June 13, 1963.

TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE

§ 77.1 Interstate movement permitted on compliance conditions and requirements.

Subject to the provisions of § 71.3 of this subchapter, cattle of the classes described in §§ 77.2-77.8, may be shipped, driven on foot, transported, and received for the transportation interstate, upon compliance with the conditions and re-

quirements set forth respectively in said §§ 77.2-77.8.

MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

§ 77.2 Interstate movements of certain classes of cattle permitted on compliance conditions.

Shipments from modified accredited areas.¹ Cattle of the following classes originating in a modified accredited area may be moved interstate, provided the following requirements are strictly complied with, to wit:

(a) *Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes.* Cattle for dairy and breeding purposes when accompanied by a certificate² issued by an authorized State or Federal inspector or by a veterinarian approved by the Division and State, showing the cattle to have originated in such modified accredited area.

(b) *Cattle under State quarantine.* Cattle in herds under State quarantine and those in previously infected herds that have not passed two negative tests applied at 60-day intervals shall be moved interstate in accordance with the provisions of §§ 77.4-77.7.

(c) *Shipments to public stockyards.* Cattle when consigned to a public stockyard.

§ 77.3 What constitutes a modified accredited area.

A modified accredited area is a State or portion thereof, as listed in § 77.3a by the Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, ARS, in which said Director has determined that the percentage of cattle affected with tuberculosis does not exceed one-half of one percent and which he has determined maintains the status of a modified accredited area in accordance with provi-

¹ The regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before shipments are made from modified accredited areas.

² There shall be recorded on the face of this certificate the number of cattle, breed, sex, and approximate age of the animals presented for shipment, date and place of issuance, destination, and name or names of the consignee and consignor. One copy of the certificate shall accompany the shipment, one copy shall be mailed to the livestock sanitary official of the State from which the shipment is made, one copy shall be mailed to the livestock sanitary official of the State of destination, and one copy mailed to the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Washington 25, D. C.

⁴ Lye has an inhibiting effect on sodium orthophenylphenate and these should not be used in combination or sequence.

sions of the Uniform Methods and Rules for the Establishment and Maintenance of Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds of Cattle and Modified Accredited Areas, which are approved by said Animal Disease Eradication Division: *Provided*, That until July 1, 1960, any State or portion thereof which has qualified under such Methods and Rules as a modified accredited area shall not be deemed for purposes of this part to lose such status by failure to obtain reaccreditation when due under such Methods and Rules, if officials of such State or portion thereof are taking action satisfactory to the Director of said Division to achieve such reaccreditation: *And provided further*, That on and after July 1, 1960, any State or portion thereof which has not qualified for reaccreditation when due, shall lose its modified accredited area status unless officials of such State or portion thereof have taken and are continuing to take action satisfactory to the Director of said Division to achieve such reaccreditation, in which case such additional time not to exceed one year from the date reaccreditation was due, as the Director deems necessary, will be allowed for such area to obtain reaccreditation and during such time the area will retain its status as a modified accredited area if it otherwise qualifies for it under this section. Copies of such Uniform Methods and Rules may be obtained from the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., or from the Federal inspectors or State inspectors performing functions under the provisions of this part.

§ 77.3a Modified accredited areas.

The following areas are hereby designated as modified accredited areas: The District of Columbia and all portions of all States and Territories of the United States, other than the State of Hawaii.

NON-MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREAS

§ 77.4 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas prohibited.

No cattle originating in a non-modified accredited area³ shall be shipped, driven on foot, transported, or received for transportation interstate except as

provided in §§ 77.7, 77.8, unless and until such cattle have been subjected to a physical examination and tuberculin test, applied as directed in § 77.6, and a tuberculin-test chart and health certificate, showing them to be apparently free from tuberculosis and any other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals, has been issued and the requirements of § 71.16 of this subchapter are fully complied with.

§ 77.5 What constitutes non-modified accredited area.

A non-modified accredited area is one which has not met the requirements for a modified accredited area.

§ 77.6 Conditions under which interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas permitted.

The physical examination, tuberculin test, and health certificate and tuberculin-test chart required by § 77.4 shall be made, applied, and issued within 30 days prior to the shipping, driving on foot, transporting, or receiving for transportation, either by a veterinarian of the State of origin who shall have been authorized by such State and approved by the Division to apply the test, make the examination, and issue the certificate and test chart, or by a veterinarian employed by the Division at a public stockyard or other regular Division station: *Provided, however*, That if any animals in a lot of cattle tuberculin tested react, the remainder of the lot shall not be shipped interstate, except for immediate slaughter, without a proper retest: *And provided further*, That all cattle not identified by registration name and

³When the cattle are tested by a veterinarian other than a Division inspector the original and one copy of the tuberculin-test chart and health certificate shall be sent to the livestock sanitary official of the State from which the cattle are to be shipped or moved for approval by him (except when the test is applied at a public stockyard where Federal inspection is maintained the inspector in charge may approve the certificate), whereupon the original copy shall be forwarded to the Division, one copy of the test chart and health certificate shall be sent to the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of destination in ample time to reach him before the arrival of the cattle at destination, and one copy of the test chart and health certificate shall accompany the cattle to destination.

³ See § 77.5.

number shall be identified by a metal ear tag.

§ 77.7 Interstate shipments from non-modified accredited areas; when permitted.

Cattle of the classes described in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), originating in non-modified accredited areas, may be shipped, driven on foot, transported, and received for transportation interstate, without compliance with the provisions of §§ 77.4–77.6.

(a) *Accredited herds.* Cattle from a herd accredited by the Division, in cooperation with the various States, as free from tuberculosis when accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized State or Federal inspector or by a veterinarian approved by the Division and State, showing the cattle to be from such a herd.

(b) *Slaughter cattle.* Cattle for immediate slaughter when consigned to a place where Division or State meat inspection is maintained or to a place designated by the proper State livestock sanitary official of the State of destination.

(c) *Shipments to public stockyards.* Cattle when consigned to a public stockyard that has pens placarded "Cattle from non-modified accredited area" set aside for the reception of such cattle.

SHIPMENT OF TUBERCULOUS CATTLE FOR SLAUGHTER

§ 77.8 Interstate shipments of tuberculous cattle for slaughter; when permitted.

Cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test may be shipped, transported, received for transportation, or otherwise moved interstate for immediate slaughter to an establishment or public stockyard where Federal inspection is maintained under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260), upon compliance with the following conditions:

(a) The cattle shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw, not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted" or a similar State reactor tag.

(b) The cattle shall be accompanied to destination by a certificate issued by a Division inspector or a regularly em-

ployed State inspector engaged in co-operative tuberculosis-eradication work, showing (1) that the cattle have reacted to the tuberculin test, (2) that they may be moved interstate and (3) the purpose for which they are moved.

(c) The cattle so moved shall be slaughtered under Federal inspection.

(d) The transportation companies shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, and memoranda pertaining to such shipments the words "Tuberculous Cattle" and a statement to the effect that the car, or compartment of the boat in which the cattle have been transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

(e) The car or the compartment of the boat in which tuberculous cattle have been transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision by the final carrier at destination in accordance with §§ 71.4–71.12 of this subchapter.

(f) The cattle shall not be shipped or transported in cars or in compartments of boats containing healthy cattle or hogs unless all the animals are for immediate slaughter or unless the tuberculous cattle are separated from the other animals by a partition which shall be securely affixed to the walls of the car or boat.

PART 78—BRUCELLOSIS¹

Subpart A—General Provisions

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| 78.1 | Notice relating to existence of brucellosis. |
| 78.2 | Certificates pertaining to movement of animals. |
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Subpart C—Restrictions on Movement of Cattle Because of Brucellosis

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|-------|---|
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¹ 29 F.R. 1559, Jan. 30, 1964.

Subpart D—Designation of Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas, Public Stockyards, Specifically Approved Stockyards and Slaughtering Establishments

Sec.

- 78.13 Modified certified brucellosis areas.
- 78.14 Public stockyards and specifically approved stockyards.
- 78.15 Slaughtering establishments.
- 78.16 Director of Division may designate areas and approve stockyards and slaughtering establishments.

Subpart E—Restrictions on Movement of Bison Because of Brucellosis

- 78.17 General restriction.
- 78.18 Movement of brucellosis reactor bison.
- 78.19 Movement of bison for immediate slaughter.
- 78.20 Movement of bison for purposes other than slaughter.
- 78.21 Movement of bison from public zoo to public zoo.
- 78.22 Handling of bison in transit.
- 78.23 Other movements.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 78 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, sec. 13, 65 Stat. 693; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 114a-1, 120, 121, 125, 134 b and f. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 115, 117; 19 F.R. 74, as amended, 9 CFR 78.16.

CROSS REFERENCE: For regulations governing paratuberculosis in domestic animals, see Part 80 of this chapter.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 78.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section except as otherwise clearly indicated.

(a) *Brucellosis*. The infectious and communicable disease of animals commonly known as Bang's disease, abortion disease, contagious abortion, and brucellosis.

(b) *Division*. The Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) *Director of Division*. The Director of the Division, or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(d) *State*. Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(e) *Interstate*. From one State into or through any other State.

(f) *Person*. Any person, company, or corporation.

(g) *Moved*. Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person.

(h) *Certified brucellosis-free herd*. A herd of cattle officially declared by the Division and a State as free from brucellosis and such declaration being evidenced by a currently effective certificate issued jointly by the Division and such State.

(i) *Modified certified brucellosis area*. A State, or a political subdivision or portion thereof, in which the percentage of cattle affected with brucellosis has been determined by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, not to exceed one percent and the percentage of herds in which brucellosis is present has been determined by such Service not to exceed five percent, and which maintains that status in accordance with provisions of the "Uniform Methods and Rules for the Establishment and Maintenance of Certified Brucellosis-free Herds of Cattle and Modified Certified Areas", which are adopted by the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, and approved by the Division. Copies of such Uniform Methods and Rules are available at the Washington, D.C., office of the Division. (Such areas are specified in § 78.13.)

(j) *Official vaccinate*. A bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 through 8 months of age, on or before June 30, 1957, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 to 12 months of age, on or before June 30, 1957, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, with a vaccine approved by the Division; or a bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 through 8 months of age, subcutaneously, on or after July 1, 1957, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area vaccinated against brucellosis while from 4 to 12 months of age, subcutaneously, on or after July 1, 1957, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, with 5 cc. of a vaccine approved by the Division; permanently identified as such a vaccinate, and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State or Federal agency cooperating in the eradication of brucellosis.

(k) *Public stockyard*. A stockyard designated in § 78.14 (a) where trading in livestock is carried on, where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyard, transportation,

or similar company, and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases.

(l) *Federal inspector.* An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(m) *State inspector.* An inspector regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State or a political subdivision thereof, and who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(n) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

(o) *Specifically approved stockyard.* A stockyard specifically approved for the purposes of the regulations in this part in accordance with § 78.16(b).

[28 F.R. 5956, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 1559, Jan. 30, 1964; 29 F.R. 14490, Oct. 22, 1964]

§ 78.2 Notice relating to existence of brucellosis.

On June 5, 1952, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice that the contagion of brucellosis exists in domestic animals in each State of the Continental United States and in Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii (17 F.R. 5260).

[28 F.R. 5956, June 13, 1963]

§ 78.3 Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.

(a) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency issuing waybills or other forms of billing covering the movement, the certificate shall be delivered to such transportation agency by the shipper at the time the animals are delivered for shipment; shall become the property of the transportation agency; shall be attached to the billing by the transportation agency; shall accompany such billing to the destination of the animals; and shall be filed with such billing for future reference.

(b) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency not issuing waybills or other forms of billing, or moved by any other means, the certificate shall accompany the animals to their destination and be

delivered to the consignee, or, in case the consignor and the consignee are the same person, to the first person purchasing during or after such movement, or to the person to whom the animals are delivered.

(c) The person issuing a certificate required for the interstate movement of cattle under paragraph (d) or (e) of § 78.12, or of bison under § 78.20, shall forward a copy thereof to the proper livestock sanitary official of the State of destination of the cattle or bison.

[28 F.R. 5957, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 1559, Jan. 30, 1964]

Subpart B—Domestic Animals Affected With Brucellosis

SOURCE: The provisions of this Subpart B appear at 28 F.R. 5957, June 13, 1963, except as otherwise noted.

§ 78.4 General restriction.

Domestic animals (other than bison) affected with brucellosis may not be moved interstate except in compliance with the regulations in this subpart. Bison may not be moved interstate except as provided in Subpart E of this part. [29 F.R. 1559, Jan. 30, 1964]

§ 78.5 Movement of brucellosis reactors.

Domestic animals which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis may be moved interstate under this subpart for immediate slaughter direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved for the purpose in accordance with § 78.16 (b), or to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard for sale to such a slaughtering establishment, in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) Cattle which reacted to such a test shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "B" on the left jaw in letters not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted," or "U. S. Reacted," or a similar State reactor tag. Such a metal tag, affixed to the left ear, shall be sufficient identification for reactors other than cattle.

(b) The reactors shall be accompanied to destination, in accordance with § 78.3, by a certificate issued by a Federal or

State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing: (1) That the animals have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis; (2) the reactor tag number of each animal and the name of the owner of such animal when it was tested for brucellosis; (3) that the animals may be moved interstate, (4) the destination to which they are to be moved; and (5) the purpose for which they are to be moved.

§ 78.6 Reshipment of purebred brucellosis reactors.

Purebred animals which have been moved interstate for breeding purposes, and which, subsequent to such movement, have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, may be reshipped interstate under this subpart for purposes other than immediate slaughter in accordance with the requirements set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 78.5 and with the following additional requirements:

(a) The reactors shall be returned to the point of origin, consigned to the original owner.

(b) Test charts for the original test and any subsequent retest, showing that such tests were properly conducted, shall be submitted for examination to the person who issues the certificate required by § 78.5 (b).

(c) The reactors shall not be shipped to any State without specific provision by the appropriate livestock sanitary official thereof for the segregation or quarantine of such reactors until their death by slaughter or from natural causes.

(d) The reactors, after return to the point of origin, shall not again be moved interstate except for immediate slaughter in accordance with the provisions of § 78.5.

§ 78.7 Marking of records.

Each transportation agency moving brucellosis reactors in the course of their interstate movement shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each waybill, conductor's manifest, switch order, vehicle interchange record, and similar record, which it prepares in connection with such movement, the words "Brucellosis Reactors" and a statement to the effect that the railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, in which the animals are transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 78.8 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles.

(a) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, in which brucellosis reactors are transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4, 71.7, 71.9, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however*, That such vehicles may be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian: *And provided, further*, That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfecting facilities are not available at the point where the animals are unloaded, upon permission first received from the Division, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(b) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, from which brucellosis reactors moved interstate are transferred en route to destination, shall be cleaned and disinfected, by the transportation agency delivering the vehicle to such point of transfer, under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, immediately after unloading of the animals and before being moved from such point of transfer, in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.9 through 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however*, That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfecting facilities are not available at such point of transfer, upon permission first secured from the Division, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 78.9 Segregation of brucellosis reactors en route interstate.

Brucellosis reactors shall not be moved interstate in a railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, containing healthy animals susceptible to brucellosis unless all of the animals are for immediate slaughter, or unless the reactors are kept separate from the other animals by a partition securely affixed to the sides of the vehicle.

Subpart C—Restrictions on Movement of Cattle Because of Brucellosis

SOURCE: The provisions of this Subpart C appear at 28 F.R. 5957, June 13, 1963.

§ 78.10 General restriction.

Cattle may not be moved interstate except as provided in the regulations in this subpart.

§ 78.11 Movement of brucellosis reactor cattle.

Cattle which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis may be moved interstate in accordance with the regulations in Subpart B of this part.

§ 78.12 Movement of cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis.¹

(a) *Movement of steers, spayed heifers, and calves under 8 months of age.* Steers and spayed heifers and calves under 8 months of age, not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate without restriction under this subpart.

(b) *Movement of cattle for immediate slaughter.* Cattle, not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate under this subpart for immediate slaughter direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U. S. C. 71 et seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved for the purpose in accordance with § 78.16(b) or to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard for sale to such a slaughtering establishment, if accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or a certificate signed by the owner or shipper of the cattle, stating: (1) The destination of the animals; (2) the purpose for which they are to be moved; (3) the number of animals covered by the waybill or similar document or certificate; (4) the point from which the animals are moved interstate; and (5) the name and address of the owner or shipper.

(c) *Movement of cattle to public stockyards or specifically approved stockyards.*

Cattle, not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate direct to a public stockyard or specifically approved stockyard without compliance with the other provisions of this section except the provisions of paragraph

(f) of this section, if accompanied by a waybill or similar document, or a certificate signed by the owner or shipper of the cattle, stating: (1) The destination of the animals; (2) the purpose for which they are to be moved; (3) the number of animals covered by the waybill or similar document or certificate; (4) the point from which the animals are moved interstate; and (5) the name and address of the owner or shipper: *Provided, however,* That the movement of said cattle from such stockyard to another destination must comply with the provisions of this part the same as if the cattle had been originally consigned direct from the point of origin to such destination.

(d) *Movement of cattle into areas not certified as modified certified brucellosis areas.*

Cattle of the following classes, from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate under this subpart, except into the modified certified brucellosis areas specified in § 78.13, if accompanied by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing the name and address of the consignor and consignee, the identification tag number, tattoo, or registration number of each animal or other proper identification, and showing the specific class in which the cattle fall:

(1) Cattle originating in certified brucellosis-free herds;

(2) Cattle originating in the modified certified brucellosis areas specified in § 78.13;

(3) Cattle which are official vaccinates under 30 months of age at the time of interstate movement;

(4) [Reserved]

(5) Cattle which have been subjected to a test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, within 30 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative; and

(6) Bulls and female cattle of the beef type moved interstate, only for feeding or grazing purposes or for sale for such purposes, to a State which has laws, rules, or regulations, which provide for the segregation or quarantine of such cattle brought into the State, and under a permit from the appropriate

¹In each instance, the regulations of the State of destination should be consulted before interstate shipments are made.

livestock sanitary official of such State of destination.

(e) *Movement of cattle into modified certified brucellosis areas.* Cattle of the following classes, from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate under this subpart into the modified certified brucellosis areas specified in § 78.13, if the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section are complied with and such cattle are accompanied by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing the name and address of the consignor and consignee, the identification tag, tattoo, or registration number of each animal or other proper identification, and the specific class in which the cattle fall:

(1) Cattle originating in certified brucellosis-free herds;

(2) Cattle originating in the modified certified brucellosis areas specified in § 78.13;

(3) Cattle which are official vaccinates under 30 months of age at the time of interstate movement, and which are moved interstate under a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination;

(4) [Reserved]

(5) Cattle which have been subjected to a blood agglutination test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official within 30 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative, and which are moved interstate under a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination to be maintained in quarantine in such State separate from other cattle until they are negative to another such test administered not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days after the date of the interstate movement or until their death by slaughter or from natural causes;

(6) Cattle from herds, under Federal-State supervision for the control of brucellosis, in which all animals, required to be tested, over eight months of age, except official vaccinates under thirty months of age, have been subjected to a blood agglutination test, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official, within 90 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative; the individual animals to be moved interstate having been subjected to another such

test at least 30 days from the date of the previous herd test and within 30 days prior to the date of movement interstate and found negative; and

(7) Bulls and female cattle of the beef type moved interstate, only for feeding or grazing purposes or for sale for such purposes, to a State which has laws, rules, or regulations, which provide for the segregation or quarantine of such cattle brought into the State, and under a permit from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of such State of destination.

(f) *Handling of cattle in transit to modified certified brucellosis areas.* Cattle, not known to be affected with brucellosis, except those moved under paragraphs (a), (b), or (e) (7) of this section, shall be moved interstate into any modified certified brucellosis area only in clean vehicles and, if unloaded in the course of such movement, shall be handled only in clean pens at public stockyards or specifically approved stockyards, or in clean pens at feed, water, and rest stations.

(g) *Other movements.* The Director of Division may provide for the movement, not otherwise provided for in this section, of cattle, not known to have reacted to a test for brucellosis, under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of brucellosis. The Director of Division will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary officials of the States involved of any such action.

Subpart D—Designation of Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas, Public Stockyards, Specifically Approved Stockyards and Slaughtering Establishments

§ 78.13 Modified certified brucellosis areas.

The following States, or specified portions thereof, are hereby designated as modified certified brucellosis areas:

Alabama. Baldwin, Barbour, Bibb, Blount, Bullock, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Clay, Cleburne, Coffee, Colbert, Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Crenshaw, Cullman, Dale, De Kalb, Elmore, Escambia, Etowah, Fayette, Franklin, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lee, Limestone, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mobile, Monroe, Morgan, Pike, Randolph, Russell, St. Clair, Shelby, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Washington, and Winston Counties;

Arizona. The entire State;
Arkansas. The entire State;
California. The entire State;
Colorado. Alamosa, Archuleta, Baca, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Denver, Dolores, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Mesa, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Morgan, Otero, Ouray, Phillips, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Saquache, San Juan, San Miguel, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma Counties; and Southern Ute Indian Reservation and Ute Mountain Ute Indian Reservation;

Connecticut. The entire State;

Delaware. The entire State;

Florida. Baker, Bay, Bradford, Calhoun, Columbia, Dixie, Escambia, Flagler, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Nassau, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington Counties;

Georgia. The entire State;

Hawaii. Honolulu and Kauai Counties;

Idaho. The entire State;

Illinois. The entire State;

Indiana. Adams, Allen, Bartholomew, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, De Kalb, Delaware, Dubois, Elkhart, Fayette, Floyd, Fountain, Franklin, Fulton, Gibson, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jackson, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusko, Lagrange, Lake, La Porte, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Newton, Noble, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Porter, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Ripley, Rush, Saint Joseph, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, Starke, Steuben, Sullivan, Switzerland, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Union, Vanderburgh, Vermillion, Vigo, Wabash, Warrick, Washington, Wayne, Wells, White, and Whitley Counties;

Iowa. Audubon, Boone, Butler, Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Clinton, Delaware, Dickinson, Emmet, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Greene, Guthrie, Hamilton, Harrison, Humboldt, Keokuk, Lyon, Marshall, Mitchell, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Polk, Sac, Scott, Shelby, Story, Tama, Wapello, Warren, Winnebago, Woodbury, Worth, and Wright Counties;

Kansas. The entire State;

Kentucky. The entire State;

Louisiana. Ascension, Assumption, Bienville, Claiborne, St. Helena, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, and Webster Parishes;

Maine. The entire State;

Maryland. The entire State;

Massachusetts. The entire State;

Michigan. The entire State;

Minnesota. The entire State;

Mississippi. Alcorn, Amite, Benton, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Covington, De Soto, Forrest, Franklin, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Itawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lawrence, Leake, Lee, Lincoln, Lowndes, Marion, Monroe, Neshoba, Newton, Oktibbeha, Pearl River, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Simpson, Smith, Stone, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Tishomingo, Union, Walthall, Webster, Winston, and Yalobusha Counties;

Missouri. The entire State;

Minnesota. The entire State;

Nebraska. Adams, Antelope, Banner, Boone, Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Chase, Cheyenne, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Deuel, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Dundy, Fillmore, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gage, Gosper, Greeley, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Howard, Jefferson, Johnson, Kearney, Kimball, Lancaster, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Perkins, Phelps, Pierce, Platte, Polk, Red Willow, Richardson, Saline, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Sherman, Stanton, Thayer, Thurston, Washington, Wayne, Webster, and York Counties;

Nevada. The entire State;

New Hampshire. The entire State;

New Jersey. The entire State;

New Mexico. The entire State;

New York. The entire State;

North Carolina. The entire State;

North Dakota. Adams, Barnes, Benson, Billings, Bottineau, Bowman, Burke, Burleigh, Cass, Cavalier, Divide, Dunn, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Golden Valley, Grand Forks, Grant, Griggs, Hettinger, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Renville, Richland, Rolette, Sargent, Sheridan, Sioux, Slope, Stark, Steele, Stutsman, Towner, Traill, Walsh, Ward, Wells, and Williams Counties;

Ohio. The entire State;

Oklahoma. Adair, Canadian, Choctaw, Cimarron, Delaware, Garfield, Grant, Haskell, Kingfisher, Latimer, McCurtain, Mayes, Noble, Nowata, Ottawa, Payne, Pushmataha, and Texas Counties;

Oregon. The entire State;

Pennsylvania. The entire State;

Rhode Island. The entire State;

South Carolina. The entire State;

South Dakota. Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Buffalo, Butte, Campbell, Clark, Clay, Codington, Custer, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Harding, Jerauld, Lake, Lawrence, Lincoln, McCook, McPherson, Marshall, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Perkins, Roberts, Sanborn, Spink, Turner, Union, Walworth, Yankton, and Ziebach Counties; and Crow Creek Indian Reservation;

Tennessee. The entire State;

Texas. Andrews, Armstrong, Bailey, Bandera, Baylor, Bexar, Blanco, Borden, Brewster, Briscoe, Brown, Burnet, Callahan, Cameron, Carson, Castro, Childress, Cochran,

Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Comal, Comanche, Concho, Cottle, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Culberson, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Eastland, Ector, Edwards, El Paso, Fisher, Floyd, Gaines, Garza, Gillespie, Glasscock, Guadalupe, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Hays, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Hudspeth, Hutchinson, Irion, Jeff Davis, Jones, Kendall, Kent, Kerr, Kimble, King, Kinney, Knox, Lamb, Lampasas, Lipscomb, Llano, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, McCulloch, Martin, Mason, Medina, Menard, Midland, Mills, Mitchell, Moore, Motley, Nolan, Ochiltree, Parmer, Pecos, Presidio, Randall, Reagan, Real, Reeves, Runnels, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Swisher, Taylor, Terrell, Terry, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Travis, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Ward, Winkler, Yoakum, and Young Counties;

Utah. The entire State;

Vermont. The entire State;

Virginia. The entire State;

Washington. The entire State;

West Virginia. The entire State;

Wisconsin. The entire State;

Wyoming. Albany, Big Horn, Campbell, Crook, Fremont, Goshen, Hot Springs, Laramie, Lincoln, Natrona, Niobrara, Park, Platte, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton, Uinta, Washakie, and Weston Counties;

Puerto Rico. The entire area; and

Virgin Islands of the United States. The entire area.

[29 F.R. 15566, Nov. 20, 1964]

§ 78.14 Public stockyards and specifically approved stockyards.

(a) Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases at the following stockyards:

Name of Stockyard and Location

ALABAMA

W. H. Hodges, Inc.—Montgomery.

ARIZONA

Cornellus Livestock Co.—Phoenix.

Payne's Livestock Auction—Tucson.

Tovrea Stock Yards—Tovrea.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas National Stockyards—Little Rock.
Producers Stockyards, Inc.—North Little Rock.

COLORADO

Producers Livestock Marketing Association—Greeley.

Union Stock Yards—Denver.

IDAHO

Blackfoot Livestock Commission Company—Blackfoot.

Boise Valley Livestock Commission Co.—Caldwell.

Idaho Livestock Auction, Inc.—Idaho Falls.
Davis Livestock Auction—Caldwell.
Southern Idaho Stockyards Co.—Twin Falls.

ILLINOIS

Union Stock Yards—Chicago.
St. Louis National Stock Yards—National Stock Yards.

INDIANA

Evansville Union Stock Yards—Evansville.
Indianapolis Stockyards Company, Inc.—Indianapolis.

IOWA

Sioux City Stock Yards—Sioux City.

KANSAS

Parsons Stockyards Co.—Parsons.
Wichita Union Stock Yards—Wichita.

KENTUCKY

Bourbon Stockyards—Louisville.

MARYLAND

Baltimore Livestock Auction, Inc.—West Friendship.
Union Stock Yards—Baltimore.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Stock Yards—Detroit.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul Union Stock Yards—South St. Paul.

MISSOURI

Joplin Stockyards—Joplin.
Kansas City Stock Yards—Kansas City.
Mississippi Valley Stock Yards—St. Louis.
St. Joseph Stock Yards—South St. Joseph.
Union Stock Yards Co.—Springfield.

MONTANA

Public Livestock Marketing Center of Billings—Billings.

NEBRASKA

Union Stock Yards—Omaha.

NEW MEXICO

B. W. Cattle Commission Company—Clovis.
Clovis Cattle Commission Co.—Clovis.
Ranchers & Farmers Livestock Sales Co.—Clovis.

NEW YORK

Niagara Frontier Stockyards, Inc.—Buffalo.

NORTH DAKOTA

Union Stock Yards—West Fargo.

OHIO

Cincinnati Union Stock Yards—Cincinnati.
Union Stock Yards—Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma National Stock Yards—Oklahoma City.

Tulsa Stockyards, Inc.—Tulsa.
Fort Smith Stockyards Co.—West Fort Smith.

OREGON

Portland Union Stock Yards—North Portland.
Ontario Livestock Commission Co.—Ontario.
Vale Livestock Auction—Vale.

PENNSYLVANIA

Union Stockyards—Lancaster.
Pittsburgh Joint Stockyards—Pittsburgh.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls Stock Yards—Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE

Union Stockyards—Nashville.
Dixie National Stock Yards—Memphis.
South Memphis Stock Yards—Memphis.

TEXAS

Ft. Worth Stock Yards—Ft. Worth.
Port City Stock Yards—Houston.
Union Stock Yards—San Antonio.
Texarkana Stockyards, Inc.—Texarkana.
Van Cattle Company—Fort Worth.

UTAH

Salt Lake Union Stock Yards—North Salt Lake.
Ogden Union Stock Yards—Ogden.

VIRGINIA

Richmond Union Stock Yards—Richmond.

WASHINGTON

Old Spokane Union Stockyards—Spokane.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Stock Yards—Milwaukee.

(b) Notices containing lists of stockyards specifically approved for the purposes of § 78.5 concerning brucellosis reactors and of paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 78.12 concerning cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Information with respect to these stockyards may also be obtained from this Division and from the Federal Inspectors and State Inspectors.

[28 F.R. 5959, June 13, 1963]

§ 78.15 Slaughtering establishments.

(a) Information with respect to the slaughtering establishments operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, may be obtained from the Meat Inspection Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., and from the Federal Inspectors and State Inspectors.

(b) Notices containing lists of slaugh-

tering establishments specifically approved for the purposes of § 78.5; paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 78.12; and §§ 78.18 and 78.19 are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Information with respect to these slaughtering establishments may also be obtained from the Division and from the Federal Inspectors and State Inspectors.

[28 F.R. 5960, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 1559, Jan. 30, 1964]

§ 78.16 Director of Division may designate areas and approve stockyards and slaughtering establishments.

(a) The Director of Division is hereby authorized to amend § 78.13 to designate additional States, or political subdivisions or portions thereof, as modified certified brucellosis areas when he determines that the areas come within the definition in § 78.1(i), and to delete any such area from the list of modified certified brucellosis areas when he determines that the area no longer comes within such definition.

(b) The Director of Division is hereby authorized to amend § 78.14 to add the names of additional stockyards at which Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases and to delete the name of any stockyard at which such Federal inspection is no longer maintained. He is further authorized to specifically approve stockyards for the purposes of the regulations in this part and to promulgate notices listing such stockyards in accordance with § 78.14(b) when he determines that the inspection and handling of livestock at such stockyards are adequate to effectuate the purposes of the regulations and the Division and the State in which such stockyards are located have entered into a memorandum of understanding setting forth certain standards for such stockyards. The Director may withdraw approval and remove any stockyard from the said list when he finds that the inspection or handling of livestock at such stockyard is no longer adequate to effectuate the purposes of such regulations, or when he determines that there is not full compliance with all provisions of the standards involved, or when such memorandum of understanding between the Division and the State within which such stockyard is located has been terminated. The Director of Division is further authorized to specifically approve slaughtering establishments for the purposes of the regu-

lations in this part and to promulgate notices listing such slaughtering establishments in accordance with § 78.15(b) when he determines that the inspection and handling of livestock or carcasses or products thereof at such slaughtering establishments are adequate to effectuate the purposes of the regulations. The Director may remove any slaughtering establishment from the said list when he finds that the inspection or handling of livestock or carcasses or products thereof at such slaughtering establishment is no longer adequate to effectuate the purposes of such regulations.

[28 F.R. 5960, June 13, 1963, as amended, 28 F.R. 11450, Oct. 25, 1963]

Subpart E—Restrictions on Movement of Bison Because of Brucellosis

SOURCE: The provisions of this Subpart E appear at 29 F.R. 1559, Jan. 30, 1964; 29 F.R. 1719, Feb. 5, 1964.

§ 78.17 General restriction.

Bison may not be moved interstate except in compliance with the regulations in this subpart.

§ 78.18 Movement of brucellosis reactor bison.

Bison which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for brucellosis may be moved interstate under this subpart, in accordance with the requirements of § 78.5(a), (b), and §§ 78.7 through 78.9, for immediate slaughter directly to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.16 (b) for the purposes of § 78.5.

§ 78.19 Movement of bison for immediate slaughter.

Bison not known to be affected with brucellosis may be moved interstate under this subpart for immediate slaughter directly to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.16(b).

§ 78.20 Movement of bison for purposes other than slaughter.

(a) Bison steers and spayed heifers may be moved interstate without restriction under this subpart.

(b) Bison of the following classes, from herds not known to be affected with brucellosis, may be moved interstate under this subpart if accompanied by a certificate issued by a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing (1) the brucellosis status of the herd of origin (brucellosis-free or unknown); (2) whether or not the animals have been officially vaccinated against brucellosis; (3) the eartag number, brand or other positive identification of each animal; (4) the name and address of the consignor and that of the consignee of the animals; and (5) the destination of the animals:

(i) Bison which have been subjected to a blood agglutination brucellosis test or other brucellosis test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official or an accredited veterinarian, within 30 days prior to the date of movement interstate, and found negative. If reactors to the test are found among animals so tested, the exposed animals may be moved interstate only under the provisions of § 78.19.

(ii) Officially vaccinated bison under 30 months of age which are not parturient (springers) or post-parturient.

(iii) Bison from a herd which has been declared free of brucellosis by the cooperating State and Federal livestock sanitary officials of the State in which the herd is located.

(iv) Bison calves under 4 months of age.

§ 78.21 Movement of bison from public zoo to public zoo.

Bison originating in a zoo owned by the public moving to another such zoo and handled in accordance with § 78.22 may be moved interstate without further restriction under this subpart.

§ 78.22 Handling of bison in transit.

Bison moving under §§ 78.19, 78.20, or 78.21 of this subpart shall be moved interstate only in clean vehicles, and, if unloaded in the course of such movement, shall be handled only in clean pens at stockyards, or feed, water, and rest stations.

§ 78.23 Other movements.

The Director of the Division may provide for the movement, not otherwise provided for in this subpart, of bison not known to have reacted to a test for brucellosis, under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of

brucellosis. The Director of the Division will promptly notify the appropriate livestock sanitary officials of the States involved of any such action.

PART 79—SCRAPIE IN SHEEP

- Sec.
 79.1 Definitions.
 79.3 General restriction.
 79.4 Movement of sheep from and through a quarantined area.
 79.5 Disinfection of facilities.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 79 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 120, 121, 123, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 2, 4, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended, 1265, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117, 124, 126.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 79 appear at 28 F.R. 5960, June 13, 1963, except as otherwise noted.

§ 79.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section.

(a) *Division.* The term "Division" means the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Director of the Division.* The term "Director of the Division" means the Director of the Division or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(c) *Division inspector.* The term "Division inspector" means an inspector of the Division.

(d) *Person.* The term "person" means any person, company or corporation.

(e) *Moved.* The term "moved" means transported, shipped, delivered or received for transportation, driven on foot or caused to be driven on foot, by any person.

(f) *State.* Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(g) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State.

[28 F.R. 5960, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 14490, Oct. 22, 1964]

§ 79.3 General restriction.

No sheep shall be moved interstate from or through any quarantined area except as provided in the regulations in this part.

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§ 79.4 Movement of sheep from and through a quarantined area.

(a) Sheep that have been directly exposed to scrapie may be moved interstate for immediate slaughter from any quarantined area under conditions prescribed in advance by a Division inspector in each instance, to an establishment approved for that purpose by the Director of the Division, if such sheep are not infected with scrapie at the time of such movement.

(b) Sheep of flocks in a quarantined area which upon inspection are found not to show evidence of being infected with scrapie, and insofar as can be determined have not been exposed thereto, may be moved interstate for any purpose. Such inspection shall be made by a Division inspector and sheep so moved shall be accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing that the sheep are free from scrapie and other contagious or communicable diseases and insofar as can be determined such sheep have not been exposed to scrapie or other contagious or communicable diseases.

(c) The Director of the Division may authorize the movement of sheep not infected with scrapie which is not otherwise authorized by this section under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of scrapie.

(d) Sheep may be moved in direct transit between points outside the quarantined area through any such quarantined area without restriction under this part.

§ 79.5 Disinfection of facilities.

Railroad cars, trucks, boats, and all other facilities, including facilities for feeding, watering, and resting sheep, which are used in connection with the interstate movement of sheep from a quarantined area shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after each such use. Sodium hydroxide (lye) at the rate of 13 ounces to 5 gallons of water, or sodium carbonate (soda ash) at the rate of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water, or sal soda at the rate of 13½ ounces to 1 gallon of water, shall be used in such disinfection.

PART 80—PARATUBERCULOSIS IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS

- Sec.
 80.1 Definitions.
 80.2 Notice relating to existence of paratuberculosis.

- Sec.
 80.3 General restrictions.
 80.4 Movement of paratuberculosis reactors.
 80.5 Reshipment of purebred paratuberculosis reactors.
 80.6 Marking of records.
 80.7 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles.
 80.8 Segregation of paratuberculosis reactors en route interstate.
 80.9 Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 80 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended, sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended, sec. 13, 65 Stat. 693; 21 U. S. C. 111-113, 114a-1, 120, 121, 125. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 80 appear at 28 F.R. 5961, June 13, 1963, except as otherwise noted.

§ 80.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section except as otherwise clearly indicated.

(a) *Paratuberculosis.* The infectious and communicable disease of domestic animals commonly known as Johne's disease and paratuberculosis.

(b) *State.* Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(c) *Interstate.* From one State into or through any other State.

(d) *Person.* Any person, company, or corporation.

(e) *Moved.* Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person.

(f) *Public stockyard.* A stockyard designated in § 78.14(a) of this subchapter where trading in livestock is carried on, where yarding, feeding, and watering facilities are provided by the stockyard, transportation, or similar company, and where Federal inspection is maintained for the inspection of livestock for communicable diseases.

(g) *Federal inspector.* An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(h) *State inspector.* An inspector regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State or political subdivision thereof, and who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(i) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the United States

Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

(j) *Specifically approved stockyard.* A stockyard specifically approved with respect to brucellosis reactors pursuant to § 78.16(b) of this subchapter.

[28 F.R. 5961, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 14490, Oct. 22, 1964]

§ 80.2 Notice relating to existence of paratuberculosis.

On June 5, 1952, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice that the contagion of paratuberculosis exists in domestic animals in Puerto Rico and in each State of the Continental United States except Arizona, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wyoming (17 F.R. 5260).

§ 80.3 General restrictions.

Domestic animals affected with paratuberculosis may not be moved interstate except in compliance with the regulations in this part.

§ 80.4 Movement of paratuberculosis reactors.

Domestic animals which have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for paratuberculosis may be moved interstate under this part for immediate slaughter direct to a slaughtering establishment operating under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260; 21 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), or a slaughtering establishment specifically approved with respect to brucellosis reactors pursuant to § 78.16(b) of this subchapter, or to a public stockyard or a specifically approved stockyard for sale to such a slaughtering establishment, in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) Cattle which have reacted to such a test shall be marked for identification by branding the letter "T" on the left jaw in letters not less than 2 nor more than 3 inches high, and attaching to the left ear a metal tag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U. S. B. A. I. Reacted," or "U. S. Reacted," or a similar State reactor tag. Such a metal tag, affixed to the left ear, shall be sufficient identification for reactors other than cattle.

(b) The reactors shall be accompanied to destination, in accordance with § 80.9, by a certificate issued by a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian showing: (1) That the animals have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for paratuber-

culosis; (2) the reactor tag number of each animal and the name of the owner of such animal when it was tested for paratuberculosis; (3) that the animals may be moved interstate; (4) the destination to which they are to be moved; and (5) the purpose for which they are moved.

§ 80.5 Reshipment of purebred paratuberculosis reactors.

Purebred animals which have been moved interstate for breeding purposes, and which, subsequent to such movement, have reacted to a test recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for paratuberculosis, may be reshipped interstate under this part for purposes other than immediate slaughter in accordance with the requirements set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 80.4 and with the following additional requirements:

(a) The reactors shall be returned to the point of origin, consigned to the original owner.

(b) Test charts for the original test and any subsequent retest, showing that such tests were properly conducted, shall be submitted for examination to the person who issues the certificate required by § 80.4 (b).

(c) The reactors shall not be shipped to any State without specific provision by the appropriate livestock sanitary official thereof for the segregation or quarantine of such reactors until their death by slaughter or from natural causes.

(d) The reactors, after return to the point of origin, shall not again be moved interstate except for immediate slaughter in accordance with the provisions of § 80.4.

§ 80.6 Marking of records.

Each transportation agency moving paratuberculosis reactors in the course of their interstate movement shall plainly write or stamp upon the face of each waybill, conductor's manifest, switch order, vehicle interchange record, and similar record, which it prepares in connection with such movement, the words "Paratuberculosis Reactors" and a statement to the effect that the railroad car, boat, truck or vehicle, in which the animals are transported is to be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 80.7 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles.

(a) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, in which para-

tuberculosis reactors are transported interstate shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4, 71.7, 71.9, 71.10, and 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however,* That such vehicles may be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian: *And provided, further,* That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at the point where the animals are unloaded, upon permission first secured from the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(b) Each railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, from which paratuberculosis reactors moved interstate are transferred en route to destination, shall be cleaned and disinfected, by the transportation agency delivering the vehicle to such point of transfer, under the supervision of a Federal or State inspector or an accredited veterinarian, immediately after unloading of the animals and before being moved from such point of transfer, in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.9 through 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however,* That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at such point of transfer, upon having first secured permission from the Animal Disease Eradication Division, the vehicle may be forwarded empty to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

§ 80.8 Segregation of paratuberculosis reactors en route interstate.

Paratuberculosis reactors shall not be moved interstate in a railroad car, boat, truck, or other vehicle, containing healthy animals susceptible to paratuberculosis unless all of the animals are for immediate slaughter, or unless the reactors are kept separate from the other animals by a partition securely affixed to the sides of the vehicle.

§ 80.9 Certificates pertaining to movement of animals.

(a) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation

agency issuing waybills or other forms of billing covering the movement, the certificate shall be delivered to such transportation agency by the shipper at the time the animals are delivered for shipment; shall become the property of the transportation agency; shall be attached to the billing by the transportation agency; shall accompany such billing to the destination of the animals; and shall be filed with such billing for future reference.

(b) Whenever the regulations in this part require a certificate in connection with the movement of animals and the animals are moved by a transportation agency not issuing waybills or other forms of billing, or moved by any other means, the certificate shall accompany the animals to their destination and be delivered to the consignee, or, in case the consignor and consignee are the same person, to the first person purchasing during or after such movement, or to the person to whom the animals are delivered.

PART 81—EUROPEAN FOWL PEST AND SIMILAR POULTRY DISEASES

Sec.

81.1 Interstate transportation of affected or exposed live poultry or materials prohibited.

81.2 Infected cars, premises, containers, and other accessories; not to be used for interstate movement of healthy animals until cleaned and disinfected.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 81 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111–113, 120, 121. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 81 appear at 28 F.R. 5962, June 13, 1963.

§ 81.1 Interstate transportation of affected or exposed live poultry or materials prohibited.

No live chickens, turkeys, or geese affected with or directly exposed to the contagious disease known as European fowl pest or other similar contagious poultry disease, and no carcasses of such animals which have died from any such disease, or manure or litter from such diseased animals, shall be shipped, transported, or moved from one State or the District of Columbia into another State or the District of Columbia.

§ 81.2 Infected cars, premises, containers, and other accessories; not to be used for interstate movement of healthy animals until cleaned and disinfected.

No cars or premises which have contained shipments of any of the animals named in this part which have been found infected with European fowl pest or other similar contagious poultry disease, and no coops, containers, troughs, or other accessories used in the handling of such infected animals, shall be used in connection with the interstate movement of healthy animals of the same kind until the said cars, premises, coops, containers, troughs, or other accessories have been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the United States Department of Agriculture with a permitted disinfectant, as provided in §§ 71.4–71.11 of this subchapter, or with a 3 percent solution cresol compound, U. S. P.

PART 82—PSITTACOSIS OR ORNITHOSIS IN POULTRY

Sec.

82.1 Definitions.

82.2 General restrictions.

82.3 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles, premises, and accessories.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 82 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, secs. 1, 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, 792, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111–113, 120, 121. Interpret or apply secs. 6, 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 115, 117.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 82 appears at 28 F.R. 5962, June 13, 1963, except as otherwise noted.

§ 82.1 Definitions.

As used in connection with this part the following terms shall have the meaning set forth in this section.

(a) *Psittacosis* or *ornithosis*. The contagious, infectious, and communicable disease of poultry known as psittacosis or ornithosis.

(b) *State*. Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(c) *Interstate*. From one State into or through any other State.

(d) *Person*. Any person, company, or corporation.

(e) *Moved*. Shipped, transported or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person.

(f) *Division*. The Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Re-

search Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(g) *Federal inspector.* An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, or the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(h) *State inspector.* An inspector regularly employed in livestock or poultry sanitary work of a State or a political subdivision thereof, who is authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(i) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian specifically approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

[28 F.R. 5962, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 14490, Oct. 22, 1964]

§ 82.2 General restrictions.

Poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis, and carcasses, parts and offal of such poultry, shall not be moved interstate for any purpose.

§ 82.3 Cleaning and disinfecting vehicles, premises, and accessories.

(a) Railroad cars, boats, trucks, and other vehicles, and yards and other premises, which have contained poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of §§ 71.4 through 71.11 of this subchapter: *Provided, however,* That such vehicles, and yards and other premises, may be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal inspector, a State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian: *And provided, further,* That if such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at the point where the poultry is unloaded, upon permission first received from the Division, such a vehicle may be forwarded to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(b) Coops, containers, troughs, and other accessories used in the handling of an interstate movement of poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible thereafter and before such accessories are moved from the point of unloading. Such cleaning and disinfecting shall be done under the supervision of a Federal inspector, a State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian, with a permitted disinfectant specified in

§§ 71.10 and 71.11 of this subchapter. If such supervision or proper cleaning and disinfection facilities are not available at the point where the poultry is unloaded, upon permission first received from the Division, such an accessory may be forwarded to a point at which such supervision and facilities are available and there be cleaned and disinfected.

(c) Coops, containers, troughs, and other accessories used in the handling of an intrastate movement of poultry affected with psittacosis or ornithosis shall not be moved interstate until such accessories have been cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a Federal inspector, a State inspector, or an accredited veterinarian, with a permitted disinfectant specified in §§ 71.10 and 71.11 of this subchapter.

PART 83—SCREWWORMS

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| Sec. | |
| 83.1 | Definitions. |
| 83.2 | Notice relating to existence of screwworms. |
| 83.3 | Notice of regulations. |
| 83.4 | Interstate movements of affected livestock. |
| 83.5 | Cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance, facilities, and premises; litter and manure. |
| 83.6 | Interstate movement of livestock into or through free areas from eradication areas or certain areas of recurring infestation by road vehicle or on foot. |
| 83.7 | Interstate movement of livestock into or through free areas from eradication areas or areas of recurring infestation by railroad or water or air carrier. |
| 83.8 | Interstate movement of livestock into or through eradication areas from certain areas of recurring infestation by road vehicle or on foot. |
| 83.9 | Interstate movement of livestock into or through eradication areas from areas of recurring infestation by railroad or water or air carrier. |
| 83.10 | Interstate movement of livestock into or through free areas or eradication areas from other areas of seasonal infestation. |
| 83.11 | Interstate movements traversing any area of recurring infestation. |
| 83.12 | Certificates; forms, distribution, and withholding. |
| 83.13 | Designation of inspection stations. |
| 83.14 | Approved treatments. |
| 83.15 | Exceptions. |
| 83.15a | Administrative instructions designating auxiliary inspection facilities. |
| 83.16 | Responsibility for livestock at places of inspection. |

Sec.

83.17 Applicability of general provisions in Part 71 of this chapter.

83.18 Interstate movement of dogs.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 83 issued under secs. 4 through 7, Act of May 29, 1884, as amended, secs. 1, 2, Act of Feb. 2, 1903, as amended, sec. 3, Act of July 2, 1962; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 134b.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 83 appear at 28 F.R. 5962, June 13, 1963, except as otherwise noted.

§ 83.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section:

(a) *Screwworms*. The communicable disease (myiasis) of livestock caused by the presence of the screwworm, *Cochlyomio hominivorax*.

(b) *Livestock*. Cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, mules, burros, or other livestock.

(c) *Division*. Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(d) *Director*. The Director of the Division or any other official of the Division to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(e) *Federal Inspector*. An inspector of the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture responsible for the function involved or a State employee appointed by the Department as a collaborator to perform the function involved.

(f) *State Inspector*. An inspector regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State, or political subdivision thereof, and authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved.

(g) *Accredited Veterinarian*. A veterinarian approved by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the function involved.

(h) *Person*. Any person, company, or corporation.

(i) *State*. Any State (other than Alaska or Hawaii), Territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

(j) *Interstate*. From one State into or through any other State.

(k) *Areas of recurring infestation*. The areas designated as such in § 83.2 where screwworms usually exist throughout the year or where screwworms usually exist each year from May 1 through November 30.

(l) *Areas of seasonal infestation*. The areas designated as such in § 83.2 in which there is reason to believe screwworms may exist each year from May 1 through November 30.

(m) *Eradication areas*. Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas.

(n) *Free areas*. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

(o) *Moved*. Shipped, transported, or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person, via land, water, or air.

(p) *Permitted precautionary pesticide*. Co-Ral at 0.25 percent concentration used as a spray or a dip or at 5 percent concentration used as a dust; or Ronnel at 0.5 percent concentration used as a spray.

(q) *Approved treatment*. Any wound treatment listed in § 83.14 or otherwise permitted by the Director in specific cases for use under the regulations in this part.

(r) *Federally inspected slaughtering establishment*. Any establishment where slaughtering operations are conducted under Federal meat inspection pursuant to the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907, as amended and extended (21 U.S.C. 71-96).

(s) *Dogs*. Racing, hunting, and livestock-working dogs.

(t) *Household pets*. Domestic canines (other than dogs as defined in paragraph (s)) and domestic felines.

[28 F.R. 5962, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 14490, Oct. 22, 1964]

§ 83.2 Notice relating to existence of screwworms.

Notice is hereby given that screwworms usually exist in Arizona, California, and Puerto Rico throughout the year and said States are hereby designated as areas of recurring infestation. Notice is also hereby given that there is reason to believe that screwworms may exist in all other States of the United States, except the States designated as free areas in § 83.1(n), during the period May 1 through November 30, both inclusive, of each year, and such States (except those specified in § 83.1(n)) are hereby designated as areas of seasonal infestation.

§ 83.3 Notice of regulations.

Notice is hereby given that in order to effectually suppress and extirpate screwworms, to prevent the spread and dis-

semination of the contagion thereof, and to protect the livestock of the United States, the regulations in this part are promulgated.

§ 83.4 Interstate movements of affected livestock.

No livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall be moved interstate for any purpose.

§ 83.5 Cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance, facilities, and premises; litter and manure.

(a) (1) Railroad cars, trucks, other vehicles, boats, and aircraft used in connection with the interstate movement of any livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall be thoroughly cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph (a) immediately after the livestock are unloaded at destination and at each point en route where the livestock are transferred to another means of conveyance, if the carrier has been given notice from the United States Department of Agriculture or is otherwise on notice that the livestock are so affected or carry such contagion. Otherwise the vehicle, boat, or aircraft shall be so cleaned and treated immediately upon receipt of such notice and wherever it is then located, except that, if the vehicle, boat, or aircraft is in transit at the time such notice is received, such cleaning and treatment may be postponed until such means of conveyance arrives at its next destination, where it shall be immediately cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph. Compliance with this paragraph shall be the responsibility of the carrier having custody of the means of conveyance at the time cleaning and treatment is required.

(2) Except as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, no person, knowing that a railroad car, truck, other vehicle, boat, or aircraft has contained any livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall move such vehicle, boat, or aircraft interstate for any purpose until it has been thoroughly cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph.

(3) Yards, pens, chutes, alleys, and other facilities and premises in the eradication areas, other areas of seasonal infestation, or the free areas, which have been used in connection with interstate shipments of any livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms

shall be thoroughly cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph immediately after such use. Compliance with this requirement shall be the responsibility of the person in possession of such facilities or premises.

(4) All cleaning and treatment required by this paragraph shall be conducted under supervision of a Federal or State inspector, and shall be conducted in accordance with § 71.9 of this chapter, except that all litter and manure removed from any means of conveyance, facilities or premises shall be handled in such a manner as is required by the inspector to insure the destruction of screwworms (in any stage of the life cycle) that might be contained therein, and, instead of a permitted disinfectant, dieldrin or heptachlor shall be used in accordance with directions given by the inspector to carry out the purposes of the regulations in this part, and it shall not be necessary to treat the surfaces of fences or troughs. Aircraft shall be subject to the same requirements as are applicable to boats, and all vehicles shall be subject to the same requirements as are applicable to railroad cars under this paragraph and § 71.9 of this chapter.

(b) Whenever any livestock are inspected at an inspection station or other place under § 83.6, § 83.7(a), § 83.8, § 83.9(a), or § 83.10(c), all straw and other litter in the railroad car, truck, other vehicle, boat, or aircraft, used in connection with the movement of the livestock to such station or other place, shall be thoroughly saturated with a permitted precautionary pesticide as prescribed by a Federal inspector and under his supervision. No person, knowing that a railroad car, truck, other vehicle, boat, or aircraft is one in which livestock were moved to such an inspection station or other place under the regulations in this part, shall move such means of conveyance interstate until all litter therein has been treated as required by this paragraph.

§ 83.6 Interstate movement of livestock into or through free areas from eradication areas or certain areas of recurring infestation by road vehicle or on foot.

Except as authorized under § 83.15, no livestock shall be moved by road vehicle or on foot, interstate, into or through any free area from Arizona, California, Louisiana, New Mexico, or Texas, at any time, or from Arkansas or Oklahoma

during the period May 1 through November 30, both inclusive, of any year, unless:

(a) Such livestock are unloaded into pens at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.13(a); are inspected by a Federal inspector at the inspection station; are found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then (except for livestock moving to public stockyards where Federal inspection is maintained at Memphis, Tennessee, as designated in § 78.14(a) of this chapter) are thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector at such inspection station; and are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate;

(b) Such livestock have been moved from Arizona or California and have been unloaded into pens and inspected within 72 hours preceding entry into the free area by a Federal inspector at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.13(b); have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then have been thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector at such inspection station; have been clearly marked with a temporary brand or permanently identified by ear tag, fire brand or other means of identification; have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12, with such identification noted on the certificate; and are accompanied to destination by such certificate;

(c) Such livestock are being moved, for immediate slaughter, to a Federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.15(b) of this chapter; are unloaded into pens and inspected by a Federal inspector at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.13(a); and are found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such inspection station; such livestock are thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector at such station, whenever treatment is required by the Director due to seasonal screwworm migrations or other conditions that he believes may cause livestock movements to involve increased risk to the free

areas; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate; or

(d) Such livestock are lactating cows or goats for dairy purposes or any livestock under two weeks of age; are unloaded into pens and inspected by a Federal inspector at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.13(a); and are found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

§ 83.7 Interstate movement of livestock into or through free areas from eradication areas or areas of recurring infestation by railroad or water or air carrier.

(a) Except as authorized under § 83.15, no livestock shall be moved by railroad, interstate, into or through any free area from Arizona, California, Louisiana, New Mexico, or Texas, at any time, or from Arkansas or Oklahoma during the period May 1 through November 30, both inclusive, of any year, unless:

(1) Such livestock are unloaded into pens at a feed-water-and-rest station at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, or a public stockyard designated in § 78.14(a) of this chapter at Memphis, Tennessee, or a specifically approved stockyard designated under § 78.14(b) at New Orleans, Louisiana, or are moved to such a station in Vicksburg, Mississippi, from Louisiana, by the shortest possible route and there unloaded into pens; are inspected by a Federal inspector¹ at such station or stockyard and found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then (except for livestock moving to public stockyards where Federal inspection is maintained at Memphis, Tennessee, as designated in § 78.14(a) of this chapter) are thoroughly treated at such station or stockyard with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector; and are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and

¹ Federal inspection will be made available in any such case upon request to the Division.

are accompanied to destination by such certificate;

(2) Such livestock have been moved from Arizona or California and have been unloaded into pens and inspected within 72 hours preceding entry into the free area by a Federal inspector at a feed-water-and-rest station as provided in § 83.9(a)(1); have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then have been thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector at such station; have been clearly marked with a temporary brand or permanently identified by ear tag, fire brand or other means of identification; have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12, with such identification noted on the certificate; and are accompanied to destination by such certificate;

(3) Such livestock are being moved, for immediate slaughter, to a Federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.15(b) of this chapter; and are moved to and unloaded and inspected at a feed-water-and-rest station or a public stockyard or a specifically approved stockyard as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station or stockyard; such livestock are thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector at such station or stockyard, whenever treatment is required by the Director due to seasonal screwworm migrations or other conditions that he believes may cause livestock movements to involve an increased risk to the free areas; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate; or

(4) Such livestock are lactating cows or goats for dairy purposes or any livestock under two weeks of age; and are moved to and unloaded and inspected at a feed-water-and-rest station or a public stockyard or a specifically approved stockyard as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the in-

spector at such station or stockyard; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

(b) Except as authorized under § 83.15, no livestock shall be moved by water or air carrier, interstate, into or through any free areas from Arizona, California, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, or Puerto Rico at any time, or from Arkansas or Oklahoma during the period May 1 through November 30, both inclusive, of any year, unless such livestock have been inspected by a Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian within 36 hours prior to loading at the point of origin of the shipment; and have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworm; any wounds of the livestock have been given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector or veterinarian; and the livestock have been certified by the inspector or veterinarian in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

§ 83.8 Interstate movement of livestock into or through eradication areas from certain areas of recurring infestation by road vehicle or on foot.

Except as authorized under § 83.15, no livestock shall be moved by road vehicle or on foot, interstate, into or through any eradication area from Arizona or California, at any time, unless:

(a) Such livestock are unloaded into pens and inspected by a Federal inspector at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.13(b); are found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then are thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of an inspector at such inspection station; are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12; and are accompanied to destination by such certificate;

(b) Such livestock are being moved, for immediate slaughter, to a Federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.15(b) of this chapter; are unloaded in pens and inspected by a Federal inspector at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.13(b); and are found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such sta-

tion; such livestock are thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector at such station whenever treatment is required by the Director due to seasonal screwworm migrations or other conditions that he believes may cause livestock movements to involve an increased risk to the free areas or the eradication areas; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate; or

(c) Such livestock are lactating cows or goats for dairy purposes or any livestock under two weeks of age; are unloaded in pens and inspected by a Federal inspector at an appropriate inspection station designated in § 83.13(b); and are found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

§ 83.9 Interstate movement of livestock into or through eradication areas from areas of recurring infestation by railroad or water or air carrier.

(a) Except as authorized under § 83.15, no livestock shall be moved by railroad, interstate, into or through any eradication area from Arizona or California, at any time, unless:

(1) Such livestock are unloaded at the first feed-water-and-rest station at Winslow or Tucson, Arizona, or Belen, New Mexico, or El Paso, Texas, at which they arrive in transit; are inspected by a Federal inspector¹ at such station and found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then are thoroughly treated at such station with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector; and are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate;

(2) Such livestock are being moved, for immediate slaughter, to a Federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.15(b) of this chapter; and are moved to and unloaded and inspected at a feed-water-and-rest sta-

tion as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station; and such livestock are thoroughly treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide under the supervision of the inspector at such station whenever treatment is required by the Director due to seasonal screwworm migrations or other conditions that he believes may cause livestock movements to involve an increased risk to the free areas or eradication areas; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate; or

(3) Such livestock are lactating cows or goats for dairy purposes or any livestock under two weeks of age; and are moved to and unloaded and inspected at a feed-water-and-rest station as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock are given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such station; and the livestock are certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

(b) Except as authorized under § 83.15, no livestock shall be moved by water or air carrier, interstate, into or through any eradication area from Arizona, California, or Puerto Rico, at any time, unless such livestock have been inspected by a Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian within 36 hours prior to loading at the point of origin of the shipment; and have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock have been given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector or veterinarian; and the livestock have been certified by the inspector or veterinarian in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

§ 83.10 Interstate movement of livestock into or through free areas or eradication areas from other areas of seasonal infestation.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) or (c) of this section or under § 83.15,

¹ Federal inspection will be made available in any such case upon request to the Division.

no livestock shall be moved by road vehicle, or on foot, or by railroad or water or air carrier, interstate, into or through any free area or eradication area from any of the areas of seasonal infestation outside the eradication area, during the period May 1 through November 30, both inclusive, of any year, unless such livestock have been inspected by a Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian within 36 hours prior to loading at the point of origin of the shipment; have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; and have been certified by the inspector or veterinarian in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) livestock shipments originating in North Carolina or Tennessee may be made from North Carolina or Tennessee, respectively, into Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, or South Carolina during the period May 1 to November 30, both inclusive, of any year directly to a federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.15(b) of this chapter, for immediate slaughter, or to a public stockyard designated in § 78.14 (a) of this chapter or a specifically approved stockyard designated under § 78.14(b) of this chapter, without inspection and certification as required by paragraph (a) if the livestock are accompanied to destination by a certificate signed by the consignor of the livestock stating: (1) The number, kind, breed, and sex of livestock covered by the certificate; (2) the destination of the livestock; (3) the purpose for which the livestock are moved interstate; (4) the point from which the livestock are moved interstate; (5) the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee; and (6) that to the best knowledge of the consignor such livestock bear no evidence of screwworms. The movement during said period from such stockyards to other destinations of such livestock must comply with the regulations in this part the same as if the livestock had been originally consigned direct from the point of origin to such destination except that any inspection, treatment, and certification required shall be performed at such stockyards.

(c) Except as provided under § 83.15, no livestock shall be moved by road ve-

hicle, or on foot, or by railroad or water or air carrier, interstate, into or through any free area or eradication area from any public stockyard at Memphis, Tennessee, designated in § 78.14(a) of this chapter, during the period May 1 to November 30, both inclusive, unless:

(1) Such livestock have been inspected by a Federal inspector at the stockyard; have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; then have been thoroughly treated under the supervision of the inspector with a permitted precautionary pesticide at the stockyard; and have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate;

(2) Such livestock are being moved, for immediate slaughter, to a Federally inspected slaughtering establishment or to a slaughtering establishment specifically approved under § 78.15(b) of this chapter; have been inspected by a Federal inspector at such stockyard; and have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds on the livestock have been given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such stockyard; and the livestock have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate; or

(3) Such livestock are lactating cows or goats for dairy purposes or any livestock under two weeks of age; have been inspected by a Federal inspector at such stockyard; and have been found upon such inspection to be free of any evidence of screwworms; any wounds of the livestock have been given an approved treatment under the supervision of the inspector at such stockyard; and the livestock have been certified by the inspector in accordance with § 83.12 and are accompanied to destination by such certificate.

§ 83.11 Interstate movements traversing any area of recurring infestation.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of the regulations in this part, any livestock being moved interstate from any eradication area or other area of seasonal infestation through any area of recurring infestation, in transit into or through any free area or eradication area, shall be deemed to be moving from such area of recurring infestation when they depart from it and shall be sub-

ject to the requirements of § 83.6, § 83.7, § 83.8, or § 83.9, as if being moved from the area of recurring infestation, unless they are moved through such area of recurring infestation wholly by air carrier, in which case they shall be subject under said regulations only to the requirements with respect to movement from the area of seasonal infestation involved.

§ 83.12 Certificates; forms, distribution, and withholding.

(a) When a lot of livestock has been inspected under any provision of the regulations in this part, and found to be eligible for movement under such provision, the inspector may issue a certificate, in accordance with instructions from the Director, indicating that the lot covered by it has been determined to be eligible for movement under said provision; identifying the lot by number of livestock, kind, breed, and sex; and giving the date of inspection, the names and addresses of consignor and consignee, and the point of origin and destination of the shipment.

(b) The certificates shall include other such information as is required by the Director to carry out the purposes of the regulations in this part.

(c) The original of each certificate issued under the regulations in this part shall be furnished to the applicant therefor and shall accompany the lot of livestock covered by it to destination. The official issuing the certificate should send a copy thereof to the State veterinarian and to the Federal veterinarian in charge of animal disease eradication activities in the State of destination and should also retain a copy in his own files until other disposal is authorized by the Director.

(d) When livestock affected with wounds, or with a diseased condition such as cancer-eye, are presented for inspection under the regulations in this part, the inspector may withhold certification of the livestock if the wound or diseased condition is of such character that he is not reasonably sure that infestation of screwworms does not exist.

§ 83.13 Designation of inspection stations.

(a) The following premises along the eastern boundaries of Arkansas and Louisiana, the Louisiana-Mississippi State line, and the Arkansas-Tennessee

State line, are designated as inspection stations under the regulations in this part for livestock moving by road vehicle or on foot, interstate from Arizona, California, Louisiana, New Mexico, or Texas at any time or from Arkansas or Oklahoma during the period May 1 through November 30, both inclusive, into or through any free area:

(1) The premises of Flowers Pierini in Chicot County, Arkansas, on the south side of U.S. Highway 82, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of the Mississippi River Bridge at Greenville, Mississippi.

(2) The premises of Claude H. Brady in Delta, Madison Parish, Louisiana, fronting on U.S. Highway 80 and Railroad Avenue.

(3) The premises of Vidalia Planting Company on U.S. Highway 65 approximately one mile west of the foot of the Mississippi River Bridge near Vidalia, Concordia Parish, Louisiana.

(4) The premises of Frank W. Bennett in Norwood, East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, on the east side of State Highway 19, approximately two miles south of the Louisiana-Mississippi State line.

(5) The premises of David A. DeLee in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, on the east side of State Highway 67 approximately $\frac{7}{10}$ mile south of the Louisiana-Mississippi State line.

(6) The premises of Louis Klotzbach in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana, on the east side of U.S. Highway 51, approximately 95 feet south of the Louisiana-Mississippi State line.

(7) The premises of Jasper J. Warner, Sr., in Warronton, Washington Parish, Louisiana, on the east side of State Highway 25, approximately $\frac{7}{10}$ mile south of the Louisiana-Mississippi State line.

(8) The premises of Dr. John L. Pope near Bogalusa in Washington Parish, Louisiana, on the south side of State Highway 10, beginning approximately 180 feet west from the west end of the Pearl River Bridge.

(9) The premises of G. H. Williams and Jerry Stewart in the Eighth Ward of St. Tammany Parish, in Pearl River, Louisiana, on U.S. Highway 11.

(10) The premises of Mrs. Lois Daws Bolian in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, on the southeast side of U.S. Highway 90, near the junction of U.S. Highways 90 and 190.

(11) The premises of the Gulf, Mobile, and Ohio Railroad Company in Angie, Washington Parish, Louisiana, bordering State Highway 21 on the west and the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad on the east, approximately 150 feet south of a cotton gin.

(12) The premises of C. B. Hamilton in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, on the east side of U.S. Highway 61, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of the Louisiana-Mississippi State line.

(13) The premises of James M. Goff and V. Barlow Goff located in Crittenden County, Arkansas, at a point where combined U.S. Highways 70 and 79 converge with combined U.S. Highways 61, 63, and 64, approximately 0.3 mile west of the Mississippi River levee and the Arkansas State Police Vehicle Weighing Station.

(14) The premises held by Trustees for Hannah S. Rothschild in Phillips County, Arkansas, on the south side of State Highway 6, approximately 200 yards west of the toll plaza for the Mississippi River Bridge at Helena, Arkansas.

(b) The following premises along the western boundary of New Mexico are designated as inspection stations under the regulations in this part for livestock moving by road vehicle or on foot, interstate from Arizona or California, into or through any eradication area:

(1) The premises of Rex Kipp, Jr., on the south side of U.S. Highway 80, Separ, New Mexico, interchange.

(2) The premises of Phillip W. Swapp on the south side of U.S. Highway 260, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile southeast of town of Luna, New Mexico.

(3) The premises of Mrs. J. J. Tadlock, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Quemado, New Mexico, on south side of U.S. Highway 60.

(4) The premises of W. P. Greer, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Continental Divide, New Mexico, interchange, south side of U.S. Highway 66 on Frontage Road leading to U.S. Forest Service School.

§ 83.14 Approved treatments.

The Department has authorized the application of "EQ 335" or "Smear 62" as an approved treatment for wounds of livestock under the regulations in this part. Other wound treatments may be permitted by an inspector in accordance with Division policy.

§ 83.15 Exceptions.

(a) When the Director finds that any auction market in any free area or eradication area is located within 8 air miles of any inspection station designated in § 83.13 and has adequate facilities for inspection, treatment, and certification of livestock in accordance with the regulations in this part, and the operator of such market has entered into an agreement with the State in which the market is located, for its operation in accordance with specified safeguards, acceptable to the Director, to prevent the spread of screwworms, the Director shall issue administrative instructions designating such market as an inspection facility, auxiliary to such inspection station, for purposes of the regulations in this part; and livestock arriving at such inspection station under § 83.6 or § 83.8 may, if the shipper so desires, be moved to such market on the day of, or the day preceding the sale at such market, under permit issued by the inspector at such station, for inspection, treatment, and certification under said sections in lieu of inspection, treatment, and certification at such station: provided such livestock shall be conspicuously identified, upon entering such auxiliary inspection facility, with paint marks or other appropriate means. If, after such livestock are taken to the auction market, they are to be returned into the eradication area or area of recurring infestation from which they were originally shipped, then the owner or shipper, on the day of or the day following the sale, may return such livestock into such area through the inspection station where the original permit was issued, without treatment with a permitted precautionary pesticide but under permit from the inspector at the auxiliary inspection facility, provided the livestock have been inspected for evidence of screwworms by the inspector, any wounds on the livestock found upon such inspection have been given an approved treatment by the inspector, and such return is made by the most direct route by which it is possible to reach the inspection station; otherwise such return shall be allowed only after treatment with a permitted precautionary pesticide and in compliance with other conditions, including certification, in accordance with

§ 83.6(a). The permit allowing return shall be surrendered to the inspector on duty at such inspection station.

(b) The requirements of §§ 83.6, 83.7, 83.8, 83.9, and 83.10, for treatment with a permitted precautionary pesticide and marking, shall not apply to equines which are shown to be primarily used for exhibition purposes and the appearance of which clearly indicates daily grooming, but the inspection, wound treatment, and certification requirements of said sections shall apply to such equines.

(c) The Director, in specific cases in which, in his opinion, no risk of spread of screwworms exists, may authorize the movement of livestock not known to be

affected with, or to carry the contagion of, screwworms, and vehicles, boats, and aircraft, otherwise prohibited by the regulations in this part, under such conditions as he may require to carry out the purposes of such regulations.

§ 83.15a Administrative instructions designating auxiliary inspection facilities.

In accordance with § 83.15, the Director has found that the auction markets listed below are within 8 air miles, respectively, of the inspection stations listed below and otherwise qualify for designation as auxiliary inspection facilities.

<i>Inspection Stations</i>	<i>Auction Markets</i>
1. The premises of Flowers Pierini in Chicot County, Ark., on the south side of U.S. Highway 82, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of the Mississippi River Bridge at Greenville, Miss.	1. Tri-States Stockyard, Greenville, Miss.
2. The premises of Claude H. Brady in Delta, Madison Parish, La., fronting on U.S. Highway 80 and Railroad Avenue.	2. Lum Brothers Auction Market, Vicksburg, Miss.

Therefore, each such auction market is designated as an inspection facility, auxiliary to its respective inspection station for the purposes of § 83.15.

§ 83.16 Responsibility for livestock at places of inspection.

(a) All unloading, reloading, and other handling of livestock at any inspection station or other place for purposes of inspection, treatment, and certification under the regulations in this part shall be the responsibility of the carrier transporting the livestock to such place.

(b) If livestock are left at any inspection station designated under the regulations in this part, for any reason, the Division will assume no responsibility for such livestock and all expenses for feed, water, and care shall be the responsibility of the owner or shipper of the livestock.³

§ 83.17 Applicability of general provisions in Part 71 of this chapter.

The provisions in part 71 of this chapter shall be applicable with respect to

³ Any livestock left over 6 days at any inspection station under the regulations in this part may be disposed of in accordance with the estray laws of the State or county in which the inspection station is located.

the movement of livestock and cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance, facilities and premises to prevent the dissemination of screwworms only insofar as they are not in conflict with the provision in this part.

§ 83.18 Interstate movement of dogs.

The provisions of the regulations in this part shall be applicable to dogs with the exception of the requirements pertaining to treatment with a permitted precautionary pesticide and movements to or from slaughtering establishments, public stockyards and specifically approved stockyards.

PART 89—STATEMENT OF POLICY UNDER THE TWENTY-EGHT HOUR LAW

Sec.

- 89.1 Amount of feed.
- 89.2 Two or more feedings at same station.
- 89.3 Feeding, watering, and resting livestock in the car.
- 89.4 Watering.
- 89.5 Feeding pens.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 89 issued under 34 Stat. 607; 45 U.S.C. 71-74; 19 F.R. 74, as amended.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 89 appear at 28 F.R. 5967, June 13, 1963.

§ 89.1 Amount of feed.

(a) Under normal conditions, the amounts of feed designated in the following schedule will be considered as sustaining rations for livestock in transit when fed at the intervals required by the Twenty-Eight Hour Law:

Species and quantity of livestock	At first feeding station	At second and subsequent feeding stations
Cattle and beef type or range calves (for each car ¹)	200 lbs. of hay ^{1 2}	300 lbs. of hay. ^{1 2}
Dairy calves (for each car deck ¹)	100 lbs. of hay ^{1 2}	150 lbs. of hay. ^{1 2}
Horses and mules (for each car ¹)	400 lbs. of hay ^{1 2}	400 lbs. of hay. ^{1 2}
Sheep and goats (for each car deck ¹)	200 lbs. of hay ^{1 2}	300 lbs. of hay. ^{1 2}
Lambs and kids (for each car deck ¹)	100 lbs. of hay ^{1 2}	150 lbs. of hay. ^{1 2}
Swine (for each carload lot, in single or double deck car, the amount of shelled corn ² indicated):		
Lots of not more than 18,000 lbs.	2 bushels	2 bushels.
More than 18,000 lbs. but not more than 21,000 lbs.	2½ bushels	2½ bushels.
More than 21,000 lbs. but not more than 24,000 lbs.	3 bushels	3 bushels.
More than 24,000 lbs. but not more than 27,000 lbs.	3½ bushels	3½ bushels.
More than 27,000 lbs. but not more than 30,000 lbs.	4 bushels	4 bushels.
More than 30,000 lbs.—proportionately larger amounts.		

¹ The requirements set forth the sustaining rations for a full load of livestock in a railroad car 40 feet in length. The requirements for a full load of livestock in railroad cars of different sizes should be modified proportionately, i.e., a load of livestock transported in a car 50 feet in length would require an additional 25 percent of feed or 2.5 percent for each additional foot of car over 40 feet.

² Or the equivalent in other suitable feed. Dairy calves too young to eat hay or grain, or shipped without their dams, should be given a sufficient amount of prepared calf feed, milk, raw eggs, or other suitable feed. All feed should be of good quality.

(b) When the owner of a consignment of livestock desires that they be fed larger amounts of feed than those designated in paragraph (a) of this section for the particular kind and quantity of livestock, or the carrier believes that they should be fed larger amounts, the amounts to be fed should be agreed upon, if practicable, by the owner and the carrier at the time the animals are offered for shipment.

(c) When emergency conditions arise, such as severe changes in the weather, which increase the rigors of transportation, the livestock should receive amounts of feed, additional to those designated in paragraph (a) of this section, sufficient to sustain them until they arrive at the next feeding station or destination.

(d) When the movement of livestock is delayed en route so that the period of their confinement in the cars materially exceeds that specified by the Twenty-Eight Hour Law, the livestock should receive additional feed in proportion to such excess time.

§ 89.2 Two or more feedings at same station.

When livestock are held at a feeding station 12 hours after the last previous feed has been substantially consumed, they should again be fed the ration prescribed by § 89.1(a) for that station:

Provided, however, That they may be held without such feeding for a period longer than 12 hours if the time they are so held, added to the time required to reach the next feeding station or destination, whichever is closer, would not ordinarily exceed 40 hours.

§ 89.3 Feeding, watering, and resting livestock in the car.

(a) Livestock should be unloaded into pens of the character described in § 89.5 (a) for feeding, watering, and resting, unless there is ample room in the car for all of the animals to lie down at the same time.

(b) If livestock are watered in the car, adequate facilities should be provided and ample water furnished to insure all the animals an opportunity to drink their fill. In the case of hogs, water should be available for not less than 1 hour.

(c) Livestock unloaded for feed and water and returned to the car for rest should be allowed to remain in the pens not less than 2 hours.

(d) Livestock unloaded for water and returned to the car for feed and rest should be allowed to remain in the pens not less than 1 hour.

(e) When livestock are fed in the car, the feed should be evenly distributed throughout the car.

§ 89.4 Watering.

Livestock should be furnished an ample supply of potable water. Water treated with chemicals for industrial or boiler use, or taken from streams or ponds containing sewage, mud, or other objectionable matter should not be used. Troughs and other receptacles should be clean. In cold weather, the water should be free from ice.

§ 89.5 Feeding pens.

(a) Stock pens and other enclosures for feeding, watering, and resting livestock in transit should have (1) sufficient

space for all of the livestock to lie down at the same time, (2) properly designed facilities for feeding and watering the livestock, (3) reasonably well-drained, clean, and safe floors of concrete, cinders, gravel, hard-packed earth, or other suitable material, and (4) suitable protection from weather reasonably to be expected in the region in which the pens are located.

(b) Care should be taken to protect livestock unloaded en route at a point having marked difference in temperature from that at the point from which they were shipped.

SUBCHAPTER D—EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

PART 91—INSPECTION AND HANDLING OF LIVESTOCK FOR EXPORTATION

Sec.

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- 91.2 Animals to be handled in compliance with regulations.
- 91.3 Ports of export.
- 91.4 Inspection, testing and certification at origin.
- 91.5 Inspection and certification at the port of export.
- 91.6 Disinfection of cars and other conveyances.
- 91.7 Rest and inspection before embarkation.
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- 91.9 Headropes and halters.
- 91.10 Space on vessels.
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- 91.31 Cleaning and disinfecting vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 91 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as

amended, sec. 1, 32 Stat. 791, as amended, sec. 10, 26 Stat. 417, sec. 1, 26 Stat. 833, as amended, 34 Stat. 1263, 41 Stat. 241, secs. 2, 3, 11, 76 Stat. 129, 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 80-82, 86, 96, 105, 112, 113, 120, 121, 134a, 134b, 134f, 46 U.S.C. 466a; and 19 F.R. 74, as amended.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 91 appear at 28 F.R. 5968, June 13, 1963.

§ 91.1 Definitions.

Whenever in the regulations in this part the following words, names, or terms are used they shall be construed as follows:

(a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Division.* The Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division of the Department.

(c) *Director of Division.* Director of the Division.

(d) *Inspector.* An inspector of the Division.

(e) *Animals.* Horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and goats.

(f) *Horses.* Horses, mules, and asses.

(g) *Roofing paper.* Any saturated roofing paper of a grade known to the trade as 30-pound roofing paper.

(h) *Stanchion.* Post or other fixed upright support.

(i) *Official vaccinate.* A bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis from four through eight months of age, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area, vaccinated against brucellosis from four to twelve months of age, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official with a vaccine approved by the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department

ment of Agriculture; permanently identified as such a vaccinate; and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State and Federal Agency cooperating in the eradication of brucellosis.

(j) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the Department to perform the function involved.

§ 91.2 Animals to be handled in compliance with regulations.

No animals covered by the regulations in this part shall be exported to a foreign country except in compliance with the provisions thereof.

§ 91.3 Ports of export.

(a) The following ports are hereby designated as ports of export. All animals shall be exported through said ports or through ports designated under paragraph (b) of this section.

(1) *Air and ocean ports.* Portland, Maine; Boston, Massachusetts; New York, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; Newport News and Norfolk, Virginia; Miami, Jacksonville, Port Everglades, Tampa and St. Petersburg, Florida; Mobile, Alabama; New Orleans, Louisiana; Galveston and Houston, Texas; San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Seattle and Tacoma, Washington.

(2) *Mexican border ports.* Brownsville, Hidalgo, Rio Grande, Roma, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio and El Paso, Texas; Douglas, Naco and Nogales, Arizona; and Calexico and San Ysidro, California.

(3) *Canadian border ports.* All ports along the United States-Canada land border at which the Health of Animals Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture maintains veterinary inspection service.

(b) In special cases other ports may be designated by the Director of Division with the concurrence of the Bureau of Customs.

§ 91.4 Inspection, testing and certification at origin.

(a) All animals intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate of health issued by a Department veterinarian, a State veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian, certifying that the animals were inspected in the State of origin and found to be free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto,

and that they have been tested in the manner prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, if they are of a class required by said paragraph to be so tested: *Provided, however,* That the Director of Division may waive such inspection and certification with respect to horses and may waive the tuberculin and brucellosis tests referred to in paragraph (b), when he finds such action may be taken without endangering the livestock export trade of the United States. Certificates accompanying animals to the port of export shall show proper identification of the animals in the shipment with respect to breed, sex, and age and, when applicable, shall also show registration name, registration number, tattoo markings, tag number, or other natural or acquired markings, and shall be endorsed by the veterinarian in charge of Animal Disease Eradication Division field activities of the Department in the State of origin of the animals, or by another Department veterinarian so authorized by the Director of Division.

(b) Diagnostic tests for dairy and breeding cattle: (1) *Tuberculin test.* Unless such test is waived under paragraph (a) of this section, all dairy and breeding cattle intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate, issued and endorsed as provided in said paragraph (a), certifying that each of the animals passed a negative test for tuberculosis applied by a Department veterinarian, a State veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian, within thirty days prior to the date of movement from the State of origin: *Provided, however,* That calves born after said tuberculin test of the dam will not be required to be so tested or certified.

(2) *Brucellosis test.* Unless such test is waived under paragraph (a) of this section, all dairy and breeding cattle more than six months of age, except official vaccinates under thirty months of age, intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate, issued and endorsed as provided in said paragraph (a), certifying that each of the animals passed a negative test for brucellosis made in laboratory approved for the purpose by the Director of Division within thirty days prior to date of movement from the State of origin.

§ 91.5 Inspection and certification at the port of export.

All animals offered for exportation to any foreign country shall be inspected by a Department veterinarian at the port of export, and if upon such inspection, and examination of the certificates required under § 91.4, said animals are found to be free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto, the export certificate, issued by the said Department veterinarian to accompany the animals from the port of export, shall contain a statement to that effect: *Provided, however,* That inspection and certification at the port of export shall not be required in the case of animals offered for exportation to Mexico or to Canada through ports along the United States land borders designated in § 91.3, if the certificates required under § 91.4 were issued or endorsed by a Department veterinarian, specifically authorized by the Director of Division for the purpose, in compliance with procedures of inspection specified by the Division to guard against the dissemination of disease to such countries.

§ 91.6 Disinfection of cars and other conveyances.

No animals intended for export to a foreign country shall be transported in cars or other conveyances which have been used in the transportation of livestock since they were last cleaned and disinfected: *Provided, however,* That express cars or other conveyances not regularly used for the transportation of livestock need not be so disinfected. If such animals are confined in crates or portable stalls, these either shall be new and previously unused or shall be cleaned and disinfected before receiving such export animals.

§ 91.7 Rest and inspection before embarkation.

(a) No animals shall be loaded upon a vessel for exportation until they have been allowed at least 5 hours' actual rest in suitable quarters at the port of embarkation: *Provided, however,* That such period of rest will not be required if the animals were transported thereto in cars in which there was opportunity to rest and proper feed and water were provided, or when the animals are to be stowed in box stalls aboard ship.

(b) All animals shall remain at the port of export a sufficient length of time

and under conditions to afford proper inspection during daylight. The place of detention for rest and inspection shall be subject to approval of the inspector. Movement of animals from the holding yards, pens, or stables to the transporting vessel, and their loading, storing, and tying, shall be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

§ 91.8 Accommodations for humane treatment of animals on vessels.

Owners or masters of vessels carrying animals from the United States to a foreign country shall provide for such animals feed and water, space, ventilation, fittings, and other facilities as set forth in this part: *Provided, however,* That shipments of animals to points in nearby countries involving not more than 72 hours in transit shall be subject only to such requirements as to space, ventilation, fittings, feed, and water supply as the Director of Division shall prescribe. Such owners or masters shall not accept for transportation any animal that in the judgment of the inspector is in an unfit condition to withstand the rigors of such transportation.

§ 91.9 Headropes and halters.

Halters, ropes, or other suitable equipment satisfactory to the inspector shall be provided for the handling and tying of horses and cattle.

§ 91.10 Space on vessels.

Except as specified in § 91.8, space on vessels for the various species of animals shall be as follows:

(a) *Horses.* Space for horses shall be not less than 6 feet 3 inches from roof or beams overhead to floor underfoot and shall be at least 8 feet in depth, except that upon approval of the inspector stalls 7 feet deep may be allowed for medium-sized horses. Single stalls shall be not less than 2½ feet wide. Not less than 20 square feet shall be allowed for each horse loose in pen, and for every large horse there shall be at least 27 square feet.

(1) Subject to the approval of the inspector as many as four horses, or as many as seven horses weighing not more than 500 pounds each, may be shipped in pens not less than 10 by 8 feet in size. Mares in foal and stallions, however, shall be shipped only in separate stalls, which shall be not less than 8 feet deep by 3 feet wide and for mares due to foal en route shall be not less than 8 feet deep by 5 feet wide and readily accessible.

(2) Extra stalls suitably located shall be provided in each compartment or on decks where horses are carried so that adequate hospital space can be made available for any that become sick or disabled aboard ship. The number of such stalls shall be as follows: One for the first 4 to 10 horses shipped, another for any number in excess of 10 up to and including 25, and still another for each additional 25 horses or fraction thereof.

(b) *Cattle*. Space for cattle shall be not less than 8 feet in depth and 6 feet from roof or beams overhead to flooring underfoot, except that where floors are raised over pipes and similar obstructions a height of not less than 5 feet 6 inches may be permitted at the discretion of the inspector. No more than four cattle weighing over 850 pounds each shall be shipped in each pen, except at the ends of rows, where five may be allowed together. In such pens there shall be at least 20 square feet of space for each animal. When any such pen includes stanchions, sounding tubes, ventilators, and other obstructions, there shall be not less than 24 square feet of free space for each animal.

(1) Single stalls for cattle shall be not less than 8 feet in depth by 3 feet in width, and larger stalls shall be provided when required by the inspector for cows in advanced pregnancy and for large dairy or breeding cattle. Cows in advanced pregnancy and bulls shall be shipped only in separate stalls. For cows that are due to calve en route, the stalls or pens shall be not less than 5 by 8 feet in size and so located as to be easily accessible.

(2) Calves and yearlings may be stowed at the discretion of the inspector.

(c) *Sheep, goats, and swine*. Space for these animals shall be not less than 3 feet in height. For each animal the space provided shall be at least 1 foot greater in length and breadth than the animal itself, with a 50-percent increase for animals in advanced pregnancy. Double-deck pens shall not exceed 20 x 8 feet in size. Lambs, kids, and pigs may be stowed at the discretion of the inspector.

§ 91.11 Crates and portable stalls.

Animals may be carried in crates or portable stalls which meet the space requirements of § 91.10 and are so constructed as to afford comfort and security. All crates and portable stalls shall be equipped for the feeding and watering

of the animals carried therein, and when placed on exposed decks the roofs of same shall conform with the requirements of § 91.22. Crates and portable stalls shall be subject in all cases to the approval of the inspector at the port of embarkation.

§ 91.12 Hatches.

(a) Hatches above animals shall be kept clear at all times, no feed for the animals or freight of any kind being placed thereon.

(b) Animals may be placed on hatches on exposed decks, but the pens or stalls shall be lashed down securely to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(c) Animals may be placed on hatches on underdecks provided the height requirements of § 91.10 can be complied with, but sufficient space shall be left clear on such hatches for passageway across ship and for brow.

(d) On all hatches on which animals are carried and under which hay and feed are stowed, sufficient space shall be left clear for the proper removal and handling of such hay and feed. Such hatches shall be watertight.

§ 91.13 Upper-deck fittings.

Animals may be carried on upper decks in space abutting the outside rails or bulwarks only if such rails or bulwarks are 3 feet or more in height from the deck and are of sufficient strength to hold the necessary fittings securely, or if the space available is sufficient to permit securing the required fittings to provide the necessary strength. When animals are carried on upper decks, bulkheads shall be erected at all unprotected ends of stalls.

§ 91.14 Protection from heat of boilers and engines.

No animals shall be stowed along the alleyways by engine and boiler room unless the sides of said engine and boiler rooms are covered by a tongue-and-groove tight sheathing, making a 3-inch air space: *Provided, however,* That on ships powered with internal-combustion engines this sheathing will not be required.

§ 91.15 Ventilation.

Each underdeck compartment in which animals are being transported shall be equipped with a system of ventilation either natural or mechanical that will furnish a complete change of air in the compartment every 5 minutes.

When the latter method is employed, a sufficient number of portable blowers of approved type shall be carried to provide ventilation in case of breakdown. Natural ventilation may be procured through ventilators, hatches, doors, and portholes when approved by the inspector.

§ 91.16 Feed and water.

For animals embarked for a voyage which on an average is of more than 20 hours' duration, there shall be provided to the satisfaction of the inspector sufficient amounts of suitable feed and fresh water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for distribution of the water and for stowage of the feed so that it shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

§ 91.17 Attendants.

Each vessel on which livestock are embarked shall carry one man who is experienced in the handling of the particular species and a sufficient number of attendants to insure proper care of the animals.

§ 91.18 Lighting.

All vessels carrying animals shall be equipped to provide adequate light at all times for the proper attending of all animals.

§ 91.19 Alleyways.

Alleyways running fore and aft that are used for feeding, watering, and loading animals, including horses in box stalls, shall have a minimum width of 3 feet, but when horses are stowed in other than box stalls the minimum width of alleyways shall be 4 feet: *Provided, however*, That for a distance not to exceed 12 feet at the end of alleyways in bow and stern of ship, and where obstructions less than 3 feet in length occur, the width may be reduced to a minimum of 18 inches. A sufficient number of athwartship alleyways at least 18 inches in width in the clear shall be provided to afford ready access to scuppers and to ends of alleyways running fore and aft except that on exposed decks where scuppers and the ends of fore and aft alleyways are readily accessible athwartship alleyways may be dispensed with.

§ 91.20 Stanchions.

Stanchions shall be provided for all stalls and pens for horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. Metal stanchions will be acceptable if equal in strength and

security as provided in this section for wooden stanchions.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Rail stanchions shall be of not less than 4" x 6" lumber set 5 feet apart on centers secured to ship's rail or bulwark with $\frac{5}{8}$ " hook bolts or collars, and with heels properly braced to sheer streak, or waterway. Inboard stanchions of the same dimensions shall be set in line with the rail stanchions and properly braced. Stanchions shall be securely fastened to roof beams by means of cleats 2" x 4" x 8" in size butted against both sides of stanchions and also by means of angle braces not less than 1" x 6" x 24" in size properly placed and nailed to secure each stanchion to its beam. Stanchions affixed to bulwarks shall be chucked down with pieces not less than 2" x 3" x 8" lumber. On open-rail ships, spaces between the rails shall be blocked out to permit the affixing of outside planking. If supplementary stanchions are required for rump boards, these shall be not less than 3" x 4" in size properly cleated to beam and deck. Stanchions on underlocks shall be secured by appropriate bracing, cleating, and wedging and set not more than 7 feet 6 inches apart on centers, except that this spacing may be increased to 10 feet when 3" x 10" breast boards are used.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Stanchions for single- or double-tier pens for these animals shall be of not less than 3" x 4" lumber set at no greater distance than 5 feet on centers and secured in the same manner as prescribed in this regulation for horses and cattle.

§ 91.21 Beams.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Beams shall be of not less than 3" x 6" lumber. Those at the ends of fittings and each alternate one shall extend across the ship's beam or abut against permanent deck fittings. The intermediate short beams shall not extend beyond the inner edge of the roof.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* When two tiers of pens are constructed on upper or exposed decks, beams shall be provided as specified in this section for horses and cattle. Beams of not less than 3" x 4" lumber bolted to stanchions with $\frac{5}{8}$ " bolts shall be provided to support the roof of single-tier pens on exposed decks and the floor of double-tier pens on all decks. Beams supporting upper-tier pens shall be braced in centers by uprights of not less than

2" x 4" lumber extending from deck to under side of beams.

§ 91.22 Roofs.

All pens for carrying animals on exposed decks shall be roofed with not less than 1½" lumber, tongued and grooved or square-edged, extending from outside planking to 2 feet beyond the line of breast boards: *Provided, however*, That if square-edged lumber is used, it shall be properly covered with roofing paper.

§ 91.23 Flooring.

(a) *Horses and cattle*. Flooring shall be laid athwartship and secured by placing ends beneath the under side of foot and rump boards or under a 2" x 2" strip nailed along these boards. Floors may be either of two types, flush or raised. The flush type shall be of not less than 1" lumber laid flat on the deck. The raised type shall be of not less than 2" lumber nailed to scantlings of at least 2" x 3" dimensions laid 2 feet 6 inches apart. If desired, flooring may be laid in portable sections. Flooring will not be required on ships with wooden decks provided footlocks are secured to the deck. Cement or composite material diagonally scored one-half inch deep may be used on iron decks instead of wooden flooring if the footlocks are molded in the same and bolted to the deck.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine*. Flooring for these animals shall be the same as prescribed in this section for horses and cattle except that raised flooring need not be greater than 1 inch in thickness.

§ 91.24 Footlocks.

(a) *Horses and cattle*. There shall be four footlocks of 1" x 4" lumber laid fore and aft with flat side down, and so placed as to provide in-between spaces of 12, 14, 26, and 14 inches, beginning at inside of footboard. They shall be well secured with nails of a length that will permit 1-inch clinch in 1-inch flooring and 2-inch penetration in 2-inch flooring.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine*. Footlocks for these animals shall be of not less than 1" x 2" lumber, four to each pen, equally distributed and laid in the manner prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section for horses and cattle.

§ 91.25 Outside planking.

All pens for carrying animals on exposed decks shall be provided with out-

side planking of not less than 1½" tongue-and-groove lumber laid fore and aft of ship driven tightly together and securely nailed to backs of stanchions in a manner to cover all open spaces properly: *Provided, however*, That during warm weather the top-course planking may be left off in order to allow a free circulation of air.

§ 91.26 Breast, front, and foot boards.

(a) *Horses and cattle*. Except as provided in § 91.8, all stalls and pens shall be equipped with breast boards of no less than 2" x 10" dressed lumber securely nailed to the stanchions. Where butting occurs the joints are to be on the stanchions and shall be covered with metal plates 3" square or 5" in diameter and not less than ¼" in thickness. A ⅝" bolt shall then be passed through the plate, joint, and stanchion and securely fastened with a nut. All breast boards shall have 1" holes bored through them at proper distances for tying animals. Breast boards shall be provided with removable sections in order that animals may be loaded into and removed from stalls and pens. All stalls and pens shall be provided with foot boards of not less than 2" x 10" lumber securely nailed or bolted to stanchions.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine*. Front boards shall be of not less than 1" x 6" pieces appropriately spaced and extending to the proper height for these species of animals. Provision shall be made for removing a section of front boards to allow entry of animals into pens and removal therefrom.

§ 91.27 Rump boards.

(a) *Horses and cattle*. Rump boards shall form a solid wall at least 4 feet 6 inches high and shall be of lumber not less than 1½" thick if tongued and grooved or 2" if square-edged. Where deck is clear of obstructions rump boards may be set on inside of rail stanchions. When this is not possible, sections so affected may be brought forward to clear such obstructions and shall be fastened to stanchions provided for this purpose. In lower decks, where ship's construction so justifies, rump boards may be affixed to 2" x 6" wooden pieces set the same as prescribed for stanchions. Rump boards may be formed by filling spaces between cargo battens. Rump boards in stalls or pens built alongside hatches need be carried down only to line of coaming.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Pens for these animals on all exposed decks shall be provided with rump boards of the specified size built to a height of 2 feet 6 inches.

§ 91.28 Division boards.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Division boards shall be used to separate all stalls and pens and to close the sides of same at the ends of rows. They shall be used in sets of four boards of 2" x 10" dressed lumber separated by 3-inch spacers, shall extend from the rump boards to the inboard stanchions, and shall be fitted into appropriate channels or slots at both ends in a manner that will permit their ready removal.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Division boards and those forming ends of pens shall be the same as prescribed for front boards for these animals in § 91.26.

§ 91.29 Troughs and hayracks.

All stalls and pens shall be equipped with proper troughs for feeding animals as provided in this section. Racks or nets furnished for feeding hay shall be of a type acceptable to the inspector.

(a) *Horses and cattle.* Troughs may be of metal or wood either removable or fixed. The space between the first footlock and the footboard may be utilized for feeding cattle provided a 2" x 4" piece is affixed along the top surface of said footlock so that it, together with the footboard and the battens, will form an enclosure. When wooden troughs are used an adequate supply of buckets shall be provided for the proper watering of the animals.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.* Pens for these animals shall have feed troughs not less than 8 inches wide and proper receptacles for watering. Pens for sheep and goats should also have ample hay racks suitable for these animals.

§ 91.30 Defective fittings.

If previously used fittings are employed, any portion thereof found by the inspector to be worn, decayed, unsound, or otherwise defective shall be replaced.

§ 91.31 Cleaning and disinfecting vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment.

All parts of vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment used in the loading, stowing or other handling of animals in compliance with the provisions of this part

shall first be thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected with a Division approved disinfectant under the supervision of an inspector before being again used for or in connection with the transportation of animals from United States ports. Such disinfection of halters, ropes, and similar equipment used in handling and tying the animals shall be by immersion in the approved disinfectant.

PART 92—IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS AND POULTRY AND CERTAIN ANIMAL AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

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AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 92 issued under secs. 6, 7, 8, 10, 26 Stat. 416, as amended, 417, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 306, 46 Stat. 689, as amended, secs. 2, 3, 4, 11, 76 Stat. 129, 130, 132; 19 U.S.C. 1306, 21 U.S.C. 102-105, 111, 134a, 134b, 134c, 134f; and 19 F.R. 74, as amended, except as otherwise noted.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 92 appear at 28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963, except as otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 92.1 Definitions.

Whenever in this part of the following terms are used unless the context otherwise requires, they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) *Division.* The Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division of the Department.

(c) *Director of Division.* Director of the Division.

(d) *Inspector.* An inspector of the Division.

(e) *Animals.* Cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, swine, horses, asses, mules, zebras, dogs, and poultry.

(f) *Cattle.* Animals of the bovine species.

(g) *Ruminants.* All animals which chew the cud, such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, deer, antelopes, camels, llamas and giraffes.

(h) *Swine.* The domestic hog and all varieties of wild hogs.

(i) *Horses.* Horses, asses, mules, and zebras.

(j) *Poultry.* Chickens, ducks, geese, swans, turkeys, pigeons, doves, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quail, guinea fowl, and pea fowl, of all ages, including eggs for hatching.

(k) *Accredited areas.* Areas in Canada in which the percentage of cattle infected with tuberculosis is officially declared by the Canadian Government to be less than one-half of 1 percent.

(l) *Restricted areas.* Areas in Canada that are in process of becoming accredited as defined in paragraph (k) of this section.

(m) *Recognized slaughtering center.* Any point where slaughtering operations are regularly carried on and where Federal, State, or local inspection approved by the Division, is maintained.

(n) *Immediate slaughter.* Consignment from the port of entry to some recognized slaughtering center and slaughter thereat within 2 weeks from the date of entry.

(o) *Communicable disease.* Any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of domestic livestock, poultry or other animals.

(p) *Fever tick.* *Boophilus annulatus*, including, but not limited to, the varieties *Americana* and *Australis*.

(q) *Permitted dip.* A dip permitted by the Division to be used in the official dipping of cattle and horses for fever ticks and for dipping cattle and sheep for scabies.

(r) *Brucellosis-certified areas.* Areas in Canada in which the percentage of cattle affected with brucellosis has been officially determined by the Canadian Government not to exceed one percent and the percentage of herds in which brucellosis is present has been similarly determined not to exceed five percent.

(s) *Western provinces of Canada.* Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

§ 92.2 General prohibition.

No animal or product subject to the provisions of this part shall be imported or brought into the United States except in accordance with the provisions of this part and Part 94 of this subchapter; nor shall any such animal or product be handled or moved after physical entry into the United States and before final release from quarantine or any other form of governmental detention except in compliance with such regulations: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section, §§ 92.3 through 92.5, 92.7 through 92.9, 92.11 through 92.13, 92.15, and 92.16 shall not apply to importations of poultry into the United States Virgin Islands.

§ 92.3 Ports designated for the importation of animals.

(a) *Ocean ports.* The following ports are hereby designated as quarantine stations and all animals shall be entered through said stations, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, viz: Boston, Massachusetts; New York, New York; Baltimore, Maryland; Jacksonville, Miami, and Tampa, Florida; San Juan, Puerto Rico; New Orleans, Louisiana; Galveston, Texas; San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Tacoma and Seattle, Washington; and Honolulu, Hawaii.

(b) *Canadian border ports.* The following ports in addition to those specified in paragraph (a) of this section are designated as quarantine stations for the entry of animals from Canada: Eastport, Calais, Vanceboro, Houlton, Monticello, Bridgewater, Fort Fairfield, Limestone, Van Buren, Madawaska, Fort Kent, Jackman and Holey, Maine; Beecher Falls (Canaan), Island Pond, Derby Line, North Troy, Newport, Richford, St. Albans, Highgate Springs, and Alburt, Vermont; Rouses Point, Moores Junction, Chateaugay, Malone, Fort Covington, Hogsburg, Roosevelttown, Waddington, Ogdensburg, Morristown, Alexandria Bay, Charlotte, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo, New York; Detroit, Port Huron, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Noyes, Minnesota; Pembina and Portal, North Dakota; Sweetgrass, Montana; Eastport and Porthill, Idaho; Spokane, Laurier, Oroville, Nighthawk, Sumas, Blaine, and Lynden, Washington; and Juneau and Skagway, Alaska.

(c) *Mexican border ports.* The following ports in addition to those specified in paragraph (a) of this section are designated as quarantine stations for the entry of animals from Mexico: Brownsville, Hidalgo, Rio Grande City, Roma, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio, Presidio, and El Paso, Texas; Douglas, Naco, and Nogales, Arizona; and Calexico and San Ysidro, California.

(d) *Special ports.* Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, and Christiansted, St. Croix, in the United States Virgin Islands, are hereby designated as quarantine stations for the entry of ruminants and swine from the British Virgin Islands into the United States Virgin Islands for immediate slaughter.

(e) *Designation of other ports.* The Secretary of the Treasury has approved

the designation as quarantine stations of the ports specified in this section. In special cases other ports may be designated as quarantine stations under this section by the Director of Division with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury.

§ 92.4 Import permits for ruminants, swine, and poultry and for animal semen.

(a) *Application for permit.* (1) For ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen intended for importation from any part of the world, except as otherwise provided in §§ 92.19, 92.27, and 92.31, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from the Division an import permit. The application shall specify the name and address of the importer, the species, breed, number or quantity, purpose of importation, the country of origin, the port of embarkation in the foreign country, the mode of transportation, route of travel, the port of entry in the United States, and the proposed date of arrival of the animals or animal semen to be imported, and the name of the person to whom the animals or animal semen will be delivered and the location of the place in the United States to which delivery will be made from the port of entry. Additional information may be required in the form of certificates concerning specific diseases to which the animals are susceptible, as well as vaccinations or other precautionary treatments to which the animals or animal semen have been subjected. Notice of any such requirement will be given to the applicant in each case.

(2) An application for permit to import will be denied for domestic ruminants or swine, or semen from ruminants or swine, from any country where it has been declared, under section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, that foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest has been determined to exist, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) An application for permit to import ruminants, swine, poultry, or animal semen may also be denied because of: Communicable disease conditions in the area or country of origin, or in a country where the shipment has been or will be held or through which the shipment has been or will be transported; deficiencies in the regulatory programs for the control or eradication of animal diseases and the unavailability of veterinary services in the above mentioned

countries; the importer's failure to provide satisfactory evidence concerning the origin, history, and health status of the animals or animal semen; the lack of satisfactory information necessary to determine that the importation will not be likely to transmit any communicable disease to livestock or poultry of the United States; or any other circumstances which the Director believes require such denial to prevent the dissemination of any communicable disease of livestock or poultry into the United States.

(b) *Permit.* When a permit is issued, the original and two copies will be sent to the importer. It shall be the responsibility of the importer to forward the original permit and one copy to the shipper in the country of origin, and it shall also be the responsibility of the importer to insure that the shipper presents the copy of the permit to the carrier and makes proper arrangements for the original permit to accompany the shipment to the specified U.S. port of entry for presentation to the collector of customs. Animals and animal semen for which a permit has been issued will be received at the specified port of entry within the 14-day period prescribed in the permit, after which time the permit shall be void. Ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen for which a permit is required by these regulations will not be eligible for entry if a permit has not been issued; if shipment is from any port other than the one designated in the permit; if arrival in the United States is at any port other than the one designated in the permit; or if the animals or semen are not handled as outlined in the application for the permit and as specified in the permit issued.

(c) *Wild ruminants and wild swine from countries where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists.* (1) Wild ruminants and wild swine originating in the countries designated in Part 94 of this subchapter as countries in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists may be carriers of such diseases even though the animals do not show clinical evidence of the diseases. In view of these circumstances and in order to prevent the introduction and dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest and protect the livestock of the United States, permits for the importation of wild ruminants, such as, but not limited to, giraffes, deer and antelopes, and of wild swine, will be issued

only if such animals are intended for exhibition purposes in a zoological park previously approved by the Director of Division in accordance with the standards specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and if the operator of such approved zoological park and the importer, if such operator and importer are different parties, have entered into the agreement set forth in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph with the Division for the maintenance and handling of such wild ruminants and wild swine in the manner specified in the agreement to prevent the introduction and dissemination of communicable diseases. For purposes of this paragraph "zoological park" means a zoo, park or other place maintained for the exhibition of live animals for recreational or educational purposes. The New York port of entry is the only port at which facilities are available which are adequate for the quarantining of wild ruminants and wild swine. Accordingly, permits issued for the importation of such wild animals will require that the animals be imported through the port of New York and quarantined at that port. The Director of Division may cancel such a permit when he finds that any provision of this section or any other provision of the regulations has not been or is not being complied with.

(2) Approval of a zoological park for the receipt and maintenance of imported animals as described in this paragraph, shall be on the basis of an inspection, by an authorized representative of the Department, of the physical facilities of the establishment and its methods of operation. Standards for acceptable physical facilities shall include satisfactory pens, cages or enclosures in which the animals can be maintained so as not to be in contact with the general public and free from contact with domestic livestock; natural or established drainage from the zoological park which will avoid contamination of land areas where domestic livestock are kept or with which domestic livestock may otherwise come in contact; provision for the disposition of manure, other wastes, and dead ruminants and swine within the zoological park; and other reasonable facilities considered necessary to prevent the dissemination of diseases from the zoological park. The operator of the zoological park shall have available the services of a full-time or part-time veterinarian, or a veterinarian on a retainer basis, who

shall make periodic examinations of all animals maintained at the zoological park for evidence of disease; who shall make a post-mortem examination of each animal that dies; and who shall make a prompt report of suspected cases of contagious or communicable diseases to appropriate state or federal livestock sanitary officials.

(3) Prior to the issuance of an import permit under this section, the operator of the approved zoological park to which the animals are to be consigned, and the importer of the animals, if such operator and importer are different parties, shall execute an agreement covering each animal or group of animals for which the import permit is requested. The agreement shall be in the following form:

AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPORTATION, QUARANTINE AND EXHIBITION OF CERTAIN WILD RUMINANTS AND WILD SWINE

-----, operator(s) of the zoological park known as ----- located at -----
(Name)

-----, and ----- hereby
(City and state) (Importer)

request a permit for the importation of ----- for exhibition
(Number and kinds of animals)

purposes at the said zoological park, said animals originating in a country where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists and being subject to restrictions under regulations contained in Part 92, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.

In making this request, it is understood and agreed that:

1. The animals for which an import permit is requested will be held in isolation at a port of embarkation in the country of origin, approved by the Director of Division as a port having facilities which are adequate for maintaining wild animals in isolation from all other animals and having veterinary supervision by officials of the country of origin of the animals. Such animals will be held in such isolation for not less than 60 days under the supervision of the veterinary service of that country to determine whether the animals show any clinical evidence of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, or other communicable disease and to assure that the animals will not have been exposed to such a disease within the 60 days next before their exportation from that country.

2. Shipment will be made direct from such port of embarkation to the port of New York as the port of entry in this country. If shipment is made by ocean vessel the animals will not be unloaded in any foreign port en route. If shipment is made by air, the animals will not be unloaded at any port or other place of landing except at a port approved by the Director of Division as a port not located in a country where rinderpest or

foot-and-mouth disease exists or as a port in such a country having facilities and inspection adequate for maintaining wild animals in isolation from all other animals.

3. No ruminants or swine will be aboard the transporting vehicle, vessel or aircraft except those for which an import permit has been issued.

4. The animals will be quarantined for not less than 30 days in the Department's Animal Quarantine Station in Clifton, New Jersey.

5. Upon release from quarantine the animals will be delivered to the zoological park named in this agreement to become the property of the park and they will not be sold, exchanged or removed from the premises without the prior consent of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division.

(Signature of importer)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
----- day of -----, 19-----

(Title or designation)

(Name of zoological park)

By -----
(Signature of officer of
zoological park)

(Title of officer)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
----- day of -----, 19-----

(Title or designation)

(d) *Animal semen from countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.* Importation of semen of ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in paragraph (a) of section 94.1 of this subchapter as a country where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease is determined to exist, is prohibited, except that semen from ruminants or swine originating in such a country may be offered for entry into the United States at the port of New York and later released from such port provided the following conditions have been fulfilled:

(1) The importer has applied for and obtained an import permit for the semen in accordance with the provisions of this section and related requirements concerning application therefor, which permit is in effect at the time of importation, and has deposited with the Department prior to the issuance of the permit sufficient funds so as to be available for defraying estimated expenses to be incurred in connection with the proposed semen importation and following the issuance of the permit has deposited such other amounts as may be required from time to time to defray unanticipated

costs or increased expenses. Such an import permit may be denied for the reasons specified in subparagraph (a) (3) of this section. Furthermore, an import permit will be revoked unless the following conditions have been complied with:

(i) The donor animal shall have been inspected on the farm of origin by a veterinarian of the United States Department of Agriculture who, in cooperation with the veterinary service of the country of origin of the donor animal, shall have determined, insofar as possible, that the donor animal was never infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease; that the donor animal was never on a farm or other premise where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease then existed; that no animal on the farm of origin which was susceptible to the virus of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease was exposed to either disease during the 12 months immediately prior to the date of inspection of the donor animal; that the donor animal has never been vaccinated against rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease; and that the donor animal was free from evidence of other communicable disease;

(ii) The donor animal shall have been permanently identified in a manner satisfactory to a veterinarian of this Department; blood samples from such donor animal for virus neutralization and fluorescent antibody tests or other tests shall have been collected by a veterinarian of the United States Department of Agriculture and transported by air to the New York Port Veterinarian for delivery to the Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture in containers approved by a veterinarian of this Department, sealed in the country of origin by a veterinarian of this Department; and pending the results of the tests, the donor animal shall have been kept in isolation on the farm of origin or other acceptable location under the supervision of a veterinarian of this Department, and during such isolation period no animal susceptible to rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease shall have been permitted to enter such farm or location and no other source of exposure to rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease shall have been present;

(iii) The blood samples from the donor animal shall have been negative to the virus neutralization and fluorescent antibody tests made at the Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory of the

United States Department of Agriculture and to any other test for rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease or other communicable disease prescribed by the Director of Division;

(iv) Following isolation, preliminary veterinary inspection, and testing while the donor animal was on the farm of origin or other acceptable location, the donor animal shall have been transported, under such conditions as the Department veterinarian prescribed to prevent exposure of the animal to the virus of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease, to an isolation facility properly equipped for the necessary care and maintenance of the donor animal and for the proper collection and handling of semen, approved by a veterinarian of this Department and under the direct supervision of such veterinarian;

(v) The semen of the donor animal shall have been collected at the approved isolation facility under the direct supervision of a veterinarian of this Department; and all handling procedures, such as examination, dilution, refrigeration, and preparation of the semen for shipment, shall have been under the direct supervision of a veterinarian of this Department.

(2) The semen collected at the approved isolation facility shall have been at all times, except during air transportation to New York, in the custody of a veterinarian of this Department.

(3) The semen for which an import permit has been issued shall have been transported by air to the port of New York in liquid nitrogen containers approved by a veterinarian of this Department; sealed in the country of origin by a veterinarian of this Department; and accompanied by a statement by such veterinarian showing the identification of the donor animal and the dates the semen was collected, along with a certificate regarding the health status of the donor animal as of the date of shipment of the semen to the port of New York. All semen received at the port of New York shall be held under quarantine in liquid nitrogen storage at such port in the custody of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division until released or otherwise disposed of as provided in this section. Quarantine of the semen at the port of New York shall be for a minimum period of 60 days in facilities and under conditions prescribed by the Director of Division, during which time additional tests shall be conducted as pro-

vided in subparagraphs (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph.

(4) The donor animal shall have been retained at the approved isolation facility in the country where the semen was collected for at least 60 days after such collection; and after such 60-day retention period, blood samples shall have been collected from the donor animal by a veterinarian of this Department for virus neutralization and fluorescent antibody tests at the Plum Island Animal Disease Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, and any other tests as required by the Director of Division.

(5) While the imported semen is in storage under quarantine at the port of New York, a sample of each lot of semen collected from the donor animal shall have been tested at the Plum Island Laboratory. Such test shall consist of injecting not less than 10 percent of the volume of each lot of semen into test animals which are susceptible to rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease. The Director of Division may also require such other tests as he deems necessary to determine whether the semen harbors the virus of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease, or any other communicable disease.

(6) If it is determined that the requirements set forth in this paragraph have been complied with and there are no indications that the donor animal or the semen from the donor animal harbors the virus of rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease or any other communicable disease and if the donor animal, blood samples from the donor animal, and semen samples from the donor animal are negative to all other tests required, the semen shall be released for shipment to the consignee listed by the importer; otherwise the semen shall be destroyed or disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

(Sec. 203, 60 Stat. 1087; 7 U.S.C. 1622) [28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 18274, Dec. 24, 1964]

§ 92.5 Certificate for ruminants, swine, and poultry.

(a) *Ruminants and swine.* (1) All ruminants and swine offered for importation from any part of the world except as provided in §§ 92.20, 92.21, 92.22, 92.28, 92.29, 92.35, 92.36, 92.37, and 92.40 shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin

stating that such animals have been kept in said country at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom and that said country during such period has been entirely free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, and surra: *Provided, however*, That certificates for wild ruminants or wild swine for exhibition purposes need specify freedom from the said diseases of the district of origin only: *And provided further*, That in the case of sheep, goats, and swine the certificate, as far as it relates to contagious pleuropneumonia, may specify freedom from such disease of the district of origin only. For domestic swine the certificate shall also show that for 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement from the premises of origin no hog cholera, swine plague, or erysipelas has existed on such premises or on adjoining premises.

(2) The certificate accompanying sheep and goats offered for importation from any part of the world, except as provided in §§ 92.21, 92.28, and 92.36, shall, in addition to the statements required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, state: (i) That the said salaried veterinary officer has inspected such sheep and goats on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (ii) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (iii) that, as far as can be determined, the disease known as scrapie has not existed in any district in which such sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (iv) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie.

(3) If ruminants or swine are unaccompanied by the certificate as required by subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, or if such animals are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U.S.C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

(b) *Poultry.* All poultry, except eggs for hatching, offered for importation from any country of the world except as provided in §§ 92.26, 92.38, and 92.40, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that such poultry and their flock or flocks of origin were inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement from such country and that they were then found to be free of evidence of pul-
lorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea) and other communicable diseases; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such disease common to poultry during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of such movement. Certificates for such poultry 60 days of age or older shall also state that the poultry have been kept in the country from which they are offered for importation for at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, no case of European fowl pest (fowl plague) or Newcastle disease (avian pneumocephalitis) occurred in the locality or localities where the poultry were kept during such period. All eggs for hatching offered for importation from any part of the world except as provided in §§ 92.26 and 92.38 shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin stating that the flock or flocks of origin were found upon inspection to be free from evidence of pul-
lorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea) and other communicable disease and that as far as it has been possible to determine such flock or flocks were not exposed to any such disease common to poultry during the preceding 60 days.

§ 92.6 Diagnostic tests.

(a) *Tuberculosis and brucellosis tests of cattle.* Except as provided in §§ 92.20 and 92.35 (b) and (c) all cattle offered for importation from any part of the world, except for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin showing that the animals have been tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis with negative results within 30 days of the date of their exportation: *Provided*, That the brucellosis test will not be required for steers, spayed heifers,

or any cattle less than 6 months old. The said certificate shall give the dates and places of testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and a description of the cattle, with breed, ages, and markings.

(b) *Tuberculosis and brucellosis tests of goats.* Except as provided in §§ 92.21 and 92.36(b), all goats offered for importation, except for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin showing that the animals have been tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis with negative results within 30 days of the date of their exportation. The said certificate shall give the dates and places of testing, method of testing, names of consignor and consignee, and a description of the animals, including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and eartag numbers.

(c) *Further tests during quarantine.* Animals that have been tested as prescribed in the paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section and that are subject to quarantine at the port of entry as provided in § 92.11, shall be retested during the last 10 days of the quarantine period under the supervision of a veterinary inspector, by one or more of the methods approved by the Director of Division.

§ 92.7 Declaration and other documents for animals and animal semen.

(a) The certificates, declarations, and affidavits required by the regulations in this part shall be presented by the importer or his agent to the collector of customs at the port of entry, upon arrival of animals or animal semen at such port, for the use of the veterinary inspector at the port of entry.

(b) For all animals and animal semen offered for importation, the importer or his agent shall first present two copies of a declaration which shall list the port of entry, the name and address of the importer, the name and address of the broker, the origin of the animals or animal semen, the number, breed, species, and purpose of the importation, the name of the person to whom the animals or animal semen will be delivered, and the location of the place to which such delivery will be made.

§ 92.8 Inspection at the port of entry.

Inspection shall be made at the port of entry of all horses, ruminants, swine, and poultry offered for importation from any

part of the world, except as provided in §§ 92.24, 92.25, 92.30, and 92.33. However, the Director of Division, when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the poultry industry of the United States, may waive inspection at the port of entry or provide for inspection at some other point with respect to importations from Canada of eggs for hatching, newly hatched poultry, and poultry consigned for immediate slaughter. All animals found to be free from communicable disease and not to have been exposed thereto within 60 days prior to the offer for importation shall be admitted subject to the other provisions in this part. Animals found to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto within 60 days prior to the offer for importation shall be refused entry, except as provided in § 92.28 (c). Ruminants and swine refused entry shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U.S.C. 103), or quarantined or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct. Horses and poultry refused entry, unless exported within a time fixed in each case by the Director of Division, shall be disposed of as said Director may direct. Such portions of the transporting vessel, and of its cargo, as have been exposed to any such animals or their emanations shall be disinfected in such manner as may be considered necessary by the inspector in charge at the port of entry, before the cargo is allowed to land.

§ 92.9 Articles accompanying animals.

No litter or manure, fodder or other aliment, nor any equipment such as boxes, buckets, ropes, chains, blankets, or other things used for or about animals governed by the regulations in this part, shall be landed from any conveyance except under such restrictions as the inspector in charge at the port of entry shall direct.

§ 92.10 Movement from conveyances to quarantine station.

Platforms and chutes used for handling imported ruminants or swine shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision after being so used. The said animals shall not be unnecessarily moved over any highways nor allowed to come in contact with other animals, but shall be transferred from

the conveyance to the quarantine grounds in boats, cars, or vehicles approved by the inspector in charge at the port of entry. Such cars, boats, or vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected under Division supervision immediately after such use, by the carrier moving the same. The railway cars so used shall be either cars reserved for this exclusive use or box cars not otherwise employed in the transportation of animals or their fresh products. When movement of the aforesaid animals upon or across a public highway is unavoidable, it shall be under such careful supervision and restrictions as the inspector in charge at the port of entry and the local authorities may direct.

§ 92.11 Periods of quarantine.

(a) *Cattle.* (1) Cattle imported from any part of the world except Canada, countries of Central America and the West Indies, and Mexico shall be quarantined for not less than 30 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry.

(2) Cattle imported from Canada, countries of Central America and the West Indies, and Mexico shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.26, 92.28, 92.34, and 92.35, respectively.

(b) *Other ruminants and swine.* (1) Swine and ruminants other than cattle imported from any part of the world except Canada, countries of Central America and the West Indies, and Mexico shall be quarantined for not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry. During their quarantine, wild ruminants and wild swine shall be subject to such inspections, disinfection, blood tests, or other tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from disease and the infection of disease.

(2) Sheep and goats, and swine imported from Canada shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.21 and 92.22, respectively. Ruminants and swine imported from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.28 and 92.29, respectively. Swine and ruminants other than cattle imported from Mexico shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.34, 92.36, and 92.37.

(c) *Poultry.* Poultry 60 days of age or older imported from any part of the world except Canada and except as pro-

vided in § 92.34 (b) shall be quarantined for not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at the port of entry. During their quarantine, such poultry shall be subject to such inspections, dis-infections, blood tests or other tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from disease or the infection of disease. Any other poultry may be quarantined at the port of entry for such period as the Director of Division may require.

§ 92.12 Feed and attendants for animals in quarantine.

(a) Importers of animals subject to quarantine under the regulations in this part shall arrange for their care, feed, and handling from the time of unloading at the port of entry to the time of release from quarantine. At ports where facilities are not maintained by the Division, importers shall provide suitable facilities for the quarantine of such animals, subject in all cases to the approval of the inspector in charge at the port of entry. Each owner, or his agent, shall give satisfactory assurance to the inspector prior to the time of quarantine that such provision will be made. Owners shall keep clean, to the satisfaction of such inspector, the sheds and yards occupied by their animals. If for any cause owners of animals refuse or neglect to arrange for their care, feed, and handling, the service may be furnished by the Division in the same manner as though the owner, or his agent, had made arrangements for such service as provided by paragraph (b) of this section, or the animals may be disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

(b) At a port where quarantine facilities are maintained by the Division, the importer, or his agent, may arrange with the inspector in charge for care, feed, and handling of animals from the time they arrive at the quarantine station for the port until the time of release from quarantine. The importer, or his agent, must request such service in writing and agree to reimburse the Division or pay in advance for the cost thereof, as may be required, and waive all claim against the Division or any employee of the Division for damages which may arise from such service. The Director of Division may prescribe reasonable rates for the service provided under this paragraph.

(c) Amounts collected from importers for service rendered shall be deposited so as to be available for defraying the expenses involved in this service.

[28 F.R. 5971, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 2672, Feb. 25, 1964]

§ 92.13 Quarantine stations, visiting restricted; sales prohibited.

Visitors shall not be admitted to the quarantine enclosure during any time that animals are in quarantine except that an importer (or his accredited agent or veterinarian) may be admitted to the yards and buildings containing his quarantined animals at such intervals as may be deemed necessary, and under such conditions and restrictions as may be imposed, by the inspector in charge of the quarantine station. On the last day of the quarantine period, owners, officers or registry societies, and others having official business or whose services may be necessary in the removal of the animals may be admitted upon written permission from the said inspector. No exhibition or sale shall be allowed within the quarantine grounds.

§ 92.14 Milk from quarantined animals.

Milk or cream from animals quarantined under the provisions of this part shall not be used by any person other than those in charge of such animals, nor be fed to any animals other than those within the same enclosure, without permission of the inspector in charge of the quarantine station and subject to such restrictions as he may consider necessary in each instance. No milk or cream shall be removed from the quarantine premises except in compliance with all State and local regulations.

§ 92.15 Manure from quarantined animals.

No manure shall be removed from the quarantine premises until the release of the animals producing same.

§ 92.16 Appearance of disease among animals in quarantine.

If any contagious disease appears among animals during the quarantine period special precautions shall be taken to prevent spread of the infection to other animals in the quarantine station or to those outside the grounds. The affected animals shall be disposed of as the Director of Division may direct, depending upon the nature of the disease.

§ 92.17 Horses; accompanying forage and equipment.

Horses offered for importation from any part of the world except Mexico, and countries of Central America and the West Indies and except as provided in § 92.24 shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin showing that the animals described in the certificate have been in the said country during the preceding 60 days, and that as far as it has been possible to ascertain no case of dourine, glanders, surra, or epizootic or ulcerative lymphangitis has occurred in the locality or localities where the horse or horses have been kept during such period. Horses arriving at a port of entry unaccompanied by the aforesaid certificate, if otherwise eligible for importation, may upon permission first secured from the Director of Division be landed subject to such quarantine and blood tests or other tests as he may direct. Even though accompanied by said certificate they may be so quarantined and tested when deemed necessary by the Director of Division. Upon inspecting horses at the port of entry and before permitting them to land, the inspector may require their disinfection and the disinfection of their accompanying equipment as a precautionary measure against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease or any other disease dangerous to the livestock of the United States. When no disease is discoverable in an importation of horses, the hay, straw, or other forage accompanying them may remain on board the ship to be returned: *Provided*, That in the case of a vessel carrying cattle, sheep, other ruminants, or swine from the United States on the return voyage, such material shall be stored in the vessel in a place and manner approved by the said inspector and shall not be used in the feeding or bedding of animals exported.

§ 92.18 Dogs for handling livestock.

Collie, Shepherd, and other dogs imported from any part of the world except Canada, Mexico, and countries of Central America and the West Indies which are to be used in the handling of sheep or other livestock, shall be inspected and quarantined at the port of entry for a sufficient time to determine their freedom from the tapeworm, *Taenia coenurus*. If found to be infested with such

tapeworm they shall be properly treated under the supervision of a veterinary inspector at the port of entry until they are free from the infestation.

CANADA ¹

§ 92.19 Import permit and declaration for animals and animal semen.

(a) For ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen intended for importation from Canada, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from the Division an import permit as provided in § 92.4: *Provided*, That an import permit is not required for poultry offered for entry at a land border port designated in § 92.3 (b); and *Provided further*, That an import permit is not required for a ruminant or swine offered for entry at a land border port designated in § 92.3 (b) if such animal: (1) Was born in Canada or the United States, and (2) has been in no country other than Canada or the United States, and (3) has not, during the preceding 60 days, been corralled, pastured, or held with, or bred by, or inseminated with semen from, any ruminants or swine for which a permit would be required under this part, and (4) is not pregnant as a result of having been bred by, or artificially inseminated with semen from, a ruminant or swine for which a permit would be required under this part.

(b) For all animals and animal semen offered for importation from Canada, the importer or his agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in § 92.7.

§ 92.20 Cattle from Canada.

(a) *Health certificates; detention at port of entry.* Cattle offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that said cattle have been inspected and found to be free from any evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as can be determined, they have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days. Any such cattle may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such tests as may be required by the Director of Division and the importer shall be responsible for the

¹ Importations from Canada shall be subject to §§ 92.19 to 92.26, inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable to such importations.

care, feeding, and handling of such cattle during the period of detention.

(b) *Tuberculin-test certificates.* Importations of cattle from Canada, for purposes other than immediate slaughter as provided in § 92.23, shall be in compliance with the following conditions and requirements:

(1) Cattle from Canadian-listed tuberculosis-free accredited herds shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from such herds and that said herds have been tuberculin tested within 1 year of the date of importation. The date of such tuberculin test shall be shown on the certificate.

(2) Cattle from herds in accredited areas in Canada, other than accredited herds, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from herds in such areas and that the animals offered for entry have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry. However, cattle from herds in such areas—other than range herds—in which one or more reactors to the tuberculin test have been disclosed shall not be imported until the said herds have reached full tuberculosis-free status under Canadian regulations.

(3) Cattle from herds in restricted areas in Canada—other than range cattle and cattle from accredited herds—shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing (i) that they have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry, (ii) that all cattle in the herd or herds from which the animals proceed have been tuberculin tested with negative results not more than 12 months nor less than 90 days before the date of the offer for entry, and (iii) that the animals presented for entry, excepting only the natural increase in the herd, were included in the herd or herds of origin at the time of said herd tests. However, cattle from herds in such areas—other than range herds—in which one or more reactors to the tuberculin test have been disclosed shall not be imported until the said herds have reached full tuberculosis-free status under Canadian regulations.

(4) Range cattle² shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be range cattle and that they have been tuberculin tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.

(5) No cattle other than range cattle or those from accredited herds shall be imported from areas in Canada that are neither restricted nor accredited under Canadian regulations, except for immediate slaughter as provided in § 92.23.

(c) *Brucellosis test or vaccination certificates.* Importations from Canada of cattle six months or older, except steers and all cattle for immediate slaughter, shall be in compliance with the following conditions and requirements:

(1) Cattle from herds designated as brucellosis-free listed herds by the Canadian Government or cattle from herds not known to be affected in brucellosis-certified areas in Canada, except as provided in subparagraph (2) or (4) of this paragraph, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be from such herds and that the cattle offered for entry have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry. If one or more reactors or suspects are disclosed in such a herd as a result of a brucellosis test at any time, cattle from such herd shall not be imported into the United States unless after such test the cattle offered for entry, and the herd, have been tested and such cattle are accompanied by a certificate in accordance with subparagraph (3) of this paragraph or the herd has reached full status as a brucellosis-free herd under Canadian regulations.

(2) Cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada, except as provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing them to be such range cattle of the beef breeds and that they have been tested for brucellosis with negative re-

² Cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada.

sults within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.

(3) All other cattle from Canada, except as provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing:

(i) That all cattle in the herd or herds from which the animals originate (except steers, other cattle under six months of age, and official vaccinates under 30 months of age), have been tested for brucellosis with negative results not more than three months preceding the offer for entry;

(ii) That the cattle offered for entry, except the natural increase, were included in the herd or herds of origin at the time of said herd tests; and

(iii) That the cattle offered for entry (except steers, and other cattle under six months of age and official vaccinates under 30 months of age at the time of their offer for entry), have been tested for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry in addition to and at least 15 days after the herd test specified in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(4) Bulls and female cattle under 30 months of age need not meet the requirements of subparagraph (1), (2), or (3) of this paragraph, provided they are accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that they were officially vaccinated against brucellosis as calves between the ages of four through eight months for dairy breeds or four months through the day they become eleven months for beef breeds and provided, except for cattle of the beef breeds raised under range conditions in the western provinces of Canada, such animals originate in a herd not known to contain any animals affected with brucellosis. The certificate accompanying such officially-vaccinated cattle shall comply with paragraph (d) of this section except that it shall show, in lieu of the date and place of testing, the date of vaccination and shall also show the age of the animal at the time of vaccination.

(d) *Certificates; information required.* The certificates prescribed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section shall give the dates and places of testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and descriptions of the cattle, including breed, ages,

markings, and tattoo and eartag numbers.

§ 92.21 Sheep and goats from Canada.

(a) Sheep and goats offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government stating: (1) That such animals have been inspected on the premises of origin and found free of evidence of scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (2) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (3) that, as far as can be determined, scrapie has not existed on any premises on which such sheep or goats were located during the 42 months immediately prior to shipment of the United States; (4) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie; and (5) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, each of such animals is not a sheep or goat that would have been slaughtered under the current Canadian scrapie eradication program had that program been in effect since April 1957.

(b) If sheep or goats are unaccompanied by the certificate required by paragraph (a) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

§ 92.22 Swine from Canada.

(a) *For purposes other than immediate slaughter.* Swine offered for importation from Canada for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that said swine have been inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement therefrom and found to be free of evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; in addition, the certificate shall show that no

hog cholera or swine plague has existed on the premises of origin or on adjoining premises for such 60 days.

(b) *For immediate slaughter.* Swine for immediate slaughter may be imported from Canada without certification as prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section but shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 92.8, 92.19, and 92.23.

§ 92.23 Animals from Canada for immediate slaughter.

Cattle and swine imported from Canada for immediate slaughter shall be consigned from the port of entry to some recognized slaughtering center and there slaughtered within two weeks from the date of entry, or upon special permission obtained from the Director of Division they may be reconsigned to other points and there slaughtered within the aforesaid period.

§ 92.24 Horses from Canada.

(a) All horses from Canada shall be inspected as provided in § 92.8: *Provided, however,* That the Director of Division may waive inspection of such horses at the port of entry or provide for their inspection at some other point when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock industry of the United States.

(b) When so ordered by the Director of Division, horses from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian government showing that said horses have been inspected on the premises of origin in Canada and found free from evidence of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease and, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind, and that said horses have been mallein tested with negative results within 30 days preceding their offer for entry.

(c) Any horse from Canada may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine freedom from disease.

§ 92.25 Special provisions.

(a) *In-bond shipments from Canada.* Cattle, sheep, goats, swine, horses, and poultry from Canada transported in bond through the United States for immediate export shall be inspected at the border port of entry and shall otherwise

meet the requirements of this Part in the same manner as similar animals destined to points in the United States, except that the Director of Division may permit their inspection at some other point when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock or poultry of the United States.

(b) *Exhibition animals.* (1) Animals, including poultry, from the United States which have been exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto or other publicly recognized exposition in Canada and have not been in that country more than 30 days are eligible for return to the United States within 10 days from the close of such fair or exposition without Canadian health or test certificates, if they are accompanied by copies of the health certificates properly issued and endorsed in accordance with the export regulations in Part 91 of this chapter at the time of entry into Canada, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the veterinary inspector at the United States port of entry that they are the identical animals covered by said certificates, or, in the case of poultry, if they otherwise qualified for entry into Canada under the Canadian regulations, and in any case if they are found by the inspector to be free of communicable disease and exposure thereto.

(2) Ruminants, swine, horses, and poultry from the United States used for rodeo, circus, or stage exhibitions in Canada are eligible for return to the United States without Canadian health or test certificates, if they are accompanied by copies of the health certificates properly issued and endorsed within the preceding three months, in accordance with the export regulations in Part 91 of this chapter for entry into Canada, and if it is shown to the satisfaction of the veterinary inspector at the United States port of entry that they are the identical animals covered by said certificates, or, in the case of poultry, if they otherwise qualified for entry into Canada under the Canadian regulations, and, in any case, if they are found by the inspector to be free of communicable disease and exposure thereto.

§ 92.26 Poultry from Canada.

All poultry offered for importation from Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government showing that such poultry have been inspected on the premises of origin

and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such poultry are free of evidence of any communicable disease or exposure thereto. However, the Director of Division, when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the poultry industry of the United States, may authorize the importation from Canada, without such certification, of eggs for hatching, newly hatched poultry, and poultry consigned for immediate slaughter.

COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND
WEST INDIES^{*}

§ 92.27 Import permit and declaration for animals and animal semen.

(a) For ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen intended for importation from countries of Central America or of the West Indies, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from the Division an import permit as provided in § 92.4: *Provided*, That the Director of the Division, when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock or poultry industry of the United States, may, upon request by any person, authorize the importation by such person, without such application or permit, from the British Virgin Islands into the Virgin Islands of the United States, of animals consigned for immediate slaughter, and such authorization may be limited to a particular shipment or extend to all shipments under this paragraph by such person during a specified period of time. The importation of cattle from any area infested with cattle fever ticks is prohibited except as provided in paragraph (c) of § 92.28.

(b) For all animals and animal semen offered for importation from countries of Central America or of the West Indies, the importer or his agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in § 92.7.

§ 92.28 Ruminants from Central America and the West Indies.

(a) Ruminants offered for importation from countries of Central America and the West Indies, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a sala-

rried veterinarian of the national government of the country of origin stating that such animals have been in said country at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of shipment therefrom; that he has inspected such animals on the premises of origin and found them free from evidence of any communicable disease; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days. If no such veterinary officer is available in the country of origin, ruminants, other than sheep and goats, may be accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or importer stating that such animals have been in the country from which they were directly shipped to the United States for a period of at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of shipment therefrom, and that during such period no communicable disease has existed among them or among animals of their kind with which they have come in contact. Ruminants for which such affidavit is presented, unless imported for immediate slaughter, shall be quarantined at the port of entry at least seven days and during that time shall be subjected to such dipping, blood tests or other tests, as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from communicable diseases. If imported for immediate slaughter, such animals shall be handled as provided in § 92.23.

(b) The certificate accompanying sheep and goats offered for importation from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall, in addition to the statements required by paragraph (a) of this section, state: (1) That the said veterinary officer has inspected such sheep and goats on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie; (2) that, as far as can be determined, scrapie has not existed in any district in which such sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (3) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie.

(c) Cattle, which have been infested with or exposed to fever ticks, may be imported from the British Virgin Islands into the United States Virgin Islands, for immediate slaughter only, if they are free from fever ticks at the time of such importation; if they are entered through

^{*} Importations from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be subject to §§ 92.27 and 92.30 inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable to such importations.

one of the ports designated in § 92.3 (d) and are consigned to a recognized slaughtering center with facilities approved by the Director of Division for holding the animals in isolation until slaughtered, which shall be within 14 days after the date of entry into the United States Virgin Islands; and if they are accompanied by a certificate of a responsible official of the government of the British Virgin Islands certifying that the cattle originated in and are being shipped directly from the British Virgin Islands, that they are free of fever ticks, and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such cattle are free from evidence of communicable disease and have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind, other than splenic, southern, or tick fever, during the 60 days preceding their movement to the United States Virgin Islands.

(d) If ruminants are unaccompanied by the certificate or affidavit as required by paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection at the port of entry to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section. Ruminants refused entry shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

§ 92.29 Swine from Central America and the West Indies.

Swine offered for importation from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or importer stating that the said animals have been in the country from which they were directly shipped to the United States for a period of at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of shipment therefrom and that during such time no communicable disease has existed among them or among animals of their kind with which they have come in contact. Unless imported for immediate slaughter, said swine shall be quarantined at the port of entry for not less than 1 week, and in the absence of said affidavit shall be quarantined for not less than 2 weeks. While under quarantine the said swine, with the exception of wild swine, shall be immunized against

hog cholera under the supervision of a veterinary inspector, at the owner's expense, by one of the methods recognized by the Department. Wild swine shall be subjected to such blood tests or other tests as may be ordered by the Director of Division in each instance to determine their freedom from communicable disease. Swine imported for immediate slaughter shall be handled as provided in § 92.23.

§ 92.30 Horses from Central America and the West Indies.

When so ordered by the Director of Division, horses from countries of Central America and the West Indies shall be subjected to such quarantine and blood tests or other tests as he may deem necessary to determine their freedom from communicable disease. Any such horses that are found to be infested with fever ticks, *Boophilus annulatus*, shall not be permitted entry until they have been freed therefrom by dipping in a permitted arsenical solution or by other treatment approved by the Director of Division. In lieu of inspection at the port of entry as prescribed in § 92.8, race horses returning from the West Indies may be inspected at such points as the Director of Division may direct.

MEXICO*

§ 92.31 Import permit and application for inspection for animals and animal semen.

(a) For ruminants, swine, poultry, and animal semen intended for importation from Mexico, the importer shall first apply for and obtain from the Division an import permit as provided in § 92.4: *Provided*, That an import permit is not required for a ruminant or swine offered for entry at a land border port designated in § 92.3(c) if such animal: (1) Was born in the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, or Baja California, or the United States, and (2) has been in no country other than the United States or Mexico, and in no Mexican State other than those specified above, and (3) has not, during the preceding 60 days, been corralled, pastured, or held with, or bred by, or inseminated with semen from, any ruminants or

*Importations from Mexico shall be subject to §§ 92.31 to 92.40, inclusive, in addition to other sections in this part which are in terms applicable for such importations.

swine for which a permit would be required under this part, and (4) is not pregnant as a result of having been bred by, or artificially inseminated with semen from, a ruminant or swine for which a permit would be required under this part.

(b) For ruminants, swine, horses, and poultry potentially eligible for importation into the United States from Mexico, the importer or his agent shall deliver to the veterinary inspector at the port of entry an application, in writing, for inspection, so that the veterinary inspector and customs representatives may make mutually satisfactory arrangements for the orderly inspection of the animals. The veterinary inspector at the port of entry will provide the importer or his agent with a written statement assigning a date when the animals may be presented for import inspection.

§ 92.32 Declaration for animals and animal semen.

For all animals and animal semen offered for importation from Mexico, the importer or his agent shall present two copies of a declaration as provided in § 92.7.

§ 92.33 Inspection at port of entry.

(a) All horses, ruminants, swine, and poultry offered for entry from Mexico, including such animals intended for movement through the United States in bond for immediate return to Mexico, shall be inspected at the port of entry, and all such animals found to be free from communicable disease and fever tick infestation, and not to have been exposed thereto, shall be admitted into the United States subject to the other applicable provisions of this part. Animals found to be affected with or to have been exposed to a communicable disease, or infested with fever ticks, shall be refused entry except as provided in § 92.35 (a) (2). Ruminants and swine refused entry shall be handled thereafter in accordance with provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103) or quarantined or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct. Horses and poultry refused entry, unless exported within a time fixed in each case by the Director of Division, shall be disposed of as said Director may direct.

(b) Animals covered by paragraph (a) of this section shall be imported through ports, designated in § 92.3, which are equipped with facilities necessary for

proper chute inspection, dipping, and testing, as provided in this part.

§ 92.34 Detention at port of entry and periods of quarantine.

(a) Cattle, other ruminants, and swine imported from Mexico and originating in the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, and Baja California, except animals being transported in bond for immediate return to Mexico and except animals imported for immediate slaughter, may be detained at the port of entry and there subjected to such disinfection, blood tests, other tests, and dipping as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from any communicable disease or infection with such disease and the importer shall be responsible for the care, feed, and handling of the animals during the period of detention.

(b) Cattle, other ruminants, and swine originating in States of Mexico, other than those listed in paragraph (a) of this section, and all poultry, imported from Mexico, except animals being transported in bond for immediate return to Mexico and eggs for hatching, shall be quarantined at the port of entry for not less than 15 days, counting from the date of arrival at such port. During their quarantine cattle, other ruminants, swine, and poultry shall be subjected to such disinfection, blood tests, other tests, and dipping as may be required by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from any communicable disease or infection with such disease. Any offering for entry from Mexico of cattle, other ruminants, and swine which includes any such animals from Mexican States other than those listed in paragraph (a) of this section, shall be subject to the provisions of this paragraph rather than to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 92.35 Cattle from Mexico.

(a) *Fever ticks.* (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, all cattle offered for importation from Mexico, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that he inspected the said cattle at the time of movement to the port of entry and found them free from any evidence of communicable disease and that, as far as it has been possible to deter-

mine, they have not been exposed to any such disease, including splenetic, southern, or tick fever, during the preceding 60 days and if shipped by rail or truck the certificate shall further specify that the cattle were loaded into clean and disinfected cars or trucks for transportation direct to the port of entry. They shall also be accompanied by a certificate of the importer, or his agent supervising the shipment, stating that while en route to the port of entry they have not been trailed or driven through any district or area infested with fever ticks. Notwithstanding such certificates, such cattle shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and shall be dipped at least once, under supervision of an inspector, in an arsenical solution containing a minimum of 0.22 percent of arsenious oxide in solution, or in a permitted scabies dip, depending on the origin of the animals and subject to the discretion of the inspector. The owner or his agent shall first execute an application for inspection and dipping as provided in paragraph (a) (2) (iii) of this section.

(2) Cattle which have been infested with or exposed to fever ticks may be imported from Mexico into the State of Texas, provided the following conditions are strictly observed and complied with:

(i) The cattle shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that he has inspected the cattle and found them free from fever ticks and any evidence of communicable disease, and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease except splenetic, southern, or tick fever, during the 60 days immediately preceding their movement to the port of entry.

(ii) The cattle shall be shown by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government to have been dipped in an arsenical solution containing a minimum of 0.22 percent of arsenious oxide in solution within 7 to 12 days before being offered for entry.

(iii) The importer, or his duly authorized agent, shall first execute and deliver to an inspector at the port of entry an application for inspection and supervised dipping wherein he shall agree to waive all claims against the United States for any loss or damage to the cattle occasioned by or resulting from dipping, or resulting from the fact that they are later found to be still tick infested; and also for all subsequent loss

or damage to any other cattle in the possession or control of such importer which may come into contact with the cattle so dipped.

(iv) The cattle when offered for entry shall receive a chute inspection by an inspector. If found free from ticks they shall be given one dipping in a permitted dip under the supervision of an inspector 7 to 14 days after the dipping required by subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph. If found to be infested with fever ticks, the entire lot of cattle shall be rejected and will not be again inspected for entry until 10 to 14 days after they have again been dipped in the manner provided by subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

(v) The conditions at the port of entry shall be such that the subsequent movement of the cattle can be made without exposure to fever ticks.

(b) *Tuberculosis.* All cattle offered for importation from Mexico, except strictly range cattle* and those offered for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that the animals have been tested for tuberculosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their being offered for entry. The said certificate shall give the date and place of such testing, names of the consignor and consignee, and a description of the cattle, including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and eartag numbers.

(c) *Brucellosis.* (1) All bulls and female cattle for entry into the United States from Mexico shall be detained or quarantined at the port of entry, and, except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, a blood sample shall be obtained from each animal and an agglutination test made for brucellosis. Animals not negative to the test shall be refused entry.

(2) The following classes of animals shall not be required to be tested under the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph:

(i) Cattle for immediate slaughter;

(ii) Animals under six months of age; and

(iii) Female calves which are officially vaccinated against brucellosis at the port

* It has been determined that the incidence of tuberculosis is much less than one-half of 1 percent among range cattle in the northern states of Mexico, where importations of this class of cattle originate. Such cattle, however, will be subject to the tuberculin-test requirements of the state of destination.

of entry by a veterinarian at no expense to the Department, under supervision of the inspector, with a vaccine approved by the Agricultural Research Service of the Department, and which are permanently identified by a tattoo in the right ear or a "V" fire brand on the right jaw as approved by the Agricultural Research Service.

§ 92.36 Sheep and goats and wild ruminants from Mexico.

(a) Sheep and goats offered for importation from Mexico shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating: (1) That he has inspected such sheep and goats on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of the disease known as scrapie, and of any other communicable disease; (2) that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such animals have not been exposed to any such disease during the preceding 60 days; (3) that, as far as can be determined, the disease known as scrapie has not existed in any district in which such sheep or goats were located during the three years immediately prior to shipment to the United States; and (4) that each of such animals is not the progeny of a sire or dam that has been affected with scrapie. If such sheep or goats are shipped by rail or truck the certificate shall further specify that such animals were loaded into cleaned and disinfected cars or trucks for transportation direct to the port of entry. Notwithstanding such certificate, such sheep and goats shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and shall be dipped at least once in a permitted scabies dip under supervision of an inspector.

(b) The certificate accompanying goats offered for importation from Mexico shall, in addition to the statements required by paragraph (a) of this section, state that such goats have been tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis with negative results within 30 days preceding their being offered for entry, and give the date and method of testing, the name of the consignor and of the consignee, and a description of the animals including breed, ages, markings, and tattoo and ear tag numbers. Notwithstanding such certification, such goats shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and retested for brucellosis.

(c) If sheep or goats are unaccompanied by the certificate as required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, or if they are found upon inspection or retesting, as provided for in this part, to be affected with a communicable disease or to have been exposed thereto, they shall be refused entry and shall be handled thereafter in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 416; 21 U. S. C. 103), or quarantined, or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Division may direct.

(d) Certificates will not be required for wild ruminants, other than sheep and goats, originating in and shipped direct from Mexico, but such animals are subject to inspection at the port of entry as provided in § 92.33.

§ 92.37 Swine from Mexico.

(a) Except as provided for in paragraph (b) of this section, all swine offered for importation from Mexico for purposes other than immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that for a period of 60 days prior to their movement from the premises on which they were kept no swine plague or hog cholera has existed within a radius of 5 miles therefrom. In addition, all such swine shall be immunized against hog cholera under the supervision of an inspector at the port of entry at the owner's expense in accordance with one of the methods recognized by the Department for preventing the spread of this disease. In the absence of the certificate as herein specified, such swine shall be detained or quarantined as provided in § 92.34 and, in addition to immunization against hog cholera, shall be subjected to such inspections and tests as may be deemed necessary by the Director of Division to determine their freedom from communicable disease.

(b) A certificate as specified in this section will not be required for wild swine for exhibition purposes, and such animals will not be required to undergo immunization against hog cholera but are subject to inspection at the port of entry as provided in § 92.33.

§ 92.38 Poultry from Mexico.

Poultry, except eggs for hatching, offered for entry from Mexico, for pur-

poses other than immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating that such poultry and their flock or flocks of origin were inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement therefrom; that they were then found to be free of evidence of communicable diseases of poultry; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, they were not exposed to any such diseases during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of such movement. The certificate shall also state that the poultry have been kept in Mexico for at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of movement therefrom or since they were hatched; that, in so far as it has been possible to determine, no case of European fowl pest (fowl plague) or Newcastle disease (avian pneumoencephalitis), occurred in the localities where the poultry were kept during such period. Eggs for hatching offered for importation from Mexico shall be accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating that the flock or flocks or origin of such eggs were inspected on the premises of origin immediately before the date of movement of the eggs therefrom, and found to be free from evidence of communicable diseases of poultry; and that, as far as it has been possible to determine, such flock or flocks were not exposed to any such diseases during the preceding 60 days.

§ 92.39 Horses from Mexico.

(a) Horses offered for importation from Mexico shall be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government showing that said horses have been inspected on the premises of origin in Mexico and found free from evidence of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and, as far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind during the preceding 60 days: *Provided, however,* That the Director of Division may waive the certificate requirement with respect to any or all horses from Mexico when he finds that such action may be taken without endangering the livestock industry of the United States.

(b) Horses offered for importation from tick-infested areas of Mexico shall be chute inspected, unless in the judgment of the inspector a satisfactory inspection can be made otherwise. If they are found to be apparently free from fever ticks, before entering the United States they shall be dipped once in a permitted arsenical solution or be otherwise treated in a manner approved by the Director of Division. If they are found to be infested with fever ticks they shall be refused entry but may be reoffered for importation after being handled as prescribed in § 92.35 (a) (2) (ii) for cattle from tick-infested areas.

(c) Any horse from Mexico may be detained or quarantined at the port of entry and there subjected to such tests as may be required by the Director of Division to determine freedom from disease, and the importer shall be responsible for the care, feed, and handling of such horses during the period of detention or quarantine.

§ 92.40 Animals for immediate slaughter.

Swine and ruminants, other than sheep and goats, from the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, and Baja California, and horses and poultry from any part of Mexico, may be imported, subject to the applicable provisions of §§ 92.31, 92.32, 92.33, 92.35 (a) (2) and 92.39 (a) for immediate slaughter if accompanied by a certificate of a salaried veterinarian of the Mexican Government stating that he has inspected such animals on the premises of origin and found them free of evidence of communicable disease, and that, so far as it has been possible to determine, they have not been exposed to any such disease common to animals of their kind during the preceding 60 days, and if the animals are shipped by rail or truck, the certificate shall further specify that the animals were loaded into cleaned and disinfected cars or trucks for transportation directly to the port of entry. Such animals shall be consigned from the port of entry to some recognized slaughtering center and there slaughtered within 2 weeks from the date of entry. Such animals shall be moved from the port of entry in conveyances sealed with seals of the United States Government. Swine and ruminants

from Mexican States other than those designated above and sheep and goats from any part of Mexico may be imported only in compliance with other applicable sections in this part.

PART 94—RINDERPEST, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, FOWL PEST (FOWL PLAGUE), NEWCASTLE DISEASE (AVIAN PNEUMONENCEPHALITIS), AND AFRICAN SWINE FEVER: PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED IMPORTATIONS

Sec.

- 94.1 Designation of countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists; importations prohibited.
- 94.2 Fresh, chilled, or frozen products (other than meat) of certain ruminants and swine.
- 94.3 Organs, glands, extracts, or secretions of ruminants or swine.
- 94.4 Foreign cured or cooked meats from countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.
- 94.5 Garbage from foreign meats or meat products.
- 94.6 Dressed poultry.
- 94.7 Disposal of animals, meats, products, and other commodities refused admission.
- 94.8 Pork and pork products from countries where African swine fever exists.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 94 issued under sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, sec. 306, 46 Stat. 689, as amended, secs. 2, 3, 4, 11, 76 Stat. 129, 130, 132; 19 U.S.C. 1306; 21 U.S.C. 111, 134a, 134b, 134c, 134f; and 19 F.R. 74, as amended.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Part 94 appear at 28 F.R. 5980, June 13, 1963, except as otherwise noted.

§ 94.1 Designation of countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists; importations prohibited.

(a) Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with section 306 of the Act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1306), it has been determined, and official notice has been given to the Secretary of the Treasury, that rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists in the following designated countries:

(1) All countries east of the 30th meridian west longitude and west of the International Date Line, except Australia, the Channel Islands, Greenland, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, and the Republic of Ireland;

(2) All countries of South America;

(3) Curacao (the leeward islands of the Netherlands Antilles);

(4) Martinique;

(5) Cuba;

(6) Guadeloupe.

(b) The importation from any infected country, designated in paragraph (a) of this section, into the United States of cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, or swine, or fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of such animals (including the entry into any port of the United States of any vessel or other means of conveyance having on board as stores or otherwise such animals or meats from any such country) is prohibited except as provided in Part 92 of this chapter for wild ruminants and wild swine.

[28 F.R. 5980, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 11332, Aug. 6, 1964; 29 F.R. 16907, Dec. 10, 1964]

§ 94.2 Fresh, chilled, or frozen products (other than meat) of certain ruminants and swine.

The importation of fresh, chilled or frozen products (other than meat) derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in § 94.1, is prohibited, except as provided in § 94.3 and in Parts 95 and 96 of this chapter.

§ 94.3 Organs, glands, extracts, or secretions of ruminants or swine.

The importation of fresh, chilled, or frozen organs, glands, extracts, or secretions derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in § 94.1, except for pharmaceutical or biological purposes under conditions prescribed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division in each instance, is prohibited.

§ 94.4 Foreign cured or cooked meats¹ from countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.

(a) The importation of cured meats derived from ruminants or swine, originating in any country designated in § 94.1 is prohibited unless the following conditions have been fulfilled:

(1) All bones shall have been completely removed in the country of origin.

(2) The meat shall have been held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived.

¹ This does not include any meat that has been sterilized by heat in hermetically sealed containers.

(3) (i) The meat shall have been thoroughly cured and fully dried in such manner that it may be stored and handled without refrigeration, as in the case of salami and other summer sausages, tasajo, xarque, or jerked beef, bouillon cubes, dried beef, and Westphalia, Italian and similar type hams. The term "fully dried" as used in this subparagraph means dried to the extent that the water-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product does not exceed 2.25 to 1.

(ii) Laboratory analysis of samples to determine the water-protein ratios will not be made in the case of all shipments of cured and dried meats. However, in any case in which the inspector is uncertain whether the meat complies with the requirements of subparagraph (i) he will send a sample of the meat representative of the wettest portion to the Meat Inspection Division for analysis of the water-protein ratio. Pending such analysis the meat shall not be released or removed from the port of entry.

(b) The importation of cooked meats derived from ruminants or swine originating in any country designated in § 94.1 is prohibited unless the following conditions shall have been fulfilled:

(1) All bones shall have been completely removed in the country of origin.

(2) The meat shall have been heated to such an extent that, upon inspection, the meat will have a thoroughly cooked appearance throughout.

(3) When so directed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division, such meat shall be consigned directly from the port of entry to a meat-processing establishment operating under Federal meat inspection that has been approved by him for the further processing of such meat. Such meat shall be shipped from the port of entry to the approved establishment under Customs seals or seals of the Division and shall be otherwise handled as the said Director of Division may direct. Seals applied under authority of this section shall not be broken except by persons authorized to do so by the said Director of Division.

§ 94.5 Garbage from foreign meats or meat products.

No garbage derived in whole or in part from meats or meat products originating in any country designated in § 94.1 shall be unloaded from any vessel, aircraft or other carrier in the United States or within the territorial waters

thereof: *Provided, however,* That such garbage, when contained in tight receptacles, may be so unloaded for incineration or other proper disposal in such manner and under such supervision as may be prescribed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division.

§ 94.6 Dressed poultry.

The importation of dressed poultry from any foreign country except Canada is prohibited unless such poultry shall have been drawn and the feet and heads shall have been removed.

§ 94.7 Disposal of animals, meats, products, and other commodities refused admission.

Animals, meats, products, and other commodities that are prohibited importation or entry under the regulations in this part shall be handled as follows:

(a) Animals and meats prohibited importation under § 94.1 which come into the United States by ocean vessel and are offered for entry and refused admission into this country shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division may direct unless they are exported by the consignee within 10 days on the same vessel and meanwhile are retained on board such vessel under such isolation and other safeguards as said Director of Division may require.

(b) Animals and meats prohibited importation under § 94.1 which come into the United States by any means other than ocean vessel and are offered for entry and refused admission into this country shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division may direct unless they are exported by the consignee within 24 hours on the same carrier and meanwhile are retained on board such carrier under such isolation and other safeguards as said Director of Division may require.

(c) Animals and meats prohibited importation under § 94.1 which come into the United States by any means but are not offered for entry into this country, and animals, meats, products and other commodities prohibited importation or entry under §§ 94.2, 94.3, 94.4, and 94.6 which come into the United States by any means, whether they are offered for entry into this country or not, shall be immediately destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Director of the Animal

Inspection and Quarantine Division may direct.

§ 94.8 Pork and pork products from countries where African swine fever exists.

African swine fever is potentially the most dangerous and destructive of all communicable swine diseases. The causative virus is highly virulent and may be present in pork and pork products originating in countries where the disease exists. The only known practical method of destroying the contagion of the disease in pork or pork products is by heat treatment. In view of these circumstances and in order to prevent the introduction and dissemination of the contagion of African swine fever, the regulations in this section are promulgated with respect to the importation of pork and pork products from the following countries where the disease exists:

All countries of Africa.

France.

Portugal.

Spain.

(a) Pork or pork products will not be permitted entry into the United States from any country where African swine fever exists unless:

(1) Such pork or pork products have been sterilized by heat in hermetically sealed containers; or

(2) Such pork or pork products have been processed by heat to such extent that, upon inspection incident to entry into the United States, the meat has a

thoroughly cooked appearance throughout; and when so directed by the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division, such pork or pork products are consigned directly from the port of entry in the United States to a meat processing establishment operating under Federal meat inspection approved by the Director for further processing such pork or pork products by heat.

(b) Pork or pork products consigned from the port of entry to an approved establishment under the provisions of subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of this section shall be moved from the port of entry to the approved establishment under Customs seals or seals of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division and shall be otherwise handled as the Director of the Division may direct in order to guard against the introduction and dissemination of the contagion of African swine fever. Seals applied under this section shall not be broken except by persons authorized to do so by the Director of the Division.

(c) Pork or pork products imported into the United States from a country where African swine fever exists which do not meet the requirements specified in this section shall be seized, quarantined, and disposed of as the Director of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division may direct in order to guard against the introduction and dissemination of the contagion of the disease.

[28 F.R. 5980, June 13, 1963, as amended, 29 F.R. 7237, June 3, 1964]

CRESYLIC DISINFECTANTS PERMITTED FOR USE
IN OFFICIAL DISINFECTION

Federal Regulations and Laws administered by the Animal Disease Eradication Division are published in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 9, Subchapter B, Parts 51 through 55. Subchapter C, Part 71 through 89 outlines the requirements of permitted disinfectants used for the control and eradication of animal diseases.

The current listing of permitted cresylic disinfectants in no way implies that these commercial products are approved or recommended by the ADE Division. This list is made available as a convenience to all regulatory officials dealing with eradication of animal diseases, and indicates that such named products meet specifications of Part 71.11, Code of Federal Regulations, January 1, 1965.

Employees supervising the official disinfection of infected or exposed cars, trucks, boats, other vehicles, stockyard pens, chutes, alleys, premises, etc., are required to use a product permitted for use under Federal regulations.

The permitted disinfectants on the following list are to be diluted in the proportions of at least four (4) ounces to one gallon of water.

CRESYLIC DISINFECTANTS

(Permitted List -- June 1965)

<u>Distributed Under</u> <u>Following Trade Name</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Distributor</u>
ACCO Cresylic Solution.....	Amalgamated Chemical Corp..... Roer & Ontario Sts. Philadelphia 34, Pa.	Same
Acresel.....	The Selig Company..... 336-350 Marietta St., N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	Same
Anchor Cresylic Compound.....	Hunt Mfg. Co..... 2730 Grand Ave. Cleveland 4, Ohio	Anchor Serum Co. of Indiana, Inc. 1101 Kentucky Ave. Indianapolis 6, Ind.
ARCO 50% Cresylic Solution....	James A. Varley & Sons, Inc.... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Missouri	Animal Remedies, Inc. 9 North First Street Kansas City, Kansas 66118
Baird's Solution Cresol..... Compound U.S.P. XIII	Baird & McGuire, Inc..... Holbrook, Mass.	Same
B & B Cresno 16-N.....	B & B Chemical Co., Inc..... P.O. Box 796 Miami, Florida	Same
Belltex Farm Disinfectant....	Baird & McGuire, Inc..... Holbrook, Mass.	John J. Gobell Co. 350 South Second St. New Bedford, Mass.

<u>Distributed Under</u> <u>Following Trade Name</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Distributor</u>
Bourbon Cresylic..... Disinfectant	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Missouri	The Bourbon Company P.O. Box 466 Lexington, Kentucky
B.P.C.O. Cresolis Compound....	Crystal Soap & Chemical Co..... 6300 State Road Philadelphia, Pa.	Preiser Scientific Co., Inc. P.O. Box 551 900 MacCorkle Ave., S.W. Charleston, W. Va.
C-4 Brand Soluble Cresylic.... Disinfectant	Coopers Creek Chemical Corp.... West Conshohocken, Pa.	Same
Carbola Liquid..... Disinfectant	Baird & McGuire, Inc..... Holbrook, Mass.	Carbola Chemical Co., Inc. Natural Bridge, N.Y.
Carsons 50% Cresylic..... Disinfectant	Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Inc..... 1909-25 Clifton Ave. Chicago 14, Ill.	Carsons Chemical Co., Inc. Newcastle, Ind.
Cento Discredol.....	Center Chemical Co..... P.O. Box 1888 Atlanta, Ga.	Same
Central's Liquor..... Cresolis Saponatus USP XIII	Central Chemical Co., Inc..... 3130 Brinkerhoff Road Kansas City, Kansas	Same
Columbia Cresul Fluid.....	James Huggins & Son, Inc..... Medford & Commercial Sts. Malden, Mass.	The F.C. Sturtevant Co. 227 Shunpike Cromwell, Conn.
Co-op Cresylic Disinfectant....	Hunt Mfg. Co..... 2730 Grand Ave. Cleveland 4, Ohio	Indiana Farm Bureau Co-op Assoc., Inc. 47 South Pa. Street Indianapolis 9, Ind.
Coopers Saponified Cresyl..... Solution	Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Inc..... 1909-25 Clifton Ave. Chicago 14, Ill.	Same
Corn States 50% Cresylic.....	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis 15, Mo.	Corn States Laboratories, Inc. 1124 Harney St. Omaha 8, Neb.
Cres-A-Check.....	McClellan Veterinary..... Laboratories Division of Nutrilite Products, Inc. 5600 Beach Boulevard Buena Park, California	Same

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<u>Distributed Under</u> <u>Following Trade Name</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Distributor</u>
Cresilin.....	Mendez Laboratories..... of America, Inc. P.O. Box M Hato Rey, Puerto Rico	Same
Cresnol Cresol Compound.....	Fort Pitt Chemical Co..... 26th & Smallman Sts. Pittsburgh 22, Pa.	Same
Cresolutol.....	Michel-Pelton Co..... 5743 Landregan St. Oakland 8, Calif.	Same
Crespolin.....	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Missouri	Worrell-Consolidated Laboratories, Inc. 1470 S. Vandeventer St. Louis, Missouri
Crestall Fluid.....	Baird & McGuire, Inc..... Holbrook, Mass.	Same
Cres-Tone 50% Cresylic.....	W.D. Carpenter, Inc..... 109-115 Irving Avenue Syracuse, New York	Same
Cresylic Solution 50%	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Ave. St. Louis 15, Mo.	Corn Belt Laboratories, Inc. 215 Winstanley East St. Louis, Ill.
Cresyline Cresylic Compound...	Hunt Mfg. Company..... 2720 Grand Ave. Cleveland 4, Ohio	Same
Crystal Cresylic..... Disinfectant	Crystal Soap & Chemical..... Company, Inc. 6300 State Road Philadelphia 35, Pa.	Same
Curts Cresylic Compound.....	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Ave. St. Louis 15, Mo.	Curts Laboratories, Inc. 70 Central Ave. Kansas City 18, Kansas
Deolysin.....	The Flar Medicine Co..... Francisco L. Anselmi, Inc. P.O. Box 166 Coamo, Puerto Rico	Same
Diamond H. Cresyl Fluid.....	James Huggins & Sons, Inc..... Medford & Commercial Sts. Malden 48, Mass.	Same

<u>Distributed Under</u> <u>Following Trade Name</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Distributor</u>
Dixon Germ (Check)..... Cresylic Disinfectant	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis, Missouri	R.S. Dixon Products Co. 1827 Claybourne Salt Lake City, Utah
Dolge Cresylic Disinfectant...	Baird & McGuire, Inc..... Holbrook, Mass.	The C.D. Dolge Co. Westport, Conn.
F.O. Cresylic Disinfectant....	Fine Organics, Inc..... 205 Main Street Lodi, New Jersey	Same
Franklin Cresolis.....	Thompson Hayward Chemical Co... P.O. Box 768 Kansas City 41, Mo.	O.M. Franklin Serum Co. 4238 York St. Denver 16, Colo.
Germalene Cresol Compound.....	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis 15, Mo.	Germalene Chemical Co., Inc. 4751 Gulf Freeway Houston, Texas
Germo Cresolis.....	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis 15, Mo.	Worrell-Consolidated Laboratories, Inc. 1470 South Vaneventer St. Louis, Missouri
G.L.F. Soluble Cresylic..... Disinfectant	Cooper Creek Chemical Corp..... West Conshohocken, Pa.	Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc. Soil Building Division Ithaca, New York
Globe 50% Cresylic..... Disinfectant	Industrial Materials Co..... Buck & McCall Streets Houston, Texas	Globe Laboratories Div. Chas. Pfizer & Co, Inc. P.O. Box 4309 - Stockyards Station Fort Worth, Texas
Harco Saponated Cresylic..... Disinfectant	Harley Soap Company..... Pearce & Orthodox Sts. Philadelphia 37, Pa.	Same
HVL Cresylic Disinfectant.....	Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Inc..... 1909-25 Clifton Avenue Chicago, Illinois	Hoosier Veterinary Laboratories Thorntown, Indiana
Hy-Kresol.....	H.V. Smith & Company..... 1910 University Ave. St. Paul 4, Minnesota	Same
Imco Brand Technical..... Cresol Compound	The Industrial Materials..... Company 1017 McCall Street Houston 10, Texas	Same

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Distributed Under Following Trade Name	Manufacturer	Distributor
Jen-Sal Cresylic..... Disinfectant	Thompson Hayward Chemical..... Company P.O. Box 768 Kansas City 41, Mo.	Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories, Inc. 520 West 21st Street Kansas City, Mo.
KaDeCo Cresylic Acid..... Solution 50% HMC	Hunt Mfg. Company..... 2730 Grand Ave. Cleveland 4, Ohio	Kiefer-Stewart Co. Capitol Avenue & Georgia Street Indianapolis 25, Ind.
Kerol.....	Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Inc..... 1909-25 Clifton Ave. Chicago 14, Ill.	Same
Kremulso.....	Thompson Hayward..... Chemical Co. P.O. Box 768 Kansas City 41, Mo.	Same
Liquor Cresolis Saponatus..... U.S.P. N.F.	Baird & McGuire, Inc..... Holbrook, Mass.	Same
Midland Cresylic..... Disinfectant	Midland Laboratories..... Dubuque, Iowa	Same
Miller's Cresylic..... Disinfectant	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Ave. St. Louis 15, Mo.	Miller Chemical Company, Inc. 525 North 15th St. Omaha 2, Nebr.
New M.F.A. 50% Cresylic..... Disinfectant	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Ave. St. Louis 15, Mo.	M.F.A. Oil Company Columbia, Mo.
NCL 50% Cresylic Solution.....	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Ave. St. Louis 15, Missouri	The National Laboratories, Corp. 1721 Baltimore Ave. Kansas City 8, Mo.
Palmer's Technical Cresol..... Compound	Palmer-Houck Chemical Corp..... 3521 West Dallas Houston 19, Texas	Same
Purina Cre-so-fec.....	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Avenue St. Louis 15, Mo.	Ralston Purina Co. St. Louis 2, Mo.
Quist Solution Cresol.....	Chemical Compound Corp..... 262 Huron Street Brooklyn, N.Y.	Same

CRESYLIC DISINFECTANTS -- Permitted List - June 1965

<u>Distributed Under</u> <u>Following Trade Name</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Distributor</u>
Sanfax C61.....	Sanfax Corporation..... P.O. Box 604 Atlanta, Georgia	Same
S.O. Germite.....	Standard Oil Company of..... California 225 Bush Street San Francisco, Calif.	Same
Supersan Cresylic Compound....	Chemical Compound Corp..... 262 Huron Street Brooklyn, N.Y.	Same
Tekresol.....	Whitmoyer Laboratories..... Chemical Division Myerstown, Pennsylvania	Same
U.C. Cresolis.....	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Ave. St. Louis 15, Mo.	United Chemical Co., Inc. 401-411 Delaware St. Kansas City, Mo.
Val-A-Saponified Cresylic..... Solution	Thompson Hayward Chemical Co..... P.O. Box 768 Kansas City, Mo.	Val-A-Company 700-710 W. Root St. Chicago, Illinois
Varco 50% Cresylic Solution...	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Ave. St. Louis 15, Mo.	Same
Varco Liquor Cresolis..... Saponatus XII	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Ave. St. Louis 15, Mo.	Same
Warlasco 50% Cresylic..... Solution	James Varley & Sons, Inc..... 1200 Switzer Ave. St. Louis 15, Mo.	Warren Douglas Chemical Co., Inc. 1513 Burt St. Omaha, Nebr.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research Service
Animal Disease Eradication Division
Chemistry Section - Technical Services

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PERMITTED CRESYLIC DISINFECTANTS

Commercial standard CS71-41, Group I, of the National Bureau of Standards is designed to cover a product which will meet the specifications provided by sec. 71.11, Chapter I, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, which reads as follows:

Sec. 71.11 Cresylic disinfectant as permitted disinfectant; specifications.

The following specifications will be employed for determining the suitability of cresylic disinfectant for use under the provisions of Section 71.10(b) (3):

- (a) The product shall remain a uniform liquid when held at 0°C. (32°F.) for 3 hours (Chill test).

PROCEDURE - Chill Test

A test tube, approximately 180 by 20 millimeters, is half filled with the sample, stoppered, and immersed at least three-fourths in a bath held at 0°C. (32°F.) for 3 hours. The contents of the tube immediately after withdrawal from the bath should flow when the tube is tilted and should show no separation of soap, either in mass or as a pronounced turbidity.

- (b) The product shall dissolve completely in 30 parts of distilled water at 25°C. (77°F.) within 2 minutes (solution-rate test), producing a solution entirely free from globules and not more than faintly opalescent (solubility degree test).

PROCEDURE - Solution Rate Test

An ordinary 250 cubic centimeter glass-stoppered graduated cylinder about 300 cubic centimeters to the neck, is filled nearly to the neck with distilled water at 25°C. (77°F.) and a single ordinary "marble" measuring 12 to 14 millimeters in diameter is dropped in. Ten cubic centimeters of the sample free from froth, is rapidly poured from a graduate into the cylinder without touching its walls. The cylinder is quickly filled to overflowing with more distilled water at the same temperature and the stopper is inserted without entrapping any air; then the cylinder is held vertically between the hands and inverted sharply every 2.5 seconds -- that is, brought through a complete cycle of positions in each 5 seconds. At the expiration of 2 minutes counting from the first contact, the result should be a clear solution in which no jelly particles or globules of the undissolved sample are present. The test is valid only when the first inversion is made before any of the sample has fallen to the bottom of the cylinder and formed a layer thereon.

- (c) The product shall contain not more than 25 percent of inert ingredients (water and glycerin), not more excess alkali than the equivalent of 0.5 percent of sodium hydroxide, and not less than 21 percent of soap exclusive of water, glycerin, and excess alkali.

- (d) The product shall contain not less than 50 percent and not more than 53 percent of total phenols. It shall contain less than 5 percent of benzophenol (C₆H₅OH).

Any suitable glyceride, fatty acid, or resin acid may be used in preparing the soap but not all are suitable nor are all grades of a single product equally suitable. Also various grades of commercial cresylic acid differ in suitability. Therefore, manufacturers are cautioned to prepare a trial laboratory batch from every set of ingredients and to prove its conformity with specifications (a) and (b) above, before proceeding with manufacture on a factory scale.

SECTION III

Sections of the General Import Requirements
of Canada Pertaining to the Admission
of Livestock and Poultry
as submitted by
The Health of Animals Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture

CANADA

Sections of the General Import Requirements of Canada Pertaining to the Admission of Livestock and Poultry as submitted by The Health of Animals Branch Canada Department of Agriculture

Animals

13. Except as provided in these regulations, no person shall import an animal into Canada.

14. (1) Notwithstanding anything in these regulations but subject to subsection (2), all animals entering Canada or tendered for entry into Canada are subject to inspection by an inspector and no animal shall be allowed to enter Canada if an inspector finds or suspects that the animal is affected with an infectious or contagious disease.

(2) Where an inspector finds or suspects that an animal tendered for entry into Canada is affected with an infectious or contagious disease and the importation of the animal into Canada is not otherwise prohibited under the Act or these regulations, he may in his discretion, but subject to any instructions from the Veterinary Director General, admit the animal into quarantine for such period as he may prescribe, and if at the end of such period the animal is found free from infectious or contagious disease it may be admitted into Canada, but if the animal is found not to be free from infectious or contagious disease the animal, in the discretion of the inspector, shall be returned to its country of origin or shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, without compensation.

Birds

15. (1) Subject to this section and the provisions of these Regulations respecting poultry, birds may be imported into Canada.

(2) Birds of the parrot family shall not be imported into Canada unless

- (a) the birds appear upon entry to be in good health;
- (b) the number of birds brought in by members of a family comprising a single household does not exceed two at any one time;
- (c) the birds to be imported are accompanied by the owner; and
- (d) the owner certifies in writing that the birds have not been in contact with other birds of the parrot family, and have been in his possession for the ninety days immediately preceding importation.

(3) Birds of the parrot family may be imported into Canada at quarantine stations or at inspection ports.

(4) All birds of the parrot family tendered for importation which do not appear to be in good health or which are tendered for importation otherwise than in accordance with these Regulations shall immediately be returned to the country of origin at the expense of the owner or importer, or shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and the Crown shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising out of such destruction or disposal.

(5) The Minister may, at any time, prohibit the importation of birds of the parrot family from any country in which the Minister has reason to believe there is an epidemic of psittacosis, and a notification of such prohibition and the removal of such prohibition shall be forwarded to all provincial health authorities.

(6) In this section, the expression "birds of the parrot family" means psittacidae and includes birds commonly known as parrots, Amazons, Mexican double heads, African grays, cockatoos, macaws, parakeets, love birds, lories, lorikeets, and similar birds.

16. (1) No person shall import into Canada honeybees from any country except the United States.

(2) No person shall import into Canada

(a) honeybees on combs

(b) used hives or used hive equipment;

(c) beeswax, unless accompanied by a declaration signed by the shipper that the beeswax has been liquefied; or

(d) honeybees in combless packages, unless the packages are accompanied by a declaration signed by the shipper that the food supplied to the bees, and carried in the package does not contain honey.

QUARANTINE STATIONS

17. (1) An animal that on importation into Canada is subject to quarantine under these regulations may be admitted into Canada only at a quarantine station.

(2) Where an animal that is subject to quarantine under these regulations has been quarantined for the period prescribed by these regulations and is then or at the end of such additional period of quarantine as an inspector may order, found or suspected to be not free from infectious or contagious disease the

animal, in the discretion of an inspector, shall be returned to its country of origin or shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, without compensation.

(3) The following ports are quarantine stations for the purpose of these Regulations:

Nova Scotia - Halifax;
New Brunswick - St. John and McAdam Junction;
Quebec - Quebec and Lacolle;
Ontario - Fort Erie, Windsor, Sarnia;
Manitoba - Emerson and Lena;
Alberta - Coutts;
British Columbia - Kingsgate, Osoyoos, White Rock,
Vancouver, and Victoria;
Yukon Territory - Whitehorse

18. (1) Except as provided in these regulations, inspection of animals that are imported into Canada shall be made at a quarantine station or at an inspection port and an animal that is not subject to quarantine under these regulations shall not be admitted to Canada except at an inspection port or a quarantine station.

(2) The following are inspection ports for the purposes of these regulations:

Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown;
Newfoundland - St. John's and Corner Brook;
Nova Scotia - Yarmouth and North Sydney;
New Brunswick - St. Stephen, Woodstock, Centreville,
Grand Falls St. Leonard, Edmundston, Clair and
Andover;
Quebec - Estcourt, Lac Frontiere, Lac Megantic, Ste.
Aurelie, Armstrong, Comins Mills, Coaticook, Rock
Island, Highwater, Abercorn, Sutton, Noyan, Lacolle,
Cantic, Huntingdon, Trout River, Stanhope, Phil-
lipsburg, Port Alfred, and Montreal;
Ontario - Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Lansdowne,
Kingston, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls,
Rainy River, Pigeon River, Fort Frances, and Sault
Ste. Marie;
Manitoba - Boissevain;
Alberta - Carway, Calgary, and Edmonton;
Saskatchewan - Regway, Monchy, East Poplar, Northgate,
Willow Creek, and North Portal;
British Columbia - Boundary Bay, Nanaimo, Sidney,
Pacific Highway (Douglas), Nelson Cascade, Peter-
son, Carson, Midway, Keremeos, Huntingdon, Chopaka,
and Roosville.

19. (1) Quarantine stations shall be under the care of and subject to the orders of the veterinary inspector in charge, who shall have the general superintendence and control of employees and attendants, and of all matters in connection therewith.

(2) No person other than those mentioned in subsection (1) shall enter a quarantine station without written authority from the Veterinary Director General.

20. Animals in a quarantine station shall be treated and dealt with under the direction of the veterinary inspector in charge of the station and all articles used for, about or in connection with the animals, shall be in like manner subject to his direction and supervision.

26. The Minister or the Veterinary Director General may authorize the destruction of any quarantined animal or all or any portion of the articles used in the care of such animal, and such destruction shall take place under the supervision of the veterinary inspector in charge, and in the manner prescribed by him.

27. The expenses of feeding, treating and caring for animals detained in quarantine, with the exception of those for the use of grounds and shelter, shall be borne by the owner or importer, and such expenses shall be paid before the animals are permitted to leave the quarantine, and in default of such payment within fourteen days after the expiration of the period of quarantine, the veterinary inspector in charge may, on fourteen days' notice in writing, delivered personally or by registered mail to the owner or importer, cause the said animals to be sold to meet the said expenses, together with the expenses of and incidental to the sale of the said animals, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner.

28. No animal under quarantine shall be allowed to come in contact with an animal not in quarantine until duly discharged from quarantine.

29. No animal under quarantine shall be removed from a quarantine station until duly discharged therefrom by or under the authority of the veterinary inspector in charge.

30. No person shall remove or attempt to remove an animal from a quarantine station except by or under the authority of the veterinary inspector in charge.

31. No compensation or indemnity is payable for any injury or loss sustained in connection with an animal while it is detained in quarantine.

Importation from the United States

55. This Part applies only to the importation of animals from the United States.

56. All animals imported into Canada shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration or affidavit made by the owner or importer stating the purpose for which the animals are imported.

57. Except as otherwise provided in, and subject to the provisions of this Part, animals may be imported into Canada at an inspection port or quarantine station.

58. Any animal imported into Canada may be detained, isolated, dipped or otherwise treated by an inspector whenever the Minister so orders or whenever the inspector finds or suspects that the animal is infected with or has been exposed to infectious or contagious disease.

Horses, Mules and Asses

59. No branded or range horses, mules or asses shall be imported into Canada unless in the opinion of an inspector they are gentle and broken to harness or saddle.

60. Horses, mules or asses imported into Canada shall, whenever and during such times as the Veterinary Director General may require, be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of mallein test for glanders, dated not more than thirty days prior to date of entry and signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service; when not so accompanied such horses, mules or asses may be subjected to a mallein test whether at the inspection port or quarantine station where entry is made, or under quarantine restrictions at destination.

61. (1) Any animals that are tested at the port of entry pursuant to section 60 and found to be reactors shall be slaughtered without compensation or permanently marked and returned to the United States and shall not at any time be allowed to enter Canada.

(2) All horses, mules and asses in the same consignment as such reactors shall be returned to the United States, but they may subsequently be admitted into Canada if they are subjected to a mallein test after the expiration of a period of at least fifteen days, they do not then react to the test, evidence satisfactory to an inspector is produced that during the said period they have not been in contact with any animals infected with glanders, and the animals in all other respects are eligible under the Act and these regulations for importation into Canada.

62. Any animals that are tested at destination point pursuant to section 60 and found to be reactors shall be slaughtered

without compensation and the remaining animals in the shipment shall be detained in quarantine for such period as the Veterinary Director General may prescribe.

Cattle

63. (1) Cattle six months old or over, excluding steers, spayed heifers and cattle for immediate slaughter, imported into Canada

(a) Shall be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service showing the date of birth of the animal and showing either

(i) that in the case of an animal under thirty months of age at the date of importation, the animal was officially vaccinated with Brucella Abortus Strain 19 Vaccine, not earlier than four months and not later than nine months after the date of the birth of the animal, and the exact date of that vaccination, or

(ii) that the animal was subjected to a blood test for Brucellosis with negative results within thirty days of the date of exportation; or

(b) if not accompanied by the certificate mentioned in paragraph (a), shall be detained in quarantine at a quarantine station for such period as an inspector may deem necessary and subjected to a test for Brucellosis, or returned to the United States.

(2) Any cattle that are tested pursuant to subsection (1), and found to be reactors shall be permanently marked and returned to the United States or slaughtered without compensation.

64. (1) In addition to the requirements of section 63 cattle for feeding purposes, breeding purposes or milk production, imported into Canada

(a) shall be accompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin test chart, dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry and signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service; or

(b) if not accompanied by the certificate mentioned in paragraph (a), shall be detained in quarantine at a quarantine station for such period as an inspector may deem necessary and subjected to the tuberculin test or returned to the United States

(2) Any cattle that are tested pursuant to subsection (1) and found to be reactors shall be permanently marked and

returned to the United States or slaughtered without compensation.

65. Cattle from fully accredited herds in the United States accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating that they are from a fully accredited herd, and have been tuberculin-tested with negative results within one year from the date of importation, are exempt from the provisions of section 64.

Swine

66. (1) All swine, except double treated swine, imported into Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating that hog cholera has not existed within a radius of five miles of the premises in which they have been kept for a period of six months immediately preceding date of shipment.

(2) All swine imported into Canada shall be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating that they are free from Brucellosis as determined by a blood test conducted within sixty days of the date of shipment and that the herd in which the swine were kept during the twelve months immediately preceding the date of shipment has been free of Brucellosis in so far as can be determined by blood test and herd history, or, when not accompanied by a certificate mentioned in this subsection, shall not be discharged from quarantine until they have been submitted to one or more blood tests for Brucellosis, and reactors to the test shall be returned to the United States or shall be slaughtered forthwith under inspection without compensation.

67. (1) Swine entering Canada through the port of Whitehorse for transit to Alaska shall be inspected before being allowed to proceed and, unless in the opinion of the inspector they are clean and free of infectious or contagious disease they shall be immediately returned to the United States.

(2) Swine in transit to Alaska shall not be landed from a boat or barge in Canadian territory, and whenever transshipment is necessary it shall take place directly from boat to boat; boats and barges that have carried live swine shall be disinfected before carrying other freight.

Double Treated Swine

68. All swine immunized by simultaneous injection of hog cholera virus and serum (double treated swine) may be imported into Canada if they are accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating that hog cholera has not existed in

the herd in which the swine were kept during the six months immediately preceding the date of shipment, and by the affidavit of the breeder, or last, owner, that such swine were immunized not less than thirty days prior to shipment and that the swine have been immersed in a satisfactory disinfectant solution previous to shipment.

Quarantine of Swine

69. All swine, whether double treated or not, imported into Canada shall be detained in quarantine at a quarantine station for a period of thirty days.

Sheep and Goats

70. (1) All sheep and goats imported into Canada for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by an inspector of the United States Agricultural Research Service stating that the animals show no evidence of the disease known as scrapie, that so far as can be determined the disease has not existed on the premises of origin during the three years immediately prior to shipment and that the animals are not the progeny of a sire or dam that was affected with scrapie or any other infectious or contagious disease; and such sheep and goats shall be admitted only at quarantine stations and shall be detained in quarantine at the international boundary for a period of thirty days unless they are accompanied by one of the following certificates:

- (a) in the case of sheep and goats for breeding, grazing, or feeding purposes, a certificate satisfactory to an inspector, signed by an Inspector of the United States Agricultural Research Service, stating that they have been twice dipped at an interval and in a preparation approved by that Service;
- (b) in the case of purebred registered sheep and goats for breeding purposes only, a certificate satisfactory to an inspector, signed by an Inspector of the United States Agricultural Research Service, stating that he has inspected them within the thirty days prior to their arrival in Canada, and has found them free from scabies and necrobacillosis, and that scabies does not exist in the county or counties in which the sheep and goats originated.

(2) Sheep and goats imported for immediate slaughter shall be inspected, and if found healthy may be permitted to proceed to their destination, but all such sheep and goats shall be subject to the direction and supervision of inspectors who have full power to deal with them in such manner as will effectually

prevent their being brought, prior to slaughter, into direct or indirect contact with other sheep and goats in Canada.

Dogs

71. (1) A dog may be imported into Canada from the United States at any Customs port of entry if it is accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian licensed in Canada or the United States and certifying that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies during the preceding twelve months; such certificate shall carry a reasonably complete and legible description of the dog and the date of the vaccination of it and shall be initialled by the inspecting official at the Customs port of entry and returned to the owner.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to dogs known as "seeing-eye" dogs or to dogs specially trained for public entertainment imported into Canada for a temporary stay and kept under direct control while in Canada.

Poultry

72. Poultry may be imported into Canada from the United States if they are accompanied by a certificate, issued by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, or by a State Veterinarian of, or veterinarian accredited by, the State from which the importation originated and endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, that the poultry covered by such certificates are free from infectious and contagious diseases and, so far as can be determined have not been exposed to avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle Disease), fowl pest, fowl typhoid, pullorum disease or ornithosis.

Animals for Exhibition

73. (1) Animals other than swine or cattle may be admitted into Canada on inspection at quarantine and inspection ports only, for purposes of exhibition or other temporary stay.

(2) Cattle may be admitted into Canada for inspection at quarantine and inspection ports only, for entertainment at rodeos, circuses or other similar forms of entertainment.

Animals for Transit through Canada

74. Animals may be admitted from any part of the United States into Canada for transit to any other part of the United States in bond, and, with the exception of swine, may be admitted to Canada in bond for transit to any Canadian port for exportation by sea to Europe or elsewhere subject to their being inspected at the Canadian port of shipment.

Importations from Countries other
than the United States

Persons interested in making importations from countries other than the United States are requested to write to the Veterinary Director General.

Meat and Meat By Products

185. (1) No person shall import into Canada either direct, or via other countries, any meats or meat by-products, (other than cooked canned meats, cooked canned meat by-product, edible tallow and oleo stearine) from countries in which foot and mouth disease, or rinderpest, has in the opinion of the Minister existed during the preceding twelve months, except that feathered game may be imported if the feet of the birds have been removed at a point above the spur or spur core.

(2) An inspector may at any time enter and search any ship or vessel, in or upon which he reasonably believes may be found any article the importation of which is prohibited by this section, and may seize and destroy without compensation any such article he reasonably believes was imported contrary to this section.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to

- (a) a ship or vessel arriving, docking or landing at ports on the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean or on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and not destined to any place west of the port of Montreal other than a ship or vessel entering Canadian waters to engage in the coasting trade of Canada,
- (b) a ship or vessel arriving, docking or landing at the port of Montreal and destined to any place west of the port of Montreal, if the storage compartments thereof containing the articles described in sub-section (1) have been sealed by an inspector immediately upon the first arrival at the port of Montreal, and the seal is not broken during the time the ship or vessel is at the port of Montreal or west of the port of Montreal, or
- (c) a ship or vessel entering Canadian waters to engage in the coasting trade if the storage compartments thereof containing the articles described in sub-section (1) have been sealed by an inspector immediately upon arrival at the port where the vessel enters the coasting trade of Canada and if the seal is not broken during the time the ship or vessel is engaged in the coasting trade of Canada.

Fabrics

186. No person shall import into Canada any secondhand, or previously used cheesecloth or other fabrics, that have been used in the covering of meats, unless the shipment is accompanied by the sworn declaration of the shipper, and the inspector is satisfied that the fabrics have been boiled in a solution of caustic potash or caustic soda.

Hatching Eggs

187. (1) No person shall import into Canada from the United States any poultry eggs for hatching purposes unless they are presented for entry in new, clean containers and are accompanied by a certificate issued by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, or by a State veterinarian of, or veterinarian accredited by, the State from which the importation originated and endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Agricultural Research Service, stating that the eggs to which the certificate relates originated from a flock or flocks that are free from infectious and contagious diseases and so far as can be determined have not been exposed to avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle disease), fowl pest, fowl typhoid, pullorum disease, or ornithosis.

(2) No person shall import into Canada from any country other than the United States any poultry eggs for hatching purposes unless they are presented for entry in new clean containers and are accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian authorized by his national government to certify to the effect that the eggs to which the certificate relates originate from a flock that is free from avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle Disease), fowl pest and fowl typhoid.

Artificial Insemination

189. (1) No person shall import into Canada the semen of animals unless he has obtained a permit therefor issued by the Veterinary Director General.

(2) An application for a permit shall be made in writing to the Veterinary Director General, and shall be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by an official veterinarian of the government of the country from which the semen is being exported showing

- (a) that the animal from which the semen is to be obtained has been examined and found free of infectious or contagious disease, and
- (b) where the semen is from a bull, that the bull and the herd in which it is kept have passed a negative test for tuberculosis and brucellosis within the previous twelve months.

(3) Where the semen is from purebred animals and is to be used for the improvement of stock, the applicant shall state the breed, registered name and registration number of the male animal from which the semen is to be obtained, the live stock recording association in which it is registered and the name and address of the owner of the animal.

(4) No permit to import semen shall be issued unless, in the opinion of the Veterinary Director General, the country of origin of the semen is free from foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, and other serious epizootics.

(5) A permit is valid for three months from date of issue, but the Veterinary Director General may cancel or amend a permit.

Veterinary Biologics

193. In this part,

- (a) "Veterinary biologics" means aggressins, serums, viruses, toxins, tuberculin, mallein, Johnin, abortin, vaccines, micro-organisms either living or killed, and products of micro-organisms intended for use in the treatment or diagnosis of diseases of animals;
- (b) "Permit" means the permit of the Veterinary Director General;
- (c) "License" means the license of the Veterinary Director General;
- (d) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture.

194. No person shall import veterinary biologics into Canada without a permit issued by the Veterinary Director General under this Part which shall specify the biologics to be imported; an additional permit shall be required for the importation of further biological products.

195. Permits shall be valid for the calendar year in which they are issued but may be revoked at any time by the Veterinary Director General.

196. Applications for permits shall be made on forms supplied by the Veterinary Director General, and shall furnish the information therein required, which shall include the name of each product, the name and address of the manufacturer, and of the shipper, and the name of the country, or countries, in which the products are manufactured; the official designating number, stamp, or mark of products approved by countries in which their manufacture is officially regulated shall also be shown.

197. Such samples of imports as the Veterinary Director General may deem necessary for testing for potency, sterility and immunizing properties, shall be furnished by the importer free of any charge, but the Veterinary Director General shall furnish such importer with a report of the test of the sample within a reasonable time.

228. No person except an inspector acting under the special authority of the Veterinary Director General, shall import, manufacture, sell or use hog cholera serum or virus.

Stock Cars and Poultry Crates

203. All stock cars intended for the conveyance of animals from any place in Canada to the United States, or for transit through United States territory to any other part of Canada shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the animals are placed therein.

204. All cars conveying animals into Canada from the United States, whether such animals are intended for places in Canada or for transit to some other part of the United States, shall be inspected, and unless found in a clean and sanitary condition shall be returned to the United States.

205. (1) All stock cars, whether of Canadian origin or not, and whether empty or conveying merchandise other than livestock, entering Canada from the United States, if not showing evidence of having been so treated, shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector, and in default shall be returned to the United States.

(2) This section does not apply to empty stock cars, bonded and sealed with a customs seal, entering Canada from the United States in transit to some other part of the United States.

206. Stock cars that have conveyed animals from the United States to places in Canada shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after being unloaded, and before being returned to the country whence they came.

207. All inspections required by this Part shall be made between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon unless the railway company furnishes artificial lighting and other facilities satisfactory to an inspector, in which case inspections may be made for such company at any hour, on due notice being given to the inspector on duty for the time being.

208. Any animal dying from any cause whatever when in transit through Canada from one place in the United States to another in that country, shall not be removed from the car in which it died while in Canadian territory.

209. All swine entering Canada for transit and all cars conveying such swine shall be inspected by an inspector immediately after entering Canadian territory; and any cars containing swine showing evidence of disease, and any cars that are dirty or do not, in the opinion of the inspector, meet in every way the requirements of this Part shall be immediately returned to the United States.

210. All cars conveying swine from the United States into Canada intended for transit to some other part of the United States, shall be fitted with ten-inch foot boards in a manner satisfactory to an inspector.

211. The douching or drenching with water of swine originating in the United States or cars containing them while in transit through Canada is prohibited.

212. Swine originating in the United States, while in transit through Canada, shall not be unloaded from the cars containing them.

213. All empty stock cars that do not appear to be clean and disinfected shall, upon arrival at or upon passing through St. John's Corner Brook, Charlottetown, Halifax, Moncton, Saint John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Bridgeburg (Ft. Erie), Stratford, Metropolitan Winnipeg, Transcona, Regina, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Edmonton South, Port Mann, New Westminster, Victoria and Coquitlam, be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of an inspector before being allowed to proceed.

221. (1) No person shall bring into Canada any poultry crate, truck or other vehicle that has been used for the purpose of conveying animals, unless the poultry crate, truck or other vehicle was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected since the last time it was used for such purpose.

(2) Where in the opinion of an inspector any poultry crate, truck or other vehicle arriving in Canada has been used for the purpose of conveying animals but does not show any evidence that it was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected since the last time it was used for such purpose, he may order the cleaning and disinfecting thereof; and no person shall bring into Canada any poultry crate, truck or other vehicle in respect of which an order is made under this subsection until it has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector.

(3) This section does not apply to stock cars or aircraft.

Refuse from Ships

180. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), no person shall land or discharge manure, garbage or other

refuse in any port or waters of Canada from ships arriving in such port or waters from any other country, or which remain in or are passing through such port or waters.

(2) Manure, garbage or other refuse may be landed or discharged at the ports of St. John's Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Vancouver, Victoria, and such other ports as the Minister may designate, under the following conditions:

- (a) the manure, garbage or other refuse to be landed or discharged is contained in closed, leak-proof metal containers;
- (b) the manure, garbage or other refuse is landed or discharged under the supervision of an inspector and is destroyed by incineration at the nearest incinerator or by such other method approved by the Veterinary Director General; and
- (c) the containers are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under the supervision and to the satisfaction of an inspector.

(3) Every ship or vessel arriving, docking or landing at the port of Montreal shall, unless the ship or vessel has incineration facilities satisfactory to an inspector, discharge its manure, garbage or other refuse under the supervision of an inspector.

(4) Where a person on a ship or vessel contravenes this section, the captain is liable for the penalties imposed for such contravention.

Garbage

224. (1) No person shall remove garbage from any aircraft entering Canada from any other country unless it is first placed in closed containers.

"(2) All garbage removed from aircraft entering Canada from any other country shall be destroyed immediately upon such removal by burning on the airport premises or in a manner and at premises approved by the Veterinary Director General and the containers shall, immediately after being emptied, be burned or subjected to heat at a temperature of not less than one hundred degrees Centigrade for not less than fifteen minutes."

(3) Where a person violates this section the captain, and the owner are each liable for the penalties imposed for such contravention.

STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITED VETERINARIANS

The accrediting of practicing veterinarians is the responsibility of the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Since accreditation of veterinarians is recognized in many State and Federal regulations pertaining to intrastate, interstate, and international movements of livestock it is thought advisable to outline the standards under which an accredited veterinarian functions so that there will be uniformity in their application.

The following standards or guidelines will be used to evaluate the proper conduct of the practitioner when performing services as an accredited veterinarian.

- All animals and poultry certified as disease-free will be inspected and identified by the accredited veterinarian issuing the certificate. All certificates issued must be signed by the veterinarian performing the inspections, vaccinations, and/or conducting the tests.
- All certificates will be correctly and fully completed and forwarded to the appropriate State and/or Federal official for approval. Distribution will be made according to existing policies and regulations.
- The required tests will be applied according to recommended procedures using the standard techniques prescribed by State and Federal officials.
- Certificates issued that reflect results of tests performed by another veterinarian shall clearly indicate the name of the veterinarian conducting the tests, where tested, date, and the results of test.
- All official test forms must be promptly completed and appropriate copies submitted to the laboratories or office of the State or Federal official.
- All reactor animals disclosed by tests will be identified within prescribed time limitations and according to existing cooperative procedures within the State.
- Supervision will be maintained over all infected herds and flocks including suspect animals and birds for which the accredited veterinarian is responsible under existing cooperative program procedures within the State.
- Calf vaccinations will be performed at the prescribed ages using approved techniques with proper identification according to cooperative program procedures.
- Official calf vaccination certificates will be promptly completed and copies furnished the owner and State and/or Federal office as called for by existing program procedures within the State.
- All diagnosed or suspected cases of reportable diseases of livestock and poultry will be reported immediately to the State and/or Federal regulatory official.
- The accredited veterinarian will fully instruct all owners of infected premises as to the proper method of cleaning and inspection of cleaning and disinfection as may be required by the existing State and/or Federal policies.
- Extreme care will be exercised in the cleaning and disinfection of footwear, instruments, nose tongs, etc., to minimize the danger of spread of disease between animals and premises.
- All official duties and activities should be carried out according to conformity with regulations and instructions governing such duties and activities.
- An accredited veterinarian will keep himself fully informed on the current policies and regulations of cooperative livestock disease control and eradication procedures and will advise livestock owners accordingly.
- The performance of all official duties and activities of an accredited veterinarian in the State where such duties are performed is subject to such supervision and direction as may be considered appropriate by the State and/or Federal regulatory officials.

Failure to comply fully with these standards may be cause for removal from the list of accredited veterinarians. ANH Div. Memorandum No. 571.2 dated Dec. 5, 1958)

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on June 8, 1965, by Dr. R. J. McClenaghan, Director, Contagious Diseases Division.

NOTE: Persons requiring additional information are requested to contact Dr. K. F. Wells, Veterinary Director General, Confederation Building, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA.